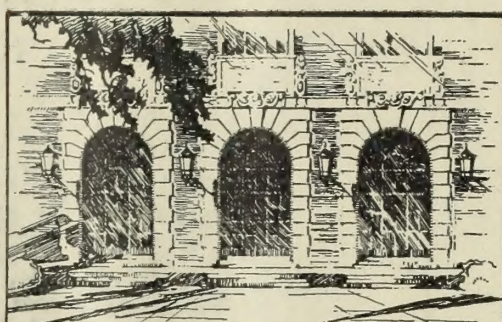




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A Sesqui-Centennial History of Kentucky

Published 1945



B.C. Ballard Thurston

A Sesqui-Centennial History of Kentucky

A Narrative Historical Edition, Commemorating One Hundred and Fifty Years of
Statehood, Preserving the Record of the Growth and Development of the
Commonwealth, and Chronicling the Genealogical and Memorial
Records of its Prominent Families and Personages.

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Supervising Editor

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

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HISTORICAL



THE HISTORICAL RECORD ASSOCIATION

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

The complete index covering the historical and biographical sections of this edition will be found at the back of Volume IV.

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THE FILSON CLUB BUILDING

CHAPTER XXI.

EDUCATION

BEGINNINGS

EDUCATION, THAT IS BOOK LEARNING, had its beginning in Kentucky under conditions which would have forbidden it completely with people less hardy. It began during the Revolution. From the North the blood-thirsty Shawnees and Mingos, from the South the crafty Cherokees were entering Kentucky, incited by British cunning and stimulated by British gold. There were mutterings of conflict; settlers moved closer together; the weak hurried back East; the strong girded for battle, having come to the beautiful land Kentucke to stay. Powder and shot were low; most of the wild game frightened off; salt was at a premium; yet more strong men came from Virginia and North Carolina and Pennsylvania. The forest hung like scythes of death stealthily awaiting victims. The tomahawk would fall, the scalping knife plied—a lonely corpse left alone in the solitary woods, that skeleton revealing the gruesome tragedy months later; while hideously painted savages with dripping scalps rushed to Detroit to collect British gold for fire-water, their coveted reward.

No one was safe. "Families had to flee in the dark hours of a cold winter night before flaming torches and bloody axes of Indians who were skulking about frontier homes, or were peering from the shadows of bushes, waiting for a crucial moment to give the signal war whoop to bands of savages who knew no mercy," fiends who would scalp, torture by gouging out the eyes, plying the red hot iron, and burning at the stake by slow fire amid taunts, jeers, and diabolic hilarity.

In the midst of these perilous conditions a brave pioneer woman, Mrs. William Coomes, opened a school at Harrodsburg, the first school ever taught in Kentucky.¹ What though every cabin on the frontier was threatened with the torch? What though death stalked within the forest? The pioneers had determined to build a western commonwealth with the lamp of knowledge lighting the way of progress. Although the pupils carried rifles to school instead of books, the stout-hearted pioneers were convinced that education was worth fighting for. The following year, 1777, John May opened a school at McAfee's Station. Although the teaching was crude, the unchinked cabins were cold, and the puncheon benches uncomfortable, it was a beginning, and those with vision, undismayed by the threatening danger, could picture universities in the future.²

Scarcely had these rude schools opened when the long-threatened blow from the North fell—and the desperate siege of Boonesboro began.

In the year 1779 Joseph Doniphan, an able young surveyor, conducted a school inside the stockade at Boonesboro.³ The instruction given in the first of these stockade schools (later "oldfield" schools) consisted of reading, writing and ciphering to the rule of three. Writes Professor Lewis: "Geography and arithmetic were taught orally—the former especially—often in doggerel verse, which was frequently sung in recitation and in studying, the pupils who were not reciting adding to the monotonous uproar of the class by studying aloud, as they were usually allowed to do. Tho only textbooks used at first were Dilworth's Speller and the Bible.⁴ The rules of the schools were many, and often read, and the discipline was strict; yet the pupils learned; they learned practical living, discipline and morals—and practiced them!

The pioneer teachers, while often as crude as their crude surroundings, nevertheless rendered a great service to the country. They dared the rigors and dangers of the

frontier. Although in most cases not as well equipped physically to endure the exigencies of the new environment as other pioneers, they nevertheless did endure it, and many paid the supreme sacrifice for daring to come to the frontier to educate pioneer children. In 1783, John McKinney, teacher of the school at Lexington, was seriously mangled in an encounter with a wildcat at the school. In 1788, near Losantiville (Cincinnati), John Filson, founder of an academy at Lexington and Kentucky's first historian, was killed by the Indians. The same fate befell John May, teacher at McAfee's Station, while traveling down the Ohio in 1790.⁵ But nothing could quench the pioneer's thirst for knowledge and nothing could deter teachers from pursuing their calling.

THE "OLD FIELD SCHOOL"

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the stations leveled their stockades; old settlements expanded; and new communities were settled. At that time the "Old Field" School really came into use in Kentucky. This school, elementary in training, was so-called because the school building was usually erected on a bit of open space which had been cleared by the Indians or early settlers, and by this time was more or less unfit for cultivation.⁶

These "Old Field" schools were one-room cabins made of unhewn logs and, if at all, poorly chinked. The chimneys were "stack" chimneys; doors and windows were of rough clapboard, the latter employing greased paper instead of glass to admit light; mother earth usually was the floor, and the miserable benches were made of rude puncheons. The instruction at these schools was for the most part rather primitive. The teacher was usually some elderly man "whose main qualification for the position was often that he did not know how, or did not care, or have the energy to do anything else, having probably failed in everything else he had undertaken; or he was some stranger, a traveling Irishman, or Englishman, or wandering Yankee, whose qualifications for the place were presumed from the fact that he had seen a good deal of the world."⁷

These men could not have made teaching a profession, as their wages were very low. "When teaching, however, they were required to take up early and turn out late, giving short recesses and noon intermissions, the idea being that they must earn their money. They were under no supervision, except such as the pupils chose to put upon them, and taught according to their own peculiar theories, temperaments and habits. They were often as rough and passionate as they well could be, and liberal in their use of the rod, even knocking down impertinent pupils." While, on the other hand, some of them allowed the scholars to do as they pleased. On the whole the pupils probably dreaded "the frown and birch of the master more than the screams of the wild animals they sometimes heard on their way to and from the lonely school house."⁸

Continuing upon the idea of supervision, Professor Lewis states: "Practically the only supervision to which the teacher was subjected was exercised by the pupils. This was regulated by custom, with which the patrons of the school never in any way interfered as long as it was at all within reason. It only concerned such things as threats upon certain recognized occasions, the granting of holidays, and similar matters, and was enforced by the larger boys of the school, who rode the teacher upon a rail, ducked him in some convenient spring or pond, or otherwise made things so unpleasant for him that he was forced to yield. A very common practice was to "turn him out" until he granted the desired concession. This is well illustrated by the following characteristic incident taken from an article by Col. R. T. Durrett, in the Louisville Courier-Journal, on April 2, 1881: "On the 28th of April, 1809, the first show, so the boys called it, occurred in Louisville. It was the exhibition of an elephant, and there was a general

uprising in all the schools for a holiday . . . the schools at the head of which were teachers conversant with the habits of the place gave the boys a holiday without trouble, but there was a New England teacher, recently come to the charge of one of the log schoolhouses, who could not understand why the boys were to be permitted to lay aside their books a whole day to see an elephant. He would not grant the holiday asked and the boys went to work in the usual way to make him yield. On the morning of the 28th this Yankee teacher, as they called him, came to his schoolhouse and found the door well barred with benches, fence rails, and logs of wood, and the boys inside laughing at his futile attempts to get in. They promptly told him the terms upon which the fort would be surrendered, which were simply to give them that day as a holiday, so they could go to see the elephant. The teacher was indignant, and not being able to get through the door, climbed upon the roof and attempted to descend the chimney. For this contingency the boys had prepared a pile of dry leaves, and when the teacher's legs appeared at the top of the chimney the leaves were lighted in the fireplace. Down came the teacher, for having once started he could not go back and the flames scorched him and the smoke smothered him, so that he was the powerless autocrat of the school and knight of the ferule. He gave the holiday and went home to lay up for repairs, as the boys expressed it, and the boys went to the show as if nobody had been either burnt or smoked."⁹

Schools of higher learning than that afforded in the stockade and "old field" (or "hedgerow") schools soon appeared. John Filson established a seminary in Lexington in or before 1784. The Rev. Elijah Craig, the pioneer Baptist preacher, established one at Georgetown in 1788, and the same year the celebrated Dr. James Priestly became master of Salem Academy at Bardstown, a school founded as early as 1786 and taught by a Mr. Shackelford. Salem for a time was perhaps the most famous in the district and state; many of the outstanding public men of the state's early history were trained there. These seminaries or academies became quite popular and were well supported by the public.¹⁰ Writes Humphrey Marshall: "There are many educated and more means to be applied in that way than most other countries could afford, while a general propensity for giving and receiving literary instruction was obviously a prevailing sentiment throughout the country."¹¹

Actually the principal educational interest of Kentuckians during the early period was in higher education. States Professor Lewis: "Lexington, soon after its establishment, reserved land for Latin and English schools, and by this inducement, as early as 1787, caused Mr. Isaac Wilson, late of Philadelphia College, as he describes himself in an advertisement in the *Kentucky Gazette* to open Lexington Grammar School; but state patronage of higher education came even earlier, as Transylvania Seminary, one of the first "public schools," or seminaries, of learning in the Mississippi Valley, . . . was endowed by an act of the Virginia legislature in 1780, and further endowed and chartered in 1783, and other foundations and endowments by the Mother State and by Kentucky followed rapidly, until soon a state educational system was developed quite unusual in its circumstances and quite in advance of the ideas of the day elsewhere in this country at least."¹²

THE SEMINARY OR ACADEMY

In settling its trans-Appalachian territory, the state of Virginia was not unmindful of the necessity for education. And so, as early as 1780 through the influence of the Rev. John Todd, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Louisa County, Virginia, and his nephew, John Todd, then a representative from Kentucky County, an act was pressed through the legislature providing for the appropriation of 8,000 acres of land

in Kentucky for the purpose of a public school, or seminary of learning, to be erected in Kentucky County. Out of this grant was established Transylvania Seminary, which opened at Danville in 1785 and moved to Lexington in 1787. Under the leadership of Judge Caleb Wallace, one of the earliest justices of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, other seminaries or academies were established.¹³

It appears that the friends of education in the Virginia legislature intended that a system of seminaries would be established in Kentucky County by means of land grants ranging from 6,000 to 12,000 acres of land. A second academy, Salem, was located at Bardstown and incorporated by Virginia in 1788.

Following the same system as that inaugurated by Virginia, the Kentucky legislature by an act of December 12, 1794, incorporated Kentucky Academy at Pisgah, near Lexington; a short time later Bethel Academy, in Jessamine County; and a third, on December 15, 1795, Franklin Academy at Washington in Mason County. The first really important academy act passed by the Kentucky legislature was enacted in 1798 when six thousand acres of land each were given to Kentucky, Franklin, Salem, Bethel, Lexington and Jefferson seminaries, the last two having been established by the Act at Lexington and Louisville respectively. All of these academies were to be vested in cooperative boards of trustees and were to be held free from taxes. Indicating that the Kentucky legislature of that year were cognizant of the importance of education, the act further stated: "And whereas it is generally true that people will be happiest whose laws are best and best administered, and that laws will be wisely and honestly administered in proportion as those who form and administer them are wise and honest; whence it becomes expedient for promoting the public happiness that those persons whom nature hath endowed with genius and virtue should be rendered, by liberal education, worthy to receive and able to guard the sacred deposit of the rights and liberties of their fellow-citizens, and that to aid and accelerate this most desirable purpose must be one of the first duties of every wise government."¹⁴ These legislators were influenced by the language of the noble ordinance of 1787. Not only did they believe that the state should provide for the education of its children of ability by means of supplying academies, they believed that a system of state education should be provided with a state university at the head. Another act of 1798 incorporated Transylvania University. Thus with the contemplation of scores of academies, established by land grants and a university already established, the entire work indicates the intention of a grand university system. There were to be established academies in every county of the state which could feed the state university. It was truly a noble conception, and the main credit is due to the intelligence and industry of Judge Caleb Wallace. "It is certainly not too much to say that the combined acts of . . . 1798 established the most enlightened, practical and complete system of education that could at that time be witnessed in America or perhaps anywhere else in the civilized world," declares Professor Lewis.¹⁵

The Academy system grew apace and by 1820 the state had endowed as many as forty-seven county academies with from 6,000 to 12,000 acres of land. The teaching in these academies for the most part was of a high order. The president was required to be "a man of the most approved abilities in literature." Greek, Latin and the "different branches of science" were required to be taught in most academies, thus furnishing to the students the elements of a good classical education. The discipline in these schools appears to have been of a better grade than in the "old field" schools.

As early as 1815, however, the academy system was showing signs of failure. There were evidences of a lack of public interest. The people after the relief from Indian dangers became engrossed in acquiring wealth, and were inclined to consider the

clearing, the tobacco patch, and the corn field as affording the best possible schooling for their boys. Moreover, in 1815, the legislature conferred upon the trustees the absolute right of disposing of all the academy lands.

Unfortunately lands at that time were unusually plentiful and dishearteningly cheap. Many trustees were not only not interested in providing good schools but were often utterly selfish, and at times unscrupulous, so that thousands of acres of valuable lands were sold for a mere pittance. It has been estimated that had the lands been held, each county would have enjoyed today an annual income of \$60,000, in many cases very much more. Thus a magnificent financial foundation for a state educational system was thrown to the winds. Had the lands been retained, the public educational system in Kentucky would be fifty years in advance of its present status. What sins have been committed against education in Kentucky! The noble scheme dreamed by the Todds and Judge Wallace was permitted by a lesser breed of men to languish and die, but not, however, before "many of our early lawyers, doctors, ministers and other professional men obtained all their education in these seminaries."¹⁶

FEMALE EDUCATION

Until after 1800 the schools of Kentucky afforded little opportunity for the education of girls. The "old field" schools, to which females were admitted, did not provide an atmosphere altogether conducive to refinement. As has been remarked, many of the teachers of these schools "were often destitute both of a knowledge of polite literature and good manners." The early academies excluded girls so that practically no opportunity was afforded for females to acquire grammar-school education.

In 1806 at Paris, the Rev. John Lyle, a Presbyterian minister, opened a seminary for girls, the first female academy in the West. This school flourished for a time and closed in 1809 or 1810. At Washington, in Mason County, Mrs. Louisa Fitzherbert Keats in 1807 established a school for girls, which discontinued in 1812.¹⁷

LORETTO ACADEMY

The first female academy was established by the Catholics in what is now Marion County in 1812.

During the pioneer period many Catholics came to Kentucky from Maryland and Virginia. They settled very largely in the present counties of Nelson, Washington, Marion, Bullitt, Hardin, Jefferson and Breckinridge. Much of the land on which these people had settled was unfertile, and the people were poor. Although high spirited they were in most cases uneducated and without a numerous leadership. One of the first priests who came to them, Father Whelan, said, "During their brief sojourn in the wilderness his little flock had gradually fallen into many practices which were dangerous to piety. They were in the habit of gathering promiscuously on Saturday evenings and Sundays, and of dancing until a late hour. In the rude state of society at that time these meetings were often attended with great disorders."¹⁸

"Besides these difficulties with his own flock, he (Father Whelan) had to encounter the fierce opposition of the sectarians, whose prejudices against the Catholic Church were of the grossest character. Misled by the erroneous opinions which their forefathers had inherited in England, the Protestant settlers were in the habit of viewing Catholics as idolaters, and the priests as a species of jugglers. Nor were they at all reserved in the manner of exhibiting this prejudice."¹⁹

One may well imagine that the Protestants, who were during this period engaged in violent and acrimonious denominational struggles among themselves, were not disposed to aid the Catholics in providing facilities for education.

Until the arrival in Kentucky of Father Charles Nerinckx in the summer of 1805, little attention was paid to education in the Catholic section of the state. Almost single-handed Father Nerinckx led a district from backwardness, wildness and ignorance to an appreciation for education, both spiritual and academic. Well educated, powerful in physique, with the zeal of Peter the Hermit, he set about to administer to hundreds of families, scattered over hundreds of miles, in a wild primitive country. "His courage was unequaled; he feared no difficulties and was appalled by no dangers. Through rains and storms, through snow and ice, over roads almost impassable by the mud, over streams swollen by the rains or frozen by the cold, by day and by night, in winter and in summer, he might be seen traversing all parts of Kentucky in the discharge of his religious duties. . . . He crossed wilderness districts, swam rivers, slept in the woods among the wild beasts. . . . He never took any rest or recreation. He seemed always most happy when most busily engaged. . . . But it was on the children that he lavished his labor with the greatest relish."²⁰

To establish a teaching order of women seems to have been a fixed idea of Father Nerinckx, and an inspiration as early as September, 1805. At that time he had twenty young women eager to be taught and to teach. Father Nerinckx's idea was to build a large log house for them and to have them support themselves by spinning, weaving and sewing. Aside from teaching these young ladies were "to take care of the sick irrespective of religious belief."

In 1808, a wilderness philanthropist, a Mr. Dant, donated a hundred acre tract of land on which to build the proposed convent. With the help of Father Stephen Theodore Badin, Father Nerinckx set about to erect a log structure, doing a large part of the manual work himself. When the building was practically completed, it took fire and burned to the ground. However, undismayed Father Nerinckx set about to establish another school.

In 1812, with the help of Miss Mary Rhodes, who had been attempting to teach the little girls of the neighborhood, Miss Christine Stuart, Miss Ann Havern and Miss Ann Rhodes, the dream of a Catholic Academy to provide teachers came true. Miss Ann Rhodes, that year, with \$75 which constituted her savings and \$450 which she had received from the sale of her slave, bought fifty acres of land on Hardin's Creek in what is now Marion County on which stood a log house. To this house these consecrated young women, amid the uncharitable remarks of course scandal-mongers, went to live in it. Already Miss Mary Rhodes had secured another log house in which girls of the community were being taught. Miss Mary Rhodes was a talented and well educated woman lately arrived from Maryland. This "cabin had only the bare ground for a floor, but the roof and walls kept out a part at least of the snow and rain. . . . The little building was soon filled to its utmost capacity with others still eager for the same advantages."²⁰

It was a grand day in the life of Father Nerinckx when on June 29, 1812, the young ladies were consecrated at his little log church of St. Charles. At the foot of a rude altar, after words of encouragement from Father Nerinckx, these young women, the first Lorettoines, "made their application in form and gave their solemn promise to renounce the world and persevere in the choice of life they had made. They were then clothed with the habit of novices."²¹

They took vows to live a life of sacrifice and suffering. Their dress was to be of black and homespun. Shoes were to be worn in winter, but in summer all were to go barefooted. They were to sleep on straw "with convenient covers, but no fancy quilts." The meals were to be in accordance with the poverty which they professed. The day was to begin at four o'clock in summer, and at half-past four in winter. "The sick

were to be tenderly cared for, and the dead buried in the religious habit, without coffins . . . charity, love and concord were especially inculcated and . . . a poverty disengaged from the least affection to ownership in any kind of property . . . , and they were to do all kinds of labor for their own support and that of the orphans.”²²

The cabin in which the novices lived was enlarged by Father Nerinckx, in order to receive those who had asked to be received. Lofts were prepared where the sisters could sleep, and the beds of the boarders were laid on the floor of their living rooms at night. “They had a combined kitchen and refectory, and the table was made of boards nailed on a stump that had been left standing in the middle of the cabin. . . . A work table was made from half of a log with the split side upwards, and supported by four legs set into the lower side with an auger. The rest of their furniture was in keeping with this.”²³

The pupils who came in, many of whom were orphans, were instructed in sewing, spinning, weaving, music, culinary work, Latin, Mathematics and religion.

Thus did Father Nerinckx’s dream come true. Thus was the beginning of the first permanent school for girls in the West. It began a spark, but now it is a flame which warms and enlightens on three continents.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

As can well be imagined higher education in Kentucky was not fast in developing, although as early as 1783 an institution of higher learning was contemplated by a few able men. Professor Lewis thinks that “Judge Caleb Wallace was perhaps more thoroughly identified with the cause of education, at least higher education, in Kentucky than any other one man before or since his time.”²⁴

After the chartering of a seminary in Kentucky and the giving of land for its support by Virginia, the matter of establishing such a school was partially forgotten. In 1783, however, Judge Wallace, then representative from Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature, recalled the grant and pressed through the Legislature a measure providing for twenty-five trustees—the most prominent men in Kentucky—and for a name for the proposed seminary. The name given was Transylvania. A further grant of twelve thousand acres of land was made, which enhanced the proposed seminary’s land holding to twenty thousand. The trustees were made a self-perpetuating body by the charter, which further provided that the seminary might grant degrees and assume with ease the role of college. Although the proposed academy was looked upon as a state school, “most of its chief promoters were Presbyterians, a denomination then and for sometime afterward largely predominant, as an intellectual factor at least in Kentucky affairs. . . . The Presbyterians are undoubtedly entitled to the credit of inaugurating higher education in Kentucky.”²⁵

Under their auspices Transylvania Seminary was opened at Danville, February 1, 1785, at the home of Rev. David Rice, a Presbyterian minister. The tuition was fixed at four pistoles (\$3.60) per year, and the Rev. James Mitchell was employed as teacher at £30 (\$100) per year. The school was taught in the house of Mr. Rice, because no other suitable place could be found for it. “Such were the humble beginnings of the first institution west of the Alleghany Mountains, an institution which after a comparatively obscure history of a few years was to blaze forth with sudden effulgence and to remain for two generations the highest star of the Western literary firmament.”²⁶

Professor Mitchell remained as head of the new school long enough to woo and win the daughter of “Father” Rice and then with his bride returned to North Carolina. A period of nominal existence of Transylvania Seminary followed this change. As

the thoughts of the good people of Danville were occupied at this time with Indian affairs and political conventions, the trustees of the new Seminary decided in 1789 to move the languishing school to Lexington where it was hoped that the literary inclined gentlemen of that thriving metropolis of the West would patronize it. The school grew slowly under the preceptorships of Mr. Isaac Wilson and later under Rev. James Moore, a Presbyterian. In 1793 the Transylvania Land Company, under the leadership of John Bradford, editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*, gave a lot and a building to the institution on condition of its permanent location in Lexington.²⁷

The progress of Transylvania at Lexington was slow, but satisfactory. Before the turn of the century, however, other denominations growing strong in Kentucky, there was some opposition to the Presbyterian controlled board. People were very sensitive concerning doctrinal matters at that time, being certain that no space existed in Heaven for those who did not follow the beliefs of their peculiar sect. Some of the Presbyterian members of the board retired. They were satisfied with the school and were willing to patronize it as long as it conformed to their ideals of what such a school should be, but when its religious tone or teaching, by reason of other control, became what they considered dangerous, they simply withdrew their patronage and established one that better suited their ideas and aims, one of which was to prepare suitable ministers for the church.²⁸

With a change in the personnel of the board the Rev. James Moore for some reason became unsatisfactory and retired. In 1794 the Rev. Harry Toulmin, a prominent Baptist minister recently come from Virginia, was elected as master. Unfortunately for him Mr. Toulmin, a very able man indeed, he had been a friend of Thomas Jefferson, "which was not in his favor, especially in the eyes of the Presbyterians, as on that account he was supposed to be tainted with French philosophy, or infidelity, as they considered it."²⁹

To have been a friend of Jefferson was bad enough but to have been a Baptist at the same time was more than some of the pious brethren could endure. There was a move, therefore, on the part of "Father" Rice, Judge Wallace, and other prominent Presbyterians to establish another school more to their denominational tastes. Kentucky Academy was consequently granted a charter, December 12, 1794. It is interesting to note that in seeking funds for the new school, the trustees sent the Rev. David Rice and Rev. James Blythe to the East to solicit among prominent men there. They succeeded in obtaining \$10,000. Among the contributors were George Washington, who is said to have inquired very carefully in regard to the state of learning and literature in the West, as Kentucky was then called,³⁰ John Adams, and Aaron Burr, who was unusually interested in education. Many friends of the Presbyterian Church contributed books as well as money. The new school was located at Pisgah, seven miles southwest of Lexington, near the home of Judge Wallace. The Kentucky Academy got off to a good start. However, it was short-lived, because in 1796 Mr. Toulmin voluntarily withdrew from the headship of Transylvania Seminary. With the obnoxious Mr. Toulmin, later Secretary of State under Governor Garrard, out the Presbyterian trustees of Kentucky Academy saw no reason why the two schools, Transylvania and Kentucky Academy, should not be united. Accordingly, on December 22, 1798, an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the consolidation of the two schools into a university, Transylvania University. And on January 1, 1799, with the Rev. James Moore as first president, Transylvania University was born, an institution worth from \$40,000 to \$179,000. The University was established, "contemplating," as the preamble to the bill stated, "the many singular advantages to be derived to this remote country from promoting therein a university well-endowed and properly conducted, more es-

pecially as by this measure many of our youths can be prevented from going into other countries to complete their education, where they must greatly exhaust their fortunes, and from whence they may probably return with corrupted principles and morals to be the pests and not the ornaments of the community."³¹

As trustees, the Legislature selected a number of the state's most prominent men, among whom were Judge Wallace, John Bradford, George Nichols, one of the outstanding lawyers of the entire nation, and James Garrard, later Governor of Kentucky. And among the faculty members were Rev. James Blythe and Rev. Robert Stuart, of the academic department; George Nicholas, of the department of law; and Drs. Samuel Brown and Frederick Ridgely, of the department of medicine. Later at various times Henry Clay, James Munroe, John Pope, and John Breckinridge lectured in the department of law. Thus from the initial years able and prominent men were associated with Transylvania University.

This institution developed rather rapidly, reaching between 1817 and 1828 a plane of brilliancy seldom reached by any university at any time and perhaps, considering the time, higher than any state university has ever reached.

This position of eminence blossomed into effulgence under the brilliant leadership of Dr. Horace Holley who came to the presidency in November, 1818. "The new president aimed to make of Transylvania a genuine University. Complete in every college and liberally endowed. He was in many ways admirably fitted for the undertaking. Having graduated at Yale in the class of 1763, when about 22 years of age, he had, after studying law for a while in New York and then abandoning it for the ministry, pursued the study of theology under Dr. Dwight in New Haven, when he had become a Unitarian, not under his preceptor, but from his personal conviction. Since 1809, he had been the pastor of the Hollis Street Unitarian Church of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was greatly beloved and admired. He was a man of engaging manners and of great personal magnetism. Besides, his learning was very wide and his eloquence so stirring as to cause a staid New England audience to burst into noisy applause on the occasion of his delivering a sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. In Lexington he entertained freely patrons of learning and distinguished strangers, and captivating, as he did, all who came near him, was calculated to interest them in the welfare of the university. This he did in a very successful way in the case of the State Legislature and of such public-spirited citizens as Col. James Morrison, Henry Clay, and others."³²

Circumstances were highly favorable at that time for the pursuit of Dr. Holley's aims. The state had recently emerged from the War of 1812 with everlasting glory to herself, and Indian troubles for her were extinguished. The people were disposed to look upon education more favorably and the Legislature once more took a lively interest in the University. The names of the members of the board of trustees, the chairman of which was the celebrated Robert Wickliffe, were so prominent that they seem to have been taken from the pages of history. These men for the time being were unusually friendly to Dr. Holley, and, being as influential as they were, had little difficulty in influencing legislative aid.

Reading the roster of names of Transylvania's faculty during Dr. Holley's administration is like perusing a directory of the empyrean, so distinguished was it. Among the names were: John Roche, master of languages; Constantine S. Rafinesque, eminent instructor of natural history; B. O. Peers, tutor and great friend of popular education; William T. Barry and Judge Jesse Bledsoe, instructors in law; Dr. Charles Caldwell, Dr. B. W. Dudley, Dr. Samuel Brown, Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. James Blythe, all of the medical department.

Professor Constantine S. Rafinesque was probably, at that time, the most eminent scientist in America. The names Drake and Dudley are still household names in the medical profession. Both were regarded as among the outstanding men of medicine not only in America but Europe as well. Barry and Bledsoe, both eminent lawyers, achieved places in public life acclaimed not only by the state but by the nation as well.

"Dr. Drake tells us, in speaking of this faculty . . . 'that they were men of brilliant talents and wide reputation, and collectively constituted a greater array of strength and brilliancy than was scarcely ever collected in any institution at one time'."³³

During Dr. Holley's presidency the library increased from 1,300 volumes to about 6,500, among which were some of the priceless books of Europe. Furthermore, the enrollment was astonishing for the time. In March, 1821, Transylvania had 282 students; while Yale had 319, Harvard 286, and Princeton 150.

Dr. Holley's administration lived through the era of "good feeling" in the nation—that time when there was peace at home and abroad, great expansion, prosperity, spiritual growth and happiness. Kentucky's rich lands were producing lavish wealth and the Ohio River trade was increasing spectacularly. Her people, feeling that they had won the War of 1812, were proud, confident, able and contented. Magnificent mansions, the pride of the Old South, were being erected, and beautiful nature—the fine blue grass and stately oaks—enhanced their charm. A degree of opulence had come which permitted leisure for study and the pursuit of the social graces; a gallant, courtly, handsome gentry and a class of womankind lovely, charming, and gracious arose to make Kentucky Blue Grass society the most charming, the most hospitable, the most fascinating in the West. Truly, Lexington was both the Athens and the Versailles of the West.³⁴

At the very zenith of this era of good feeling the aging hero General LaFayette visited Kentucky. The occasion was an epoch-making time for the people of the state; they could show to the world their attractiveness and hospitality—and they did. Amid pageantry—music, flags, soldiers, flowers, beauty, gallantry, dazzling splendor, the old hero of the Revolution entered Lexington, on a bright May day, 1825.

By 1825, in spite of the brilliancy of Dr. Holley's administration, bickerings could be heard against him, particularly among the Presbyterians, who, in fact, had opposed him throughout. He was a Unitarian and a free-thinker and rash enough to proclaim his beliefs. His ideas of living were rather free, too. Doubtless, though, had he been quieter before students and townspeople, he could have avoided trouble. He did not, however, and lost his position.

The story of the vicissitudes of the noble old institution in the years following the golden era of Holley is quoted from Mr. Hamlett. It follows:

"The Rev. Alva Woods, D.D., was president from 1828 to 1831, when he resigned to become the first President of the University of Alabama. During his term the City of Lexington donated over ten thousand dollars to meet expenses of the school. On May 9, 1829, occurred the loss by fire of the central hall, built during the preceding administration. John Lutz, A.M., was at the head of the University from 1831 to 1833.

"From 1833 to 1834, the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers was president. On November 4, 1833, a new building, the present Morrison College, was dedicated. This was built from funds from the bequest of James Morrison, a wealthy landowner and a trustee of the University. This hall was located about two hundred yards north of the old college row, upon an eminence in the centre of an additional campus of fourteen acres adjoining the smaller one.

"The next administrations were those of Rev. Thomas W. Colt, D.D., 1835 to 1837; of Rev. Louis Marshall, D.D., 1838 to 1840; and of Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D., 1840 to 1842. In 1841, the trustees committed the academic department, then known as Morrison College, to the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Church. Under its auspices the Rev. Henry B. Bascom, D.D., LL.D., held the presidency from 1842 to 1849. He, like Holley, was a man of great natural power; but, unlike Holley, he enjoyed none of the advantages of collegiate training. He was, however, in all his youthful wanderings as a circuit rider a hard student and his own severe master. An orator and a natural leader of men, he had attracted the notice of Henry Clay, through whose commendation Bascom was, in 1823, made Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington. A second era of great growth began for the University; in 1843, five hundred and fifty-two students were in attendance, a revival of influence which continued after Bascom's resignation in 1849, to become later a bishop of his church.

"James B. Dodd, A.M., was acting-president until the academic department was reorganized in 1856, under the presidency of the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., as a State school for teachers. At the close of his administration in 1858, the University, owing to the unrest of the years of the Civil War, became almost dormant. Only small classes were in attendance in Morrison College, chiefly in the Law Department. During the height of the war, the buildings were seized by the Federal Government as military hospitals: 'groans of wounded and dying filled the classic halls which had so often echoed to the logic of Holley, the fire of Bascom, or the eloquence of Clay.'

"During the seventy-five years of old Transylvania's existence, thousands of students from all over the South had been in attendance and about two thousand degrees had been granted in Arts, Medicine and Law. The Medical Department alone had registered six thousand, four hundred and six pupils, and had one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four graduates.

"On February 28, 1865, through the efforts of John B. Bowman, LL.D., Transylvania University was consolidated with Kentucky University, then located at Harrodsburg under the patronage of the Disciples of Christ.

"Kentucky University had grown out of Bacon College, the earliest literary institution of its grade among the Disciples of Christ, which had been established in Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1836. The college was removed to Harrodsburg in 1839, where it was conducted until insufficient means led to its suspension in 1850.

"In the winter of 1855-56, Major James Taylor and Mr. John B. Bowman, both of Mercer County, entered on the work of founding a university which should be the successor of Bacon College. Mr. Bowman's appeals for financial aid were successful beyond expectation, and the preparatory department was opened in 1857. An amended charter, approved January 15, 1858, in which the provisions of the first charter were greatly extended and the name of the institution changed to Kentucky University was accepted by the trustees of Bacon College, February 2, 1858. The collegiate department was opened under the presidency of Robert Milligan, A.M., September, 1859. The destruction of the college building by fire in 1864, necessitated the removal of the institution from Harrodsburg. After invitations from Louisville and Covington had been considered, an offer of the property of Transylvania University that had been made and declined in 1860, and that was now renewed, was accepted.

"The first session of Kentucky-Transylvania University began in Lexington, October 2, 1865. To the College of Liberal Arts and the Academy, which had been conducted at Harrodsburg, the College of the Bible was added and the College of Law was resumed. The office of regent of the University was created July 17, 1865. John

B. Bowman, LL.D., the founder of Kentucky University, was elected regent, which office he held until June, 1878. During his administration, in 1865, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky was affiliated with the University. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and was discontinued in 1878.

"In this year also the last session of the College of the Bible under the charter of Kentucky University closed, and the new College of the Bible, which had been established in 1877, took its place. Since then this college, organized under its own charter, is in administration and control entirely independent of the Transylvania.

"The office of regent was discontinued June 12, 1878, at which time Henry H. White, LL.D., was elected president of the University. He filled this office until, on his resignation in 1880, Charles Louis Loos, LL.D., was elected to succeed him. In his administration, in 1887, the College of Liberal Arts and the Academy were opened to women. The department of physical culture was opened in 1894.

"The presidency of the University having again become vacant by resignation, Reuben Lindsay Cave, A.M., was, in the summer of 1897, elected to succeed President Loos.

"The hundredth anniversary of the opening of Transylvania University was commemorated in Morrison Chapel on the evening of January 1, 1899. The Governor of the Commonwealth was present, and the parts of an appropriate program were borne by gentlemen at the head of sister institutions of learning and by prominent ministers.

"On the resignation of President Cave, in February, 1900, Alexander R. Milligan, A.M., served as acting-president until June, 1901, when Burriss A. Jenkins, A.M., B.D., was elected president of the University.

"At the annual commencement in June, 1905, the fortieth anniversary of the removal of Kentucky University to Lexington and its consolidation with Transylvania University was celebrated with a great reunion of alumni. Wednesday, June 14, was devoted to anniversary exercises.

"In October, 1906, ill-health, which had been increasingly recurrent for more than a year, forced President Jenkins to lay down the duties of office. Thomas Benton Macartney, Jr., M.A., Ph.D., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, was forthwith elected acting-president of the University, which office he held until October, 1908.

"By an act of Legislature, approved March 20, 1908, and effective on June 12 of that year, the charter of that University was so amended as to confer upon the Curators of Kentucky University all the rights and privileges of the Trustees of old Transylvania University; the requirement as to particular church affiliations of the members of the Board was annulled and the name of the institution was changed back to Transylvania University. In the same year the Medical Department, in Louisville, and the Commercial College, in Lexington, were discontinued. The College of Law was suspended in June, 1912.

"In June, 1908, Richard Henry Crossfield, M.A., Ph.D., was elected president of the University, assuming the duties of office October 22, 1908."³⁵

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Notwithstanding the fact that numerous elementary schools and academies were established during the pioneer period and following, a vast majority of the children of the state were not in school and the percentage of illiteracy was appalling. The masses of the people in the rural districts, however, were apathetical toward education and saw no reason why their children should be sent to school, especially as long as there was work to be done on the farm. Many of the true friends of democracy and

learning, viewing the situation sorrowfully, yet hopefully, set about to make possible the education of a larger number of children. This, they realized, could be done only by making education cheaper and by convincing the people that public education was worthwhile. Massachusetts had furnished a model system of public education and other states had followed her lead. Kentucky leaders, therefore, were not obliged to leap in the dark. Accordingly, in the year 1821, an attempt was made to establish a system of public education. That year the state Legislature passed an act providing that one-half of the clear profits realized from the state's Bank of the Commonwealth was to be set aside as the "Literary Fund" and devoted to the establishing of a public school system. Most of the members of the Legislature were uncommonly interested. The time appeared to be auspicious. Pursuant to this act a committee of able men was appointed to devise a system of common schools. This committee corresponded with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Robert Y. Hayne, each of whom expressed their faith in schools and suggested a plan of democratic education. The committee reported an elaborate and ambitious program. Unfortunately, however, the Legislature by the time that the report was submitted had lost some of its ardor for public education. Furthermore, in a few years the Bank of the Commonwealth failed, causing a school fund of sixty thousand dollars per annum to dwindle to practically nothing. Then the Legislature inaugurated the policy of making the school fund subservient to every other public interest: The revenue proper became insufficient to defray the expenses of the state government; the little funds which the school fund retained were seized, and naturally enough this attempt to establish a general system of education ended a total failure.³⁶

After this system of education had languished helplessly for a number of years, an opportunity was afforded the Legislature to make a third attempt to establish a system of common schools. This opportunity was made possible by a large gift from the Federal Government. As early as 1821 a Kentucky Legislature had passed resolutions calling upon Congress to pass a law allotting to Kentucky her equitable portion of the public domain, the return from which was to be devoted to public education. The appropriation was finally made by an act passed by Congress in June of 1836, under which act Kentucky received the sum of \$1,433,757. Unfortunately an act of the state Legislature passed in February, 1837, providing for the investment of the fine gift from the Federal Government, dedicated only \$1,000,000 to education, thus ignoring at the outset the pledge to devote the entire gift to the advancement of learning.³⁷

It would have been well had the fund remained at \$1,000,000, but the act of 1837 was an entering wedge. At that time an internal improvement program was the most popular function on the legislative mind, a costly internal improvement program. In that mind this program must not be slighted, no matter what else suffered. By an act of 1838 the school fund was reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$850,000. However, for the sum which the state took bonds were caused to be issued to the State Board of Education, a corporation created by an act of the General Assembly, and an interest of 6% per annum was authorized.

The most important feature relating to educational legislation passed during the session of 1838 was the general law establishing a system of common schools, a law which was approved, February 16, 1838. The most important provisions of this law were: (1) The entire school fund, which was the interest on \$850,000, amounting to \$42,500 annually, was to be distributed among the counties in proportion to the number of children reported to the commissioner, but a schoolhouse had to be erected and a school tax levied in the district before a school was entitled to its proration. (2) A state board of education, consisting of the attorney general, secretary of state,

and the superintendent of public instruction, was provided. (3) The office of state superintendent of public instruction, the superintendent to be appointed by the governor every two years and confirmed by the senate, was established. (4) The counties were to be divided into school districts, no district to contain more than one hundred pupils nor fewer than thirty pupils. (5) The people of each district were to vote as to whether or not they wanted the new system. (6) Provision was made for the school affairs of the county to be managed by five commissioners appointed by the state superintendent and for the election by the people of five trustees in each district. (7) The commissioners and district trustees were empowered to examine teachers and grant certificates to teach in the common schools. (8) "No district was entitled to any part of the state fund until a common school had been regularly organized, a schoolhouse procured at the expense of the inhabitants thereof, and a tax levied upon the inhabitants thereof sufficient, when added to the state fund, to equal the expenses of the school." (9) The whole number of white children over seven and under seventeen were pupil children. (Hamlett, pp. 11,12).

Scarcely had the school system begun to function even feebly before the Legislature began to deny the State Board of Education the funds which were due it by every law of ethics known. Here was a state with thousands of illiterate and unschooled people. Here was a state which had been given \$1,433,000 to be devoted to education. Here was a state that had launched a system of public schools, to give educational opportunities to the countless thousands to the end that life might be abundant and democracy might live. Here was a state whose representatives were rapidly depriving her of a fund which had been consecrated to the noblest of all purposes.

Fortunately, during the trying infancy of public education in Kentucky, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, in 1847, became Superintendent of Public Instruction. Few men of the nation, if a single one, were as well qualified for the task as was Dr. Breckinridge. A man of recognized scholarship in both America and Europe, powerful of intellect, indomitable in courage, eloquent of expression, pleasing mien and polished manner, fascinating in conversation, resourceful, aggressive and confident, this unusual man brought all the powers of his great personality to play in an heroic fight for popular education in Kentucky. "For long years the system (of general instruction) had dragged along heavily, one after another (superintendent) accepting reluctantly the herculean task of trying to bring order out of confusion, only to become discouraged and abandon the task to some one else who could be found willing to make the trial."³⁸ But Dr. Breckinridge, after a hard fight which continued for a number of years, succeeded where others had failed. Under his wizardous guidance, in less than a year after his accession to office, Dr. Breckinridge had been instrumental in securing a bond from the state for the arrears of interest due the School Board, an arrear of \$308,268.42 and had gone before a people, who had been practically dead to the cry of public education, with a plea so eloquent and compelling that by a large majority they voted, in 1848, a general property tax upon themselves of two cents on each one hundred dollars of property. In less than three years' time under Dr. Breckinridge's vigorous administration, instead of the 170 public schools in the state in 1847, there were 3,704; instead of 20,000 school children reported for 1847, there were in 1850 reported by the counties 178,559. But the most dramatic episode in the educational career of this great superintendent was his heroic fight, in 1850, to save the School Fund.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE'S FIGHT TO SAVE THE SCHOOL FUND

In 1850 Governor John J. Crittenden, a staunch friend of public education, resigned the governorship to accept a post in the cabinet of President Fillmore. The gubernatorial vacancy was filled by Lieutenant Governor John L. Helm. At that time the constitution of 1850 was going into effect. Governor Helm thought that a section of this new instrument was so worded as to relieve the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from further responsibility of the payment of interest on the school bonds. In endeavoring to establish his contention, the Governor devoted more than half of his message of 1850 to the General Assembly to this unusual construction. He contended, among other suggestions, that under the constitution it was the Assembly's duty to make provision by law for payment of the interest on the school bonds. He denied that the intention on the part of the state to pay the principal of the school bonds had ever existed. Governor Helm further stated that the Sinking Fund should have no connection with the School Fund whatsoever. "Let each look to and rely upon its own resources," he said. "The general education of the people," he had stated further, "is an object of very high importance in all possible conditions of human society, and is absolutely vital in free states . . . Now, more than ever, we must consider it as one of the settled and most important questions of public policy of Kentucky, to bring the blessings of education within the reach of all our youth."³⁹ Yet in spite of this friendly gesture to public education, one, in analyzing Governor Helm's message, is impressed with the idea that his principal purpose was not to help education but to save money for the Sinking Fund, so that the indebtedness from public improvements could be paid quickly. Desiring to rid the state of indebtedness, the Governor naturally wished to be relieved of the indebtedness of \$1,400,000.01 to the Board of Education, although each would mean leaving the schools to the generosity of the General Assembly or leaving them to look out for themselves as best they could. But—a fact that had not been mentioned—the state was honor-bound to repay the money which she had arbitrarily borrowed from the School Fund; that solemn obligation hovered about the state government like the ghost of Banquo, giving it no rest. When it appeared that the state would repudiate finally her sacred obligation, when it seemed that public education in Kentucky was doomed, Robert J. Breckinridge, stirred to indignation by outraged honor, like a crusader of old thrilled by the prospect of battle in a holy cause, rose to the defense of waning education, and with all his enthusiasm, with all his great powers of intellect, with all the force of his masterful personality, prepared for battle.

The scene of Dr. Breckinridge's great fight to save the school fund was the chamber of the House of Representatives. This hall is in the Old Capitol at Frankfort, and is now used as a museum by the State Historical Society. The time was the evening of December 10, 1850. Dr. Breckinridge had been invited by the two houses to speak on the condition of education in Kentucky.

DESCRIPTION OF DR. BRECKINRIDGE

He was tall, perhaps six feet, and slender. His complexion was rather fair; grayish blue eyes and reddish brown hair. His general demeanor suggested culture, refinement, and scholarship; his voice was soft and resonant, having rare range, and was strangely compelling; it was perhaps a high baritone. His mood in speaking was usually serious, humor only now and then appearing; yet he often became thoroughly aroused, at which times he was likely to be impulsive; there was a compelling conciseness, simplicity, and logic about his diction, which, although at times trenchant, was usually beautiful and eloquent. The qualities which he was able to bring forth

in debate were often overwhelming, so overwhelming indeed that he was often characterized as truculent. As Dr. Breckinridge had had the honor many times of having engaged in public debate with a few of the most famous controversialists of both the United States and Europe, he was not lacking, as one can easily imagine, in self-control and confidence upon this occasion. Being a minister, he wore sombre ministerial clothes. He was usually very neat and tastefully, yet not conspicuously, dressed. His general personality was such that he was fascinating to most people, particularly women. On the present occasion, the Doctor was stirred to indignation by the aspect of a public school system threatened with ruin, a public school system which if destroyed would leave the youth of the state without the hope of enlightenment—all because, he thought, political leaders, blind to plighted honor, were selfishly bent upon enhancing their own political fortunes, with little regard for the welfare of future generations.

The high point of the scene came at a point in Dr. Breckinridge's speech which was delivered on Tuesday evening, December 10, 1850, before the General Assembly. There were approximately a hundred legislators present, beside numerous spectators, men and women, who filled every available seat in the main hall and in the balcony behind and above. Dr. Breckinridge stood in front of the speaker's desk; he was straight, dignified, and impressive. On the wall directly behind the speaker's desk hung two large portraits: that of Washington on the right; that of Daniel Boone on the left. A clerk sat at a small table immediately in front of and to the right of the speaker's desk. George W. Johnston, of Shelby County, was the Speaker. Among the well-known personages of the General Assembly (House and Senate) were: Joseph H. Lewis, George W. Williams, Samuel Hanson, Lucius Desha, Norvis Green, Alexander Churchill, Samuel Geiger, William Preston, Thomas Todd, James P. Metcalfe, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Hiram McElroy, Thomas S. Grundy, Caleb B. Wallace, Robert A. Patterson, Benjamin Edwards Grey, Hamilton Pope, Camden Ballard, William C. Bullock, Thomas P. Linthicum, James P. Barbour, Beriah Magoffin and John P. Bruce.

The Frankfort Commonwealth, December 17, 1850, made the following comment upon Dr. Breckinridge's address: "The great power of the speaker was shown not only in the manner in which he treated his subject, but in holding, as he did, the profound attention of a very large audience for two hours and a half—a speech, which could only be properly appreciated by those who heard it; and which, considered merely as an effort of human intellect and eloquence, was such as has seldom fallen upon our ears."

A PART OF THE SPEECH

"It would be impossible, on an occasion like the present, to attempt any reply to the various arguments that have been brought forward, and which able and ingenious men may easily multiply, upon this, as upon every other subject—to favor views opposite to those here stated. I the more readily omit any such attempt—not only because I have much reason to believe that the interpretation I have given will turn out to be in full accordance with the sense of the convention which made the constitution—many of whose members are now in the two houses of the general assembly—as I feel satisfied it is the necessary sense of the language they have used; but also because I have very lately had the honor of going over the whole ground, first, before a joint meeting of the two legislative committees on education, and, secondly, before the legislature itself. I cannot, however, wholly omit to notice one topic which has occasioned me great surprise. It is alleged that the bonds of the state, held by the board of education, are not—in any proper sense—much less in any constitutional sense, a

state debt, or any part of that state debt, and, for that reason, are not chargeable on the sinking fund. For myself, I cannot tell what language means, what facts signify, or what it is men intend by public faith, or by the obligations of law and equity, truth and honor—if these bonds do not constitute, in the clearest, fullest, and most complete sense, a public debt. There they are. Executed, one after another, by authority of law. Signed, all of them, by successive chief magistrates of the state. All of them recognized in act after act, by many legislatures, as bonds of the state of Kentucky; and finally by an act of absolute sovereignty, recorded upon the face of her constitution—as debts which her plighted faith, her stainless honor, and her most enduring interests not only require her to pay, but having paid, to manage as a sacred trust, as long as her everlasting mountains stand unmoved, and her broad plains nourish patriots. If we consider the origin of this fund, the debt is thereby rendered only the more impressive in its vast obligation. It was a gift from a great nation to a generous state; a gift accepted only to be used for noble ends, and with a high instinct, consecrated to the noblest of them all. So to that very end—how does it magnify and enlarge the obligation—to pay the debt, if it should cost our very last farthing; the glory of our race—the hopes of our children—the destiny of all who are to follow us! Nay, if we go behind the bonds, and beside all collateral consideration of their validity—there is one single and conclusive fact, final both against the state and the sinking fund. The sinking fund was created, by law, to pay, first, the interest and then the principal of the internal improvement debt of the state. The money represented by every dollar of state bonds held by the board of education went into the internal improvement system; for the whole of these bonds represent the original sum dedicated, and the larger portion of its accruing interest, since its dedication. These bonds are, therefore, in every equitable view of them, a portion of the specific debt which the sinking fund was originally created to discharge; and would be entitled to be placed on that fund upon principles of general equity, independently of any specific provision of the new constitution—and were so placed, upon those principles, as I have clearly shown—before the act of March 1, 1850, and before the new constitution existed. It would require a very clear declaration of that instrument, under such circumstances, to disallow a state debt of this description; and to do it, in the face of contrary provisions, clearly recognizing it, would be an act which I will forbear to characterize, and one which I do not believe the state of Kentucky will ever perpetrate.”⁴⁰

A short time following Dr. Breckinridge's address, a bill was introduced into the Senate by Br. Beriah Magoffin, directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay, out of any moneys in their hands, the amount of interest due the common school fund. This bill passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Helm. It then repassed both houses by 28 to 6 and 64 to 26 majorities, thereby becoming law, and Dr. Breckinridge had won his great fight. Free common school education now was assumed in Kentucky.

In 1849 a constitutional convention met in Kentucky, perhaps the most important constitutional convention ever held in the state. One of the burning questions was public education. The friends of the denominational schools and public academies, and the politicians who wished never to repay the school fund—it could be more conveniently employed for things more political—were determined and bitter in their opposition to free public education. Yet there was an able group of the friends of public education in the convention, and they were ably directed by the brilliant state superintendent of public instruction. The debate which issued was a battle of giants. Allied with the group to thwart the public school system was one of the ablest lawyers of the state, an exCongressman, a veteran debater, a master of repartee, sarcasm, ridicule, irony, as

well as of eloquence, Hon Ben Hardin, of Bardstown. No champion of the common schools was as well-known as the aging Hardin; yet the friends of popular education, feeling that their cause was just and noble and right, threw themselves into the battle with all their might. The blows struck on each side were not of the sewing circle variety, but were strong, sometimes bitter, and always virile. The debate on education began early in December, 1849, after the reading of the report by the chairman of the committee on education. The bill, reported sought to put into the new constitution a clause recognizing the legitimacy of the state's debt to the State Board of Education and requiring the regular annual payment of interest on the school fund. Mr. Hardin jumped to the floor immediately following Mr. Taylor's report, and the battle was on.⁴¹

The education section of the constitution of 1849 is here carried in full:

"The capital of the fund called and known as the 'Common School Fund,' consisting of \$1,225,768.42, for which bonds have been executed by the State to the Board of Education, and \$73,500.00 of stock in the Bank of Kentucky; also the sum of \$51,223.29, balance of interest on the school fund for the year 1848, unexpended, together with any sum which may be hereafter raised in the State by taxation or otherwise for purposes of education, shall be held inviolate, for the purpose of sustaining a system of common schools. The interest and dividends of said funds together with any sum may be produced for that purpose by taxation or otherwise, may be appropriated in aid of common schools, but for no other purpose. The General Assembly shall invest said \$51,223.29 in some safe and profitable manner; and any other portion of the interest and dividends of said school fund, or other money or property raised for school purposes, which may not be needed in sustaining common schools, shall be invested in like manner. The General Assembly shall make provision, by law, for the payment of the interest of said school fund: Provided, That each county shall be entitled to its proportion of the income of said fund, and if not called for, for common school purposes, it shall be reinvested from time to time for the benefit of such county.

"A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by the qualified voters of this Commonwealth at the same time the Governor is elected, who shall hold his office for four years; and his duties and salary shall be prescribed and fixed by law."⁴²

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

The condition of the common schools in 1867 when the able Superintendent of Public Instruction, Zachariah Frederick Smith, took office was critical. This condition had been predicted by Robert J. Breckinridge in 1850 as a result of a lack of funds. He had stated that without local support the school fund would be able to keep open the schools not longer than six weeks during the year even though in 1848 the people had voted a two-cent property tax. Dr. Breckinridge asked that the districts make greater efforts at cooperation. It should be noted that the schools established during his administration were not free, although it was not his fault.

Z. F. Smith found that the tax of five cents being collected at the beginning of his administration was producing \$185,000. He suggested that the amount should be increased to the unheard of sum of \$740,000 annually. This amount would keep open the schools for five months during the year, pay the teachers from \$19 to \$25 per month; it would actually amount to \$2.37 per pupil child! But this stupendous sum (as it was regarded by the public) would require a property tax of twenty cents! Z. F. Smith, himself, probably thought this tax high, yet when he considered the sad plight of the school system he was emboldened. He declared, "I assumed the duties of my office in September last, under the prejudicial conviction of the popular mind, that the Common School System of Kentucky, no longer worthy of the grave consideration

of our men of public trust, had been discarded from the policies of State legislation, and abandoned to whatever fate fortune might hold in reserve for it. This popular conviction was the logical conclusion of the treatment it had received at the hands of those who should have felt an ever-abiding obligation to sustain, foster, and build up so vital and important an interest to the people of the state—the legislators of the sessions of the past thirty years. Beyond the acts for local and personal accommodation, in which the Legislatures inclined to be prodigal, but little attention had been given to the wants of the institution (the common school system). The pro rata distribution of funds had fallen off thirty-three per cent . . . the vitality and efficiency of the administration of local interests of the system were becoming continually more impaired. The fatal and steady processes of decay were . . . painfully evident from year to year, where sagacious and conscientious statesmanship should have infused life, strength and energy in the only measure of general benefit for the people now incorporated in the policy of our State.”⁴³

The grand work of the brilliant Dr. Breckinridge was being permitted to fall into decay. Children in the back country were growing up in ignorance; they ran through the forests like animals. Ambitious parents were leaving Kentucky that their children might have better educational opportunities. And in vain did the journals of the state attempt to entice foreigners to the old land of Daniel Boone.

Somehow “Zack” Smith, masterful man that he was, succeeded against the most determined opposition in getting the General Assembly to adopt most of his program, and the people ratified it. The tax was increased from five to twenty cents, thus increasing the school receipts from \$185,000 in 1867 to \$968,176.80 in 1871. Districts were consolidated; teachers were better paid; the school term was increased from a few weeks each year to five months; something was done toward uniform textbook adoption. And began a new public school system—a free public school system.

Z. F. Smith’s comprehensive work infused new life into the educational development of Kentucky. Great improvement was quickly realized. The increase of funds did wonders, and for a number of years all seemed well with the common schools.

Yet, great as was the reformation brought about by Mr. Smith, all of the abuses were not eradicated, and so by 1887, the year of the beginning of Ed Porter Thompson’s administration, the public school system, although receiving about \$2,000,000 annually, was failing to achieve the expected results. Mr. Thompson struck at the heart of the difficulty when he indicted persons of the districts in charge of the school administration, the trustees for failing to do their duty. He stated: “Instead of considering the school money as a donation made by the state to her pupil children, to be devoted to the express purpose of educating them, it seems to be regarded, in many instances, as a kind of bonus to the district, to which some kinsman or other favorite has more claim than the children to whom it is meant to furnish the key to the temple of knowledge. . . . The fact that it is a sacred trust is lost sight of. Its power to give the poor, as well as the rich, a priceless boon, receives no consideration.”⁴⁴ Mr. Thompson stated that some applicants for schools, with no thought of fitness, actually go to the polls and work for the election of the trustee who has promised to give him or her the school; that there is constant dissatisfaction, strife, and dissention in hundreds of communities.

Mr. Thompson, aside from advocating a change in the district and trustee system advocated a longer school term, and especially the transferring of the power of appointing teachers *from the district trustee to a county board*. But Ed Porter Thompson accomplished very little. The General Assembly again was interested in things more political and the masses of the people were unconcerned. The noble, intelligent William M. Beckner, of Winchester, by constant vigilance and active fighting in the con-

stitutional convention of 1899 kept the new constitution free from clauses which would limit state support of public education to the common schools, thus paving the way for public high schools and larger support of schools of higher learning. But Judge Beckner was unable to insert clauses in the constitution providing for educational reform.

By 1905, the Kentucky Educational Association had come to the realization that if a revival in education were not given to the people, who seemingly were steadily becoming more apathetic, that Kentucky would sink to the lowest place among the states of the Union in education. The Educational Improvement Commission which drew up a reform program and carried a plea for modernized education to the people. Marked results were obtained in the General Assembly of 1906, when the normal schools were established.

The most enthusiastic campaigns to cause Kentucky's citizens to be conscious of the value of education and of educational reforms was launched by Dr. John Grant Crabb in 1909, while State Superintendent. Dr. Crabb, aside from being highly intelligent and highly learned, was deeply interested in the educational and spiritual growth of Kentucky, and used his indefatigable energy, always cheerfully to further it. He knew how to get along with people and was a born organizer. Dr. Crabb called his campaigns the "Whirlwind" campaigns. These were conducted for a few days in 1908 and in 1909. He marshalled aid of the K. E. A., the press, the women's clubs, prominent laymen and scores of able school men. "The campaign was a continuous cyclone bombardment against illiteracy and ignorance," wrote Mr. Hamlett.⁴⁵ The entire state was canvassed and every county was visited by a speaker or speakers. There were rallies in the county seats, with special programs, brass bands, placards, and general enthusiasm. Loyal, poverty-bitten women teachers donned in their gigantic hats, tight shirtwaists, and sweeping skirts, lifted their chins, and marched in the parade for a better Kentucky. Governor Augustus E. Wilson, Tom McGregor, Judge John P. Haswell, H. H. Cherry, Harry V. McChesney, Cotton Noe and numerous others took the stump. T. J. Coates, McHenry Rhodes made the welkin ring for better education. Miss Lelia M. Patridge, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Mrs. J. M. Mitchell told the story on many platforms. George Colvin raised his great voice—there were enthusiastic speakers everywhere. The state was moved for education as it never had been before. And a new day began in education in Kentucky. The old delapidated district system was swept away, and in its place the county district system was inaugurated. Local taxes in the counties and districts increased from \$180,000 in 1907-08 to \$1,000,000 in 1909. A child labor law was enacted. A compulsory school attendance law was passed. Large appropriations were made to the State University and to the two normal schools, and a law was passed providing for the establishing of an educational planning commission.⁴⁶

Superintendent Crabb's administration marked the beginning of a new era in public education in Kentucky. Since his time progress has been steadily made. Subsequent to his progressive era there have been seasons of transcendent melioration. In 1920 George Colvin became Superintendent of Public Instruction. He loved the school child and public education to a degree of few others. To improve standards of teaching and to give the country child an opportunity equal to that of the city child he gave all his great magnetic strength. Day in and day out all the elements of that fine personality and powerful physical strength were freely, joyously given for finer educational opportunity in Kentucky.

George Colvin caused the people of Kentucky to feel that a heart and a soul existed in education. Neither the taunts of enemies nor pain of sickness could kill his faith that every person was worth educating. Even when his great strength was exhausted,

his fine love for the school child and for teachers was as bright and unselfish as when in the full strength of happy manhood he had found joy in fighting for the weak. George Colvin's administration will be remembered as a landmark in the history of public education in Kentucky.⁴⁷

As if the gods, sorry for the tardy growth of public education in Kentucky during her early history, would make recompense, soon after the administration of George Colvin came that notable season of progress under James H. Richmond, a man with an idea for betterment of education and with the determination and tact to carry it through. Mr. Richmond gave his strength unsparingly for the advancement of learning in Kentucky. He sympathized with the teachers, and grieved that Kentucky was not in the front rank in education among the states of the Union. His work was great, his achievements were many. Among many outstanding achievements, the most outstanding of all was the adoption by the General Assembly of the School Code, an educational law so replete with reforms that the state has not yet begun to realize fully the complete scope of its benefits. In years to come Kentucky will be deriving benefit from it.⁴⁸ The last thirty or more years have been brilliant ones in the history of education in Kentucky.

Following the administration of Dr. Richmond, progress in public education continued satisfactorily. Superintendent Harry W. Peters concentrated the efforts of the Department upon the improvement of the rural school, particularly the establishment of county high schools. Superintendent John W. Brooker centered his objectives around two points, namely equalization and curriculum. Concerning the first objective, a constitutional amendment was passed which enabled the superintendent to distribute funds other than upon the per capita basis up to 10% of the per capital appropriation. This was an outstanding achievement which made possible the distribution of funds to poor counties with sparse populations for the purpose of raising teachers' salaries. As its making is a gradual and long-time process, curriculum development under Mr. Brooker cannot be easily measured; however, progress was made, and certainly movement along this line was a needed advance in the right direction.

Unfortunately war conditions brought an acute crisis to the public school system of Kentucky. The war caused salaries (in most fields other than education), prices and costs of living to skyrocket. The severest need of the state's educational system has been always adequate funds. Educational funds did not appreciably increase with the other rises caused by the war. Consequently teachers began leaving the schoolroom for the factory, the plant and the office; county superintendents began finding that their available dollars would purchase very little; and school plants began to fall into disrepair. More than 5,000 of Kentucky's 18,000 teachers quit the profession—and few blamed them. The average salary for the Kentucky teacher in 1942-1943 was \$782 per year, or \$85 per month. Instructors found that maintaining themselves upon salaries received, with living costs steadily mounting, to be a very difficult matter indeed. They discovered that they could easily make \$1,800 a year working in a war plant or office—and hundreds changed. In fact, they discovered that waitresses, with no education whatsoever, were earning more money than they.

With the loss of several thousand teachers, the system suffered. County superintendents had to close many schools, and the State Department began issuing *emergency certificates* enabling high school graduates with no teaching experience to teach. In 1943, the Department issued 4,100 of these emergency certificates, and during 1944 it will issue roughly 4,500. Of course, all this confusion, to the child and to the state is so stupendous and overwhelming that it is palpably incalculable. The war is not altogether to blame for this devastating crisis. The studied niggardliness of the

public and of the Legislature upon matters of public education for more than a century is the main cause; the war simply brought the thing to a head.

Governor Keen Johnson sought to improve the situation in 1943 by appropriating from the Governor's Emergency Fund between \$600,000 and \$700,000 to supplement teachers' salaries. Though the idea was good, the amount was not enough—approximately \$3.00 per month increase—not a drop in the bucket!

The Republican Party in its canvass of 1943 pledged support of a \$15 per capita, as did also the Democratic Party. The successful Republicans, true to their promise, appealed under the leadership of Governor Simeon S. Willis and Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Fred Williams, to the Legislature for approximately \$15,000,000 upon the per capita and equalization basis. So many people had left the state that the per capita rate actually amounted to \$19, by far the largest in the state's history. Though the amount requested was granted, the fund yet, in the light of present day conditions, is not large enough. Comparison of the well-educated teacher's salary with that of the uneducated war plant or factory worker—even the bus or taxi driver—is very sad indeed for the former. Even though the Kentucky teacher (1944) is receiving a larger salary than ever before, he (really should be *she*, because low salaries have practically driven men from the profession) is not receiving adequate pay.

War conditions, for one thing, have made children restive, so that thousands have quit school to do other things. The entire school system has come in for acute public scrutiny and criticism—curriculum, buildings, facilities, seemingly everything but the teacher (who is himself doing a bit of criticising, fortunately).

A recent report of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education reveals Kentucky's educational conditions as very unsatisfactory. These are some of the findings: (1) Per cent of population 25 years of age and over who have completed four years of college or more—Kentucky with 2.9 per cent ranks forty-seventh among the states. (2) Percentage of high school graduates—Kentucky with 15.5 per cent ranks forty-eighth. (3) Percentage who have completed one year of high school or more—Kentucky with 25.2 percent ranks forty-ninth. (4) Percentage who have completed only the sixth grade or less—Kentucky with 36.1 per cent ranks thirty-ninth.

Obviously vast reforms need to be made. These are a few things which seem most obviously to need being achieved:

(1) Twenty-five dollar per capita; (2) a change in the law enabling counties to levy up to a maximum of \$1.50 on each \$100 worth of taxable property for school purposes, so that the rural areas will be, in a measure, on the same footing as city districts; (3) a minimum of \$100 per month per teacher for twelve months—salary on the twelve months basis; (4) a minimum of nine months of school for every public school in the state, with each school beginning in September; (5) a more satisfactory arrangement of the school bus program, with the State Department assuming greater leadership in the matter—perhaps in time buying, financing and operating them altogether; (6) Federal aid (the South attempts to educate a larger proportionate group of children on less per capita money than any other section of the nation; (7) in general a state-wide campaign for school-community building, progress and uplift, which will inspire the entire state to a realization of the vast importance of Kentucky's catching up and forging ahead in education—for the sake of the happiness and well-being of Kentucky in the years just ahead—is most desirable.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS COLLEGES

In 1838 when Kentucky was passing legislation to provide for the establishment of a system of common schools, Massachusetts was establishing her first state school for the training of teachers. However, the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, the Rev. Joseph J. Bullock, asked the General Assembly in 1839 to establish a school or schools for the training of teachers, saying that "in those countries where education has been carried to the greatest perfection, schools for teachers have formed an important feature in their systems, and with the best results."⁴⁹ But Mr. Bullock's plea went unheeded by the State Legislature.

Every Superintendent from 1838 to 1906 pled, begged, implored the General Assemblies to establish normal schools. Even the brilliant Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge speaking with logic and eloquence, "with the power to move mountains," pled in vain. In 1856 when Transylvania University was given to the Legislature— money, equipment, faculty, library, all—to be converted into a state normal school, the General Assembly accepted reluctantly and made an appropriation only after it was discovered that no sensible argument against doing so could be found. "No school of similar character in this country ever commenced . . . under such favorable auspices . . . (yet) the day of its birth was the day of its manhood."⁵⁰ Even though the school was surpassingly successful and promised a brilliant success in the future, the next General Assembly with wanton recklessness, demolished their school for teachers by repealing the previous act, and the friends of public education were plunged into grief once more.

In 1859, Robert Richardson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said to the Legislature, "Teaching is a profession and, like other professions, must be learned in schools of a higher grade. . . . In deep conviction that schools for teachers are necessary, I recommend them. . . . Established they must be. We should provide Kentucky teachers for Kentucky youths, to guard against that degeneracy and decline which will always threaten us without them."⁵¹ This recommendation, like others, went unheeded. Legislators were uninterested. The people were apathetic, and the private schools, which profited by helping to kill all movements for the state normal schools, were actively arrayed against such institutions, both at home and at Frankfort.

In 1880 the Normal School Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington was authorized. "The atmosphere of this institution was not conducive to develop trained teachers,"⁵² and it failed to reach any considerable number of teachers. But the teachers of the department did noble work with what they had.

By 1880 there were many private normal schools, some little better than "old field" schools and some much better—fine schools with able teachers. Perhaps the outstanding private normal school in Kentucky at that time was Southern Normal School, established at Glasgow and moved to Bowling Green in the fall of 1884. This institution at Bowling Green was known as the Southern Normal School and Business College. The school after a trying decade was reorganized by two remarkable school men, the Cherry brothers, H. H. and T. C., and chartered as the Bowling Green Business College and Literary Institute. After a few years T. C. Cherry became superintendent of the city school of Bowling Green, in which capacity he has enjoyed a long, honorable and distinguished career. Henry Hardin Cherry continued as head of the reorganized Southern Normal School until he became President of the Western Kentucky State Normal School. So remarkable was H. H. Cherry's career in the training of men and women that no history of education of Kentucky would be complete without devoting a chapter to his life and achievements.

Born in Warren County, Kentucky, one of numerous children, Henry Hardin Cherry

somehow was too restless and ambitious to remain a farm boy. He appeared in Bowling Green as a lad selling the products of the farm—a slender awkward lad with long dark hair, yet with strong chin and determined mouth and grey eyes bright with energy and intelligence. A restless, nervous lad who seemed to have a dream and a vision. After a few months at the Southern Normal School at Glasgow, H. H. Cherry knew that it was in the vast world of education that his boundless energy was to be unloosed. And in a short time he was at Bowling Green salvaging the wreckage of a shipwrecked school; with not the least doubt but that success would come. "He was ever a fighter—always one fight more. . . . While he did not fight with a sword, his office reverberated with the spiritual approximations of martial thunder. . . . Ever a fighter!"⁵³ He opened his school at Bowling Green in 1892 with twenty-eight students. "The teachers taught and starved and waited, but that slender student body merely signaled the president to go into action. He did. He drove his buggy into every hamlet in West Central Kentucky. He represented to young men and women whom he met by the way or called upon in their homes the overwhelming and utter desirability of attending the Southern Normal School. His eyes glowed, and his voice burned with the zeal of the crusade. It was a contagious zeal, and those twenty-eight grew and grew. . . . Every time the tuition bulged ahead a bit, he put in another table or hired another teacher, or tapped another precinct in Louisiana. Anything to push the Normal's radius out a bit. All this time his brother, T. C., was teaching with might and main and voice and gesture those whom H. H. brought in. . . . J. R. Alexander . . . came back to his classroom at the Normal . . . Lewis Harman, the institution's understudy in penmanship, was performing feats of lyric sweetness with his pen. Seven o'clock in the morning found students reciting in the classrooms. Classes were still in action until ten that night."⁵⁴ All of H. H. Cherry's money was invested in that school. That school was his work, his life, his future. Then in November, 1899, came the fire destroying everything. It was a sad Henry Hardin Cherry who viewed the remains of years of hard work. It was a test of the man's character.

But Henry Hardin was not whipped. He determined to build the greatest normal school in the South. The citizens of Bowling Green "yielded their cooperation under the spell of the magic of the young president's desperate enthusiasm."⁵⁵ And came a season of prosperity.

Gradually the conception of the state's obligation to train its teachers gained focus. H. H. Cherry, an individualist, always sensed the potency of organized action. He perhaps more than any other man helped to achieve that focus. He was for forty-five years an active member of the K. E. A. Twice he was its president, and for two decades he was a director. The Association, meeting in Maysville in 1904, took formal notice of the state's educational situation in its resolutions. The next meeting, held at Mammoth Cave, June, 1905, projected the Kentucky Education Improvement Commission. Dr. Cherry was one of the five members of the Commission's Executive Committee. Then began a campaign, the equal of which the state had not witnessed to that time, for the establishment of state normal schools for the better training of Kentucky's teachers. For a century while other states had forged ahead in education, Kentucky's state superintendents, and friends of public education, had pled to the legislature and to the people to establish state normal schools, but they had pled in vain. This time the friends of public education, realizing that Kentucky's children had been for a century starved and cheated and that, consequently, the state was suffering while other states forged ahead; these friends made doubly courageous by a realization that they were fighting for the honor and glory of Kentucky, fighting against the selfish mechanizations of pseudo-patriots who had throttled the Commonwealth's progress for

generations—these friends entered the battle for state supported institutions for teacher training. It became a holy crusade. Poor teachers' organizations raised money. Many laymen spoke and wrote, and teachers worked unceasingly. They told the sad but challenging truth that Kentucky was one of the two states of the Union that did not maintain a system of state normal schools, that there were only three states of the Union that showed a greater percentage of ignorance among their white population, that less than one-half of her pupil children were attending any school whatever, that Kentucky was not keeping pace with other states of the South in the great educational move sweeping the country, and that public sentiment on educational matters was at a very low ebb.⁵⁶ Rice Eubank and Tom Vinson devoted the columns of the *Southern School Journal* to the campaign. Two distinguished laymen, Judge M. C. Saufley, of Stanford, and Judge W. M. Beckner, of Winchester, wrote and spoke as heroically as the enlightened patriots of any land. Judge Beckner wrote: "If it be conceded that properly prepared teachers are necessary to the proper organization of a school system in Kentucky, the question of normal schools is no longer one of policy. The Legislature has no discretion in the matter. Our new constitution declares that the 'General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the state.' Can the system be 'efficient' when its chief cornerstone has been left out?"⁵⁷ Newspapers and magazines issued broadside after broadside; speakers took the stump; members of the General Assembly were swamped with memorials. James H. Fuqua, Superintendent of Public Instruction, seldom rested. H. H. Cherry's "eleven hundred" sent a petition.

Hon. Richard W. Miller, Representative from Madison County, introduced the bill to establish the state normal schools. Then began righteous lobbying. Hon. Jere A. Sullivan, Hon. Rodes Shackelford, and Judge Anthony R. Burnam came to Frankfort from Richmond. Judge Louis McQuown and H. H. Cherry came from Bowling Green; Judge John M. Lassing from Covington. Governor J. C. W. Beckham was favorable. The bill passed; it provided for two state normal schools. Richmond and Bowling Green were selected as the sites. The noble educator, Rurick Neville Roark, was chosen president of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond and H. H. Cherry of Western Kentucky State Normal School at Bowling Green. The great battle had been won, after a century of desperate fighting. All hail to those who refused to be beaten!

At Bowling Green on the Hill the years came and passed. Each year something new was begun and something was completed on the old Hill. Thousands of lives were quickened when they came, and the thousands who left went to hundreds of communities throughout the Southland to impart the larger vision to the thousands of others. The day came when the Hill was crowned with magnificent structures of steel, brick and marble.

On a beautiful June day when the air was sweet with the fragrance from trees and blossoms and flowers, hundreds of bright, eager young people, their faces radiant with health, intelligence and ambition waited in the Chapel. It was commencement day. On the stage, dignified, impressive, stood the well-known and beloved man, Henry Hardin Cherry. The light shining through the windows revealed his fine, strong patrician features; a bit grey, a bit sad, but the chin and mouth were still strong and noble and the eyes were bright. His work was almost finished. He had fought the good fight; he had ever been a fighter, and he had won. He had found thousands struggling blindly at the foot of the "Hill" and had helped them to the top—there to find life. He stood for a moment looking into the eager young faces. Perhaps his thoughts went back a half century when the old Hill was a wilderness. Perhaps he

thought of his early struggle to get an education. Now the Hill was full. No longer would the struggle be so hard. His countenance lighted, and he began talking the same simple words of wisdom, but words which those who have heard will never forget. He was not merely talking to the students of Western, but to all the teachers' colleges:

"*'My boy, give good measure.'* These are the words of a noble father when he spoke to his boy who had gathered a load of apples and was ready to start to market to sell them. He took a half-bushel pail and filled it to the rim and told the boy that was not good measure. He put on apples until they were above the rim and rolled off, at the same time admonishing the boy to give that kind of measure. 'That other thing' is the thing above the rim. It is the plus of the soul. It is the plus in democratic education and in democracy. It is the plus in the life of every great teacher. It is the spirit of good measure and a square deal that holds the civic, social, and industrial world together and gives every human being a chance to live, a chance to grow, and an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of life. It makes the home, builds and maintains the church, supports the schools, establishes libraries, endows hospitals, feeds the hungry, and promotes every effort that advances humanity."

The normal schools and teachers' colleges have not only improved teaching in Kentucky, but they have made possible college attendance of thousands who otherwise could not have advanced above high school graduation. Although they have brought the vision of greater service, of fuller scholarship, of the more abundant life to thousands, their work has just begun.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Following the glorious period of Transylvania during which time Dr. Holley was president, higher education in Kentucky slipped from the control of the state to religious denominations. The last quarter of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries were years in which the people of the various religious denominations took the tenets of their sects as among the most serious things in life, and any change in an educational institution which might smack slightly of a departure from a particular sect's belief would cause that body to busy itself with plans for building an educational institution more to its liking. Thus the Presbyterians, who had been largely instrumental in establishing Transylvania Seminary and University, because of a slight departure from accepted Presbyterian policy, secured, in 1819, a charter for Centre College. Although a state school at first, Centre College was taken over by the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky in 1830, and then began that long period of distinction which has made Centre College respected at home and honored abroad. This small ivy-covered college of the Youngs and the Breckinridges has had a history more unique in some respects than any college in the nation. But the other denominational colleges—Georgetown, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, Transylvania, and Wesleyan—are to be accorded high praise for noble service and for a rich production of distinguished men. And to this group of colleges, distinguished for meritorious service, may be added the name Berea—a school founded upon the idea of complete freedom, democracy and opportunity. The day will never come in Kentucky when Kentuckians will cease to honor and revere the great names—Young, Breckinridge, Green, Flaget, Priestly, Batson, Weber, Malcolm, Campbell, Dudley, Fee, Rogers, Frost, Bowman, McGarry and the hundreds of distinguished men who caught their inspiration from them.

After many vicissitudes during which she was buffeted between State Legislature and religious denominations, Transylvania passed in 1865 to the control of the Disciples of Christian Church, and seemingly the restless, fitful idea of a great state university

passed into a quiet and long sleep. Alas, Kentucky legislatures, that they had been so niggardly, so unkind. Noble Transylvania! Conceived by our beloved mother, Virginia, and dedicated by the daring pioneers who had conquered the wilderness. Transylvania, where bloomed the genius of Dudley and matured the talents of Holley, in whose classic halls had echoed the fire of Bascom and the eloquence of Clay. Here was the most magnificent university of the West; starved to an early decline by unsympathetic legislatures and sectarian strife and cut off an orphan to be taken in by a kindly church. May Kentuckians of future generations study the story and never cease to revere noble Transylvania.

The idea of a state college revived somewhat following the passage of the Morrell Act by the Federal Government in 1862. By this act Kentucky was the beneficiary of 330,000 acres of land. Yet the state authorities showed neither an appreciation for the possibilities of a great state institution of higher learning nor business acumen, because the new Agricultural and Mechanical College made possible by the nation's generous grant, was established as one of the colleges of Kentucky University at Lexington, a denominational school recently transferred from Harrodsburg and united with Transylvania, and the huge grant of land was disposed of for \$165,000. An amount per acre of almost fifty cents less than the minimum price per acre fixed by the Federal Government in 1785 and 1787. This shameful disposal of land for a mere pittance was as deplorable as the wanton dissipation of the old seminary grants. The apostasy of numerous political servants to education through the course of Kentucky's history looms large in practically every chapter.

From 1865, the date of the founding of the A. and M. College, there was factional strife until in 1878 the General Assembly severed the connection with Kentucky University, appointing a commission to re-locate the college. "Kentucky University claiming and retaining the former site of the college; the sole property of the latter after the severance was an income of \$9,900 derived from the land grant."⁵⁸

The city of Lexington offered inducements for the location of the college and in 1880 it was permanently located in that city. The same year a Normal Department was added to the college and a general tax of one-half cent on each hundred dollars of assessed value of all property in the state liable to taxation and belonging to white inhabitants was levied for the support of this state school. In 1880 also were added the Classical Department and the Academy.

About this time there burst into flame embers which had smoldered and burned at intervals for a century. It was the old controversy between the friends of denominational-controlled institutions of higher learning and the friends of a state system of higher education. President James K. Patterson of the A. and M. College, feeling that his program for the expansion of his school to a state university was being thwarted by the partisans of the denominational colleges, published a letter in the *Courier-Journal*, December 11, 1881, stating very strongly the issue, presenting his program, and indicting the influences which impeded progress to a great state university. Dr. Patterson's dream was to build from the modest beginning of the A. and M. College a university at public expense—a university to prepare men for every calling and profession of life, including "Law, medicine and theology." A school for every young man of the state, whether rich or poor, who desired an education. He envisaged an institution of higher learning comparable to Harvard. Yet he was conscious that influences were working at the General Assembly to deprive his college even of the small appropriation which was necessary for bare existence, and conscious, too, of the fact that reports were being spread about indicting him as an enemy of the clergy and of the forces of righteousness—and there were thousands who were ready to believe.

Fortunately, fighting on the side of Dr. Patterson was that picturesque Kentuckian, Henry Watterson, and in and out in fair weather and foul were those champions of state-supported education, Judge William M. Beckner and Judge W. T. Lafferty.

In spite of heart-breaking obstacles Dr. Patterson was not defeated. Year after year the appropriations increased, the national government helped; the school grew.

At this point the author feels that the story of the development and progress of the University of Kentucky should be carried forward by the eminent educator, Dr. M. E. Yigon, of the College of Education of the University. Dr. Ligon has written an excellent sketch of that school's history. A large part of that sketch is here quoted verbatim.⁵⁹

The reorganization of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as the State University is significant in the history of education in Kentucky. First, the reorganization was coincident with the reorganization of the state public school system and the establishment of rural high schools in every county. Second, it marked the close of the educational career of President Patterson. Third, the state had established two normal schools in 1906. Fourth, the violent opposition of the private colleges to the support of the college by the state had almost disappeared.

The transition of the Agricultural and Mechanical College to the status of a state university was gradual. The University was administered by a board of trustees in the same manner as the college had been, in fact, by the same persons. Changes in the constituency of the board were made from time to time in much the same way as they had been made during the life of the college. In 1916, when the name of State University was changed to the University of Kentucky, the commissioner of agriculture and seven members of the State Board of Agriculture were made members of the board of trustees. In 1918 the president of the institution and the seven members of the State Board of Agriculture were dropped from the list of members *ex officio*, leaving the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the commissioner of agriculture as members *ex officio*. Six additional members were added to a board of fifteen in 1914. The board was reduced to fifteen members in 1916 and further reduced to twelve in 1918. In 1914 the number of alumni on the board was increased from four to six members. In 1916 the number of appointive members was fixed at fifteen of which one-fifth were to be appointed from persons who had attended the institution. In 1918 the number of appointive members was reduced to twelve, of which one-fourth must be alumni. The length of term for appointive members was six years. The board in 1922 was composed of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the commissioner of agriculture as members *ex officio* and twelve citizens of the state. Four members were to be appointed each biennium for a term of six years. One of the four must be a member of the State Board of Agriculture, one an alumnus of the institution and two distinguished citizens.

In 1915 the number of board members constituting the executive committee was increased to seven, three of whom were to be graduates of the institution. This number was reduced to five in 1918. The functions of the executive committee continued to be about the same as they had been in the administration of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

On June 4, 1908, President Patterson delivered the commencement address of the University. In that address he gave a very good overview of the institution at that time, as follows:

The city and county gave the grounds and the money in 1880 for the erection of buildings. Since then additional buildings have been added, until now, instead of two, there are fourteen buildings upon the college campus, with the prospect of two more during the present biennial period. The equipment for mechanical and electrical engineering is the best south of the

Ohio River. The departments of chemistry, physics, botany, biology, geology, anatomy, and physiology, languages ancient and modern, meta-physics, ethics and physical culture, are second to none in the South. The faculty of instruction numbers nearly fifty persons. The heads of departments rank among the ablest in the country, while the majority of the assistants are developing a talent for instruction, which places them in the line of promotion. In the meantime, 250 acres of land have been bought for experimental purposes, representing an actual outlay of about \$100,000, and an actual present valuation of about \$130,000. The college campus, with buildings and equipment, represents about \$850,000.

The work of the reorganization of the Agricultural and Mechanical College took place during the spring and summer of 1908. The several departments were grouped and each group was designated as a college. The liberal arts subjects were continued in one college, which was rechristened the College of Arts and Sciences. John Henry Neville, Professor of Greek and Latin, was appointed the first Dean. The departments of agriculture were brought together as the College of Agriculture under the direction of Clarence W. Mathews, Professor of horticulture and botany, as Dean. The subjects of civil engineering were grouped as the College of Civil Engineering, and Walter E. Rowe was appointed Dean. F. Paul Anderson was made Dean of the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. A College of Mining Engineering was organized and Charles J. Norwood was appointed Dean. The General Assembly in the Act of 1908 gave the department of education collegiate rank. Dr. L. F. Snow was made Dean of this department, but it does not appear that a separate college was organized. Judge W. T. Lafferty, a member of the board of trustees and a practicing lawyer of Cynthiana, was appointed Dean of the new College of Law. The State Experiment Station was changed very little by the reorganization. These colleges and the Station will be discussed briefly in the following pages.

In his report to the General Assembly for the biennium, 1907-09, President Patterson pointed out the functions of the University, as follows:

Since the college has become a university, it may be well to inquire what the distinction between college and university work may be. Stated in general terms, the function of the college is to teach, the function of the university is to discover. Collegiate instruction consists mainly in communicating to students the contents of knowledge or discovery verified and accepted. The function of the university, on the other hand, is to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, to proceed from the known to the unknown, using the former as the basis for the discovery of truth. Research then may be described as the characteristic of university work, but under existing conditions, in all the universities of America, except Johns Hopkins, collegiate work is carried on concurrently with university work proper. Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes are maintained, but after undergraduate courses have been completed, those who elect to remain enter upon university work proper.

The special work then of the University is to uplift and to develop the educational interests of the Commonwealth. The inspiration must come from above, not from below. The aim of the University is and must be to improve and to perfect as far as practicable the high schools of the Commonwealth, and through them to improve the education of the common schools. An improved common school will therefore be the guarantee of a well-developed and well-equipped high school, and a high school well organized, with a high standard of graduation will provide annually in increasing numbers a large supply of well-equipped matriculates for collegiate and university work.

These are fitting words with which President Patterson closed his last report to the General Assembly. He had rounded out forty years as president of the college that had been and of the University that was to be. He was in his seventy-eighth year at the time of writing this report. In June, 1909, some months preceding this report, he had given notice to the board of trustees of his intention to retire. There is no note of sadness or regret in his report. It is in the same vigorous and comprehensive style of his former reports. He gave a vision of what the University was to become with a clarity that leads the reader to feel that the grand old President was to have a part in its consummation.

President Patterson retired from the activities of the presidency on January 15, 1910.

James G. White, Professor of Mathematics and Physics since 1880, was made acting president and served in this capacity from January, 1910, to January, 1911. In his communication of June, 1909, to the board, announcing his intention to retire, President Patterson described the type of man whom he preferred to have succeed him. This description follows:

I should like to see selected a man abler than myself, well educated, with a mind symmetrically developed, not a specialist in any direction, but a man of views sufficiently large to promote the growth of the institution along co-extensive lines, giving due and proper encouragement to every department and every college of the University, yet showing special favor to none. I should like my successor to be a man of proved executive and administrative ability, of good personal presence, prolific in thought and facile in expression, able to defend the institution from whatever point assailed and able to take aggressive measures in its behalf, without unnecessarily ruffling the susceptibilities of those whom he opposes. He should, moreover, be a man of high moral character, with a reverent attitude toward things sacred and divine, not necessarily a churchman, but in sympathy with the religious beliefs and aspirations of Christianity.

The board appointed a committee composed of Henry S. Barker, Claude B. Terrell, Tibbis Carpenter, Richard C. Stoll, and President Patterson to recommend a successor. Later Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, was asked to assist the committee in finding a successor to President Patterson. On February 3, 1910, the board elected Judge Henry S. Barker, one of their own number, President of the University. At the time of his election, Judge Barker was a member of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. He was fifty-nine years old and had practiced law since 1874. He had held successively the offices of city attorney of Louisville, Judge of Jefferson County Circuit Court, and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. He had been a member of the board of trustees for eleven years, and had been considered a faithful and outstanding friend of the University.

The election of Judge Barker distressed President Patterson. They had been warm friends for many years, but President Patterson could not reconcile himself to the fact that a university man had not been chosen for the presidency. In a letter to Governor Augustus Willson, prior to Judge Barker's election, he gave his frank opinion of Judge Barker's qualifications for the office, as follows:

He is not a graduate of any institution—either college or university—and this, in my opinion, constitutes an essential disqualification for the office. . . . He has had no experience whatever in collegiate or university organization or administration. Nowadays, men who aspire to high positions in educational institutions have, without exception, so far as known to me, been graduates of colleges or universities of high standing; they have done graduate work at some institution such as Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins or Princeton; and, in addition thereto, they have spent years abroad in order to qualify themselves for responsible positions in University life. Moreover, they have, almost without exception, risen through assistant professorships, headships of departments and deans of courses of study to the headship of a University. These qualifications, you will readily see, are wholly lacking in Judge Barker; and in my estimation, no other qualities, however excellent, can compensate for the lack of these.

The election of Judge Barker was the beginning of an estrangement between these friends that was never repaired. Upon his retirement President Patterson was made President Emeritus with the honor of sitting as a member of the board of trustees without the right to vote. Furthermore, he was permitted to occupy the president's house on the campus. These intimate contacts gave President Emeritus Patterson an advantageous position for observing the work of his successor. He was in intimate contact with members of the faculty, some of whom imparted to him the administrative policies of Judge Barker. The campus gossip resulting from this intimate critical evaluation of the new president and his policies tended to develop an unhealthy internal administrative atmosphere which was stifling.

Judge Barker's experience had been obtained in the field of law as it applied to the

problems of society. This experience had developed in him traits of magnanimity, generosity, charitableness, justice, and democracy found in few administrators. He assumed office January 1, 1911. At once he placed all administrative officers at ease by delegating to them authority to carry forward the work of their offices unmolested. This policy was in direct opposition to the policy of President Patterson. The officers became intoxicated by their new freedom. Jealousies developed between departments, between colleges, and among individuals. The president's generosity and his lack of experience in dealing with these university problems prevented his coordinating the internal administrative and instructional forces of the University into one great whole.

The administration of President Barker is not marked by any outstanding accomplishments. The income of the University remained practically the same throughout this period. The total number of students increased from 803 in 1911 to 1,445 in 1916. During this same period the faculty increased from 72 to 100 members. An addition to the Experiment Station building was completed. The academy or preparatory school was abolished, and college entrance was fixed at fifteen Carnegie units earned in an accredited secondary school. The name of the institution was changed in 1916 from State University, Lexington, Kentucky, to University of Kentucky. Agricultural Extension Work received great impetus by the passage of the Smith-Lever Act by the Federal Congress. . . . The registrar's office and the business office were expanded and developed in accord with modern practices in university administration.

President Barker was unable to develop a smooth-working organization of the University. Discontent among the alumni, the student body, and the general public developed toward the administration. The discontent became so great that the board of trustees passed a resolution in December, 1916, authorizing the chairman to appoint a committee of non-resident trustees to investigate the causes of discontent and the expediency of consolidating the colleges of mechanical and civil engineering. The scope of the investigation was to include the Experiment Station and the University proper. The committee employed Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Illinois, Dr. Thomas F. Kane, President of Olivet College, and Charles M. McConn, Registrar of the University of Illinois, to make the investigation. This commission completed its work during the spring of 1917, and the committee under whose direction the investigation had been made reported the findings and recommendations to the board in June, 1917.

The survey report was thorough and frank in stating the conditions of the administration and organization of the University. It covered such subjects as administrative policies, internal organization, academic standards, the faculty, efficiency in administration, and the University in its relation to the state. The recommendations were concise, clear, and unequivocal. The report covered the personnel, appointments, legislation, plans for the campus, the Peabody fund, administration, publication of the board's minutes, the plant, and the executive committee. All of the recommendations of this report were adopted except the one relating to the immediate removal from the campus of President Patterson, President Emeritus.

The first recommendation of this report called for the retirement of President Barker. This recommendation was based not upon the mistakes of the president in his administration but upon the things he had left undone.

And the reason he has omitted to do the things he has left undone is because he did not see what needed to be done. Being outside his own field, he could not interpret situations or handle them. . . .

We feel distinctly that Judge Barker has been grievously sinned against in this matter. So far as we can learn he did not seek the position in any way, but on the contrary persistently disclaimed either desire of fitness for it, and resisted for many months the pressure brought

upon him by misguided friends to accept it. He has brought to an impossible situation—that of being the captain of a ship without ever having studied navigation—a largeness of soul, a devotion to his duty so far as he was able to see it, a loyalty to his friends and a charity for his enemies which are beyond praise. He has, moreover, a charm of personality that makes scores of people who now believe he should retire regard him nevertheless with sincere affection. He has succeeded but meagerly in the impossible task which he understood; but if he has failed, it is with honor.

This report recommended further that the chairman of the board of trustees be authorized and directed to appoint a committee consisting of four members of the board and three of the University faculty to nominate a new president. This committee was to consider such professional qualifications as had been specified in the report.

In response to this recommendation Governor A. O. Stanley, Chairman of the board of trustees, appointed Richard C. Stoll of Lexington, Frank M. McKee of Versailles, J. Irvine Lyle of New York, and Robert G. Gordon of Louisville, members of the board, to serve on the committee to nominate a president. The faculties of the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, and the College of Engineering elected Paul P. Boyd, George Roberts, and W. E. Freeman, respectively, to places on this committee. Mr. Stoll served as chairman. This committee entered upon its duties at once and presented its report to the board of trustees August 15, 1917. The committee recommended unanimously Dr. Frank LeRond McVey, President of the University of North Dakota, as a suitable person for the presidency of the University of Kentucky. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the board.

On July 18, 1917, the executive committee of the board of trustees elected Dr. Paul Boyd, Head of the Department of Mathematics, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He was "empowered to act as Chief Executive of the University in the absence of President Barker, and that he exercise all powers and perform all duties imposed upon the President during such absence, but the said executive powers hereby conferred shall cease upon the installation of a regular successor to President Henry S. Barker." He served in the capacity outlined in this section until September 14, 1917. He carried on the correspondence of the office of president, completed the faculty for 1917-18, assisted the several deans in the solution of their problems, planned for the opening of school in September, supervised the registration of students, and performed the duties of his office as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. McVey accepted the presidency of the University and assumed the duties of that office on September 14, 1917. He possessed in a splendid way the qualifications outlined by the report of the Survey Commission. He had attended the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, and Des Moines, Iowa. He had earned his baccalaureate degree at Ohio Wesleyan University, and pursued his graduate work at Yale University where he had earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1895. At Yale he had specialized in the field of economics. In 1910 Ohio Wesleyan had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He had served one year, 1895-96, as instructor in history, Teachers College, Columbia University. From 1896 to 1907 he had been instructor, assistant professor, and professor of economics in the University of Minnesota. In 1907 he had resigned his position in the University to become the first chairman of the State Tax Commission in Minnesota. In 1909 he had been elected president of the University of North Dakota, in which capacity he had served until he came to the presidency of the State University of Kentucky.

In addition to his training and experience, Dr. McVey was a member of the principal learned societies and associations of America in his fields of work. In several of these he had served as the presiding officer or secretary. He was author of many magazine articles and several books. Prior to his coming to Kentucky, his best known works

were the *Populist Movement*, published in 1896; *History and Government of Minnesota*, 1901; *Modern Industrialism*, 1904; *Transportation*, 1910; *The Making of a Town*, 1913; *Economics of Business*, 1917. At the time of his coming to Kentucky he had in course of preparation *The Financial History of Great Britain*, which was completed in 1918. He brought to the presidency of the University scholarly attainment and a broad, thorough knowledge of university problems.

The board of trustees was committed to the policies embodied in the report of the Survey Commission. Dr. McVey's task was to reduce these policies to administrative machinery. He began his work by leading the faculty in the construction and adoption of a constitution for the University. This constitution outlined the organization of the University; defined the duties of the president; designated the constituency of the council, senate, and assembly, and defined the duties of the deans, the faculties of the several colleges, and of the departmental staffs. The duties of the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, the Director of the Summer Session, the Dean of the Graduate School, the Registrar, the Business Agent, the Librarian, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds were set out in some detail. The conditions of appointments, promotions, removals, terms of employment, tenure, and leave of absence were defined. This instrument enabled each member of the staff to orient himself with reference to every other member. This constitution was followed by a similar instrument prepared by the board of trustees for the organization and conduct of its business. These documents have been potent factors in the development of cooperation and good will among the entire staff of the University.

The coming of Dr. McVey to the University marked the beginning of a period of expansion. This expansion has been symmetrical along all lines. Funds for the support of the institution have been increased. Buildings have been added and the grounds have been landscaped. The number of students has increased four-fold. The staff has been nearly trebled. The graduate school has grown from a very small enrollment to 797 students. The number of volumes in the library has been more than trebled. The College of Education and the College of Commerce have been organized.

The income of the University is drawn from the state, from the federal government, from tuition fees, and from miscellaneous sources. The state has provided for the support of the University by a property tax, a special tax, and special appropriations. The University has received a portion of the taxes derived from property since 1917. The amount from this source has increased from year to year as the property of the state has increased in value. Since the passage of the law levying a tax upon property transferred by inheritance, the University has received a definite portion of this tax. At present the University receives one-half of the taxes collected from this source. From time to time the General Assembly has made special appropriations to the University for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and the purchase of equipment.

The federal government has assisted the state in the support of the University since it was established. The state had paid the University semi-annually six per cent on \$165,000, the amount received from the sale of the land scrip appropriated by the federal government in 1862. The Hatch Act passed by the Federal Congress in 1887 appropriated \$15,000 annually for the purpose of assisting the state in the maintenance of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. This annual appropriation was increased in 1906. Further appropriations were made in the Smith-Lever Act of 1916 and the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917.

A small tuition fee has been charged each year upon enrollment. The fee has been increased from time to time as the demands upon the resources of the University have

increased. A small income annually has been received from miscellaneous sources. This amount has been derived from sales and service fees of the Experiment Station, gifts, and other minor sources.

The buildings of the University have been erected from time to time as the need arose. They have been constructed of brick and trimmed with stone. In the beginning there was no comprehensive planning in the placement of buildings. The campus was spacious, and the first buildings were placed where they would appear to best advantage and where they would be most convenient at the time, without due consideration for the placement of future buildings. No uniform style of architecture was adopted. The whims of the architect and of others in authority are displayed in each building. The lack of plans for the placement of these buildings and of uniformity of design has made it difficult to landscape the campus in more recent years. About the best that can be said for these old buildings is that they are habitable.

Eighteen buildings occupied the main campus in 1917 at the time the survey of the University was made. No superintendent of buildings and grounds had been provided. The Survey Commission recommended the appointment of such an officer. In accordance with this recommendation the board of trustees appointed A. O. Whipple of the University of North Dakota to this position. Mr. Whipple assumed the duties of his office April 1, 1918. The repair of buildings, the organization of the janitorial service, the improvement of the grounds, superintending the erection of new buildings, and the general oversight of the buildings and grounds were some of the major duties of this new department of the administration of the business of the University. Mr. Whipple continued in the service of the University until February 1, 1925. During his administration five new buildings and the stadium were completed; one building was purchased; and two buildings were under construction at the time of his resignation. He was succeeded by Maury J. Crutcher. Mr. Crutcher has served the University to the present time. During his administration ten new buildings have been completed and one has been purchased; walks and driveways have been built; trees and shrubs have been planted. The Department of Buildings and Grounds has become an indispensable division of the administration of the University.

The act establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College restricted the number of students who could enter the college to three properly prepared pupils for each representative in the General Assembly. In 1878 the appointments were further restricted to one pupil each year for each representative. These appointees received tuition, matriculation fees, room rent, fuel and lights, and traveling expenses. The plan of appointment was further modified in 1908. Each county in the state was entitled to select one or more students, one for every three thousand of the population and one for each fraction thereof over fifteen hundred, based on the official census. This method of making appointments always gave the college two groups of students—those receiving instruction free and those paying tuition. The provisions of the law of 1908 continued in operation until 1917 when the court declared the law unconstitutional. Since that time all students of the state have been admitted on the payment of a small incidental fee. This fee has become known as a payment of tuition.

A need for advanced work leading to the master's degree was sensed by the faculty in 1879, and requirements were given for earning the degree. The administration of this advanced work was conducted by the faculty, guided by that member of the faculty under whom the candidate did his major work. This method of administering the work resulted eventually in the appointment of a graduate committee. In 1911 Professor Alexander St. Clair Mackenzie, Head of the Department of English, was appointed Dean of the Graduate School. The requirements for the master's degree were revised

and requirements were set up for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Professor Mackenzie resigned from the faculty in 1916. After his resignation the work of the Graduate School was administered by a committee. In 1924 Dr. Edward Wiest was appointed Acting Dean of the Graduate School. He served in this capacity for one year. In 1925 Dr. W. D. Funkhouser was appointed Dean of the Graduate School, in which capacity he serves at the present time. In 1927 the University Senate recommended that graduate work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy be offered in the fields of chemistry, education, economics, mathematics, physics, and psychology. Since that time the degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been granted to several candidates. The enrollment in the graduate school has grown from 155 in 1924-25 to 625 in 1930. The Graduate School is now on a good, sound basis and the work done in this school is equal to that done in other state universities.

The development of the University library has been a slow process of evolution. There was no central library until 1909. Prior to this date the library facilities consisted of collections of books in the several departments of the institution. Small amounts of money were appropriated from time to time for the purchase of books. The books were not catalogued and there was no librarian. Such books as the several departments added were placed in offices or classrooms of the departments and used there. If books were lent, they were dispensed by professors. United States Government documents were placed in the administrative offices in the Administration Building. This method of administering the library continued until 1909.

In 1906 Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave the University \$20,000 with which to erect a library building on the campus. In June, 1907, Mr. Carnegie made an additional gift of \$6,500, making a grand total of \$26,500. The building was completed and dedicated on November 24, 1909. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett delivered the dedicatory address. The books belonging to the several departments were transferred to this building, and during the school year of 1912-13 the books were catalogued and the library service was organized. The Survey Committee of 1917 said: "Perhaps there is no part of the University where improvements are more urgently needed. In the first place the number of volumes for a university with the departments of work developed that are found at the University of Kentucky is very small, 15,000 volumes in the general library. At that time the annual appropriations to the library were between three and four thousand dollars annually.

In 1917, when Dr. McVey became president, the number of volumes reported was 36,201 and the amount expended that year was about \$2,600. At once he enlarged the staff and increased the annual budget for the library. Under his encouragement the library outgrew the Carnegie library building. Plans for a new building were approved September 20, 1928. This building was completed during the spring of 1931 and was occupied in June of that year. It was formally dedicated October 23, 1931. Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the *New York Times*, delivered the dedicatory address.

The new building and equipment cost approximately \$450,000. Stacks give space for more than half a million books. Eighty-four cubicles for the use of faculty members and graduate students are located in the stacks. Five spacious reading rooms are provided in this building, one each for the reference books, reserved books, periodicals, material for graduate students, and browsing room. The third floor consists of a mezzanine on the east side of the building. In this part of the building are located the classrooms, workrooms, and equipment for the classes in library science. On the fourth floor are located the graduate reading room and twelve seminar or conference rooms for use of graduate classes. Ample space throughout the building is provided for

workrooms and offices for the administrative staff. This building is planned in such a manner that an addition may be made to it when the growth of the University requires it. The law library and the library of the Experiment Station are independent of the general library.

A brief history of the University such as this chapter affords would not be complete without a brief account of the organization and administration of the Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1885 the executive committee of the board of trustees authorized the establishment of an agricultural experiment station as a department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Professor Melville Amasa Scovell, Superintendent of the United States Experiment Station at Ottawa, Kansas, was elected director of the Station and took up his duties in November of that year. He held the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science from the University of Illinois. He came to Kentucky with good training and experience for his work, having served his alma mater as instructor, assistant professor, and professor from 1875 to 1884.

He organized the work of the Station in the basement of the Administration Building, then the only classroom building on the campus. Analyses of fertilizers, milks, waters, feeds, and soils were some of the first services planned by the Station. In April, 1886, Governor J. Proctor Knott approved an act of the General Assembly for the regulation of the sale of fertilizers. This act recognized the Experiment Station established by the Agricultural and Mechanical College as the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Since that time the Experiment Station of the college and the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station have been one and the same station. In 1889 the first Experiment Station building was completed and occupied. The work was carried forward in this building for a period of sixteen years. In 1905 a new building was completed and occupied. Seven years later an addition to this building was erected. The work of the Station at this time is conducted in this building. Professor Scovell directed the work of the Station until his death in 1912, a period of twenty-seven years. He saw the work grow from modest beginnings in the basement of the administration building to an organization of nine departments.

Dr. Scovell was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Hoeing Kastle, Head of the Department of Chemical Research of the Station. He was an alumnus of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and had earned the Doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins University. His administration was cut short by his death in 1916. Upon the death of Dr. Kastle, Professor Alfred M. Peters, Chief Chemist of the Department of Chemistry, was made acting director of the Station, and served in this capacity until January 1, 1918. He was succeeded by Thomas Poe Cooper, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of North Dakota. Mr. Cooper has served continuously in this capacity until the present time. Under his administration the Station has extended its influence throughout the state to all phases of production on the farm.

In the course of its development the Station has acquired a farm of 562.5 acres adjoining the main campus of the University. This land is used for the production of crops and for experimentation in soil management, in crop production, in horticulture, in poultry, in the production of livestock, in dairying, and in storing and marketing. For these purposes the farm is equipped with modern farm machinery, buildings, and appliances for carrying forward the work of the Station. The farm has buildings, valued at \$450,582, adapted to its needs. These buildings contain equipment and stored materials valued at \$92,023. The land was formerly in the suburban area of Lexington, but is now almost surrounded by residential sections of the city.

Research, teaching, and extension are the three major divisions of the activities of the Station. Under the Act of the General Assembly authorizing the reorganization

of the college as a university, the College of Agriculture was organized in 1908. The administration of this college was placed in the hands of a dean separate and distinct from the director of the Station. The primary function of the college was the organization and teaching of curricula in agriculture, and that of the Station was research and extension. It became apparent that under this plan of organization the best results could not be obtained. In order that there might be unity of purpose and of cooperation in agricultural instruction, the College of Agriculture was placed under the administration of the Director of the Station. Since that time the administrative officer of the agricultural division of the University has been known as the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Dean of the College of Agriculture. Under this plan of organization the Director of the Station can administer the whole program of agricultural education to the advantage of all members of the staff, the students, and the citizens of the state. Some members of the staff teach in the college, some conduct research in the laboratories of the Station, and others work in both divisions. This arrangement places the experimental farm and all of its equipment at the disposal of all members of the staff.

Since the coming of Dr. McVey to the University, two colleges have been organized. The College of Education was organized in 1923. The history of this college is treated elsewhere in this narrative. The College of Commerce was organized in 1925. Dr. Edward Wiest, then Acting Dean of the Graduate School and Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, was made Dean, in which capacity he still serves. This college "aims to train young men and women for business careers and also to provide instruction intended to give an understanding of the general aspects of economic relationships." Several curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce have been organized. Three of these curricula are general business, commercial-law and secretarial training. The enrollment in this college has increased from year to year. A strong faculty has been built up and the college is now in position to meet the demands made upon it by the people of the state.

The University is a creature of the state. It has been subject to the wishes of the General Assembly. At times the friends of the institution have had to meet strong opposition. The General Assembly has succeeded in maintaining the University and the University has responded in service to the state. The financial support given by the state has not been generous. The University is now in the throes of a financial depression and the method of financing the institution is not well adapted to meet the conditions. The future of the University is assured but its progress will be slowed down for some years. (End of Professor Ligon's statement.)

ESTABLISHING MURRAY AND MOREHEAD TEACHERS COLLEGES

John Wesley Carr's *Recollections of Murray State Teachers College*

(An unpublished history, 1944)

The Kentucky Educational Commission submitted its report to Governor Edwin P. Morrow in November, 1921. In his message to the legislature which met in January, 1922, the Governor commended the report of the commission and recommended that the legislature enact such educational measures as "experience, wisdom and patriotism dictate." The Governor's message in part was as follows:

"Within the past eighteen months, a thorough, impartial and scientific survey has been made of the schools of our state. This survey has been made by educational experts. I earnestly hope and urge that each of you will study this report and give heed to its recommendations. It is no time for boasting. The brag dies upon our lips

when we know the facts. It is time for grim determination and a high resolve to remedy educational conditions in Kentucky.

"We will not have good schools until Kentucky realizes the tragic cost of our poor schools. Education is an investment; ignorance is a tax. I recommend that in your deliberations concerning this most important matter, that you hold fast to all that is good in the legislation of the past. I challenge you to take no backward steps. I recommend that you enact such new legislation as experience, wisdom and patriotism dictate."

Early in the legislative session, measures were introduced for the purpose of enacting into law the various recommendations of the Educational Commission. On January 10, 1922, Hon. Brig. H. Harris, of the 34th senatorial district, introduced one of the most important of these measures. This was Senate Bill No. 14 which provided for the establishment of two additional state normal schools for white elementary teachers. The bill was referred to the committee on University of Kentucky and Normal Schools, Senator Hiram Brock, Chairman.

On January 20, the committee made a favorable report and on January 27, Senate Bill No. 14 was passed by the Senate. The affirmative vote was thirty, the negative vote, two.

As the bill had been drawn in accordance with the recommendations of the Educational Commission and with the approval of State Superintendent Colvin, it seemed likely that it would encounter no serious opposition in the house.

Soon after the passage of the normal school bill by the Senate, the lobbies were filled with strange faces from different parts of the state . . . especially from the eastern and extreme western parts of Kentucky. It was evident that a new group of persons were becoming "interested" in Senate Bill No. 14. It was soon whispered that a scheme was being devised to insure the location of each school before the House passed the bill.⁶⁰

After a delay of nearly a month, Senate Bill No. 14 was made a special order in the House for Tuesday, February 21, at 11 o'clock A.M.

When the bill came up for consideration, Mr. Jeter of Lincoln County offered an amendment in the usual form by striking out certain parts and inserting so and so instead. His amendment when properly inserted in the bill was as follows:

"That a Commission is hereby created to be known as the Normal School Commission, consisting of eight members, who are citizens of the State of Kentucky, and over 21 years of age, to be appointed as follows: Five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and three by the President of the Senate, which is authorized and empowered to establish two new normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, one in the western part of the state and one in the eastern part of the state. The said commission is hereby authorized to receive gifts of land, buildings, or money for the establishment of these two normal schools for elementary teachers."

The fight which had been anticipated was now on. Mr. Truesdell offered an amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. Jeter as follows:

"Amend the amendment of the representative from Lincoln County by substituting the number of the commission to be appointed by the Speaker of the House from five to three members."

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

Then the Jeter amendment was agreed to . . . ayes, 60; nays, 28.

Mr. Boyd offered an amendment to be known as Section 5:

"If any section of this act shall be held unconstitutional, the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby."

This amendment was agreed to.

The fight continued and other amendments were offered only to be rejected.

Finally, Mr. Jeter moved the previous question which was carried.

The final vote for Senate Bill No. 14—the Normal School Bill—was . . . ayes, 69; nays, 6.

Two days later, February 23, the Senate approved the bill as amended in the House, and on March 8, 1922, Governor Edwin P. Morrow signed the bill.

Senate Bill No. 14 as amended became the first charter of the two additional state normal schools which were to be established. The First Charter in full is as follows:

"An Act to provide for the establishment of two normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, and appropriating money for the maintenance and operation thereof.

"Whereas, the greatest need of common schools is trained elementary teachers, and

"Whereas, the state normal schools already established can neither reach nor train all the elementary teachers needed for the common schools; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"1. That a commission is hereby created, to be known as the State Normal School Commission, consisting of eight members who are citizens of the state of Kentucky and over the age of twenty-one years, to be appointed as follows: Five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and three by the President of the Senate, which is hereby authorized and empowered to establish two new normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, one to be located in the western part of the state and one to be located in the eastern part of the state. The said commission is hereby authorized to receive gifts of land, buildings or money for the establishment of these two normal schools for white elementary teachers.

"2. The management and control of these two normal schools, when established, shall be and is hereby vested in the State Board of Education.

"3. There is hereby appropriated, out of the general funds of the state, for maintenance and operation, the sum of thirty thousand dollars annually. The auditor of the Commonwealth is directed to draw his warrants for said sums, above appropriated, upon requisitions signed by the chairman and secretary of the State Board of Education. Provided, that the above appropriation for maintenance and operation shall not become available for said normal schools until the said commission has received for each of said schools gifts of land suitable to the purposes of each school, and also gifts of buildings or money, or both, equivalent in value to at least one hundred thousand dollars. Provided, further, that if gifts and donations are made, sufficient to establish one of said schools, then the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be available for the maintenance and operation of said school.

"4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"5. If any section of this act shall be held unconstitutional, the remainder of this act shall not be affected thereby."

In compliance with the act providing for a Normal School Commission, Speaker James H. Tompson appointed the following members of the Normal School Commission: Edward C. O'Rear, Frankfort; Earl W. Senff, Mt. Sterling; W. S. Wallen, Prestonburg; Thomas A. Combs, Lexington; Sherman Goodpaster, Frankfort.

Lieutenant Governor, Thruston Ballard, President of the Senate, appointed Alex. G. Barret, Louisville; J. L. Harman, Bowling Green; A. Peter, Louisville.

Messrs. Barret and Harman had been members of the Educational Commission which made the school survey. The other members were all prominent citizens of

the state, and highly respected in the community in which each resided. Judge O'Rear was a prominent lawyer and formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals; Judge Senff was County Judge of Montgomery County; Mr. Wallen was representative from Floyd County; Judge Peter was a prominent lawyer of Louisville; Mr. Combs was a prominent business man of Lexington and former senator from Fayette County; Mr. Goodpaster was a prominent business man in Frankfort.

Even before the Commission was named it was common rumor that Murray and Morehead would be the new normal schools. After the Commission was appointed, you could hear from supposed "insiders" the remark, "there is no doubt about it now, Murray will get the western and Morehead the eastern school."

"How do you know?" was the question asked by many.

"Just wait and you'll see Rainey Wells and Allie Young are too smart for the other boys. They've got the jump on them."

Such was the common gossip about the Capitol. Personally, I did not know the real situation. I am confident that Superintendent Colvin did not either.

The people of Murray and Calloway County were among those who believed that if they raised the specified amount of money, the *Western Normal School would be located at Murray*. Hence, as soon as Governor Morrow signed the Normal School bill on March 8, 1922, the campaign to raise \$100,000 began. It was a rainy March and the roads were muddy, but the Callowayans were undaunted. The campaign committee consisted of the following persons: James G. Glasgow, Chairman; Robert E. Broach, County Superintendent of Schools, secretary; O. T. Hale; Nat Ryan; Thomas A. Stokes; and Ben Grogan. A canvass was made, not only in Murray, but throughout the county. Every school district made its contribution. The speakers gave assurance that if the \$100,000 was raised, the *Normal School would be located at Murray*.

"But what if it is not located there," said a few doubting Thomas's.

"But it will be," rejoined the speakers, "and if it is not located there, it will not cost you a red cent, so sign on the dotted line."

Practically everybody who was able to do so made his contribution. The subscription books contain the names of more than 1,100 persons who contributed from \$500 to \$2,500 each. Before the end of March, the \$100,000 was guaranteed—\$50,000 by the Bank of Murray and \$50,000 by the First National Bank of Murray.

Soon after its appointment, the State Normal School Commission met and organized by electing Judge E. C. O'Rear, chairman, and Mr. W. S. Wallen, secretary.

A date was set by the Commission to hear the representatives of the different cities wishing to secure the location of either of the two State Normal Schools. At the appointed place at the appointed hour the delegations from the various cities desiring one of the schools assembled. The "glories" of each city was set forth to the members of the Commission.

Among the cities bidding for the Western State Normal School were Owensboro, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Morganfield, Princeton, Paducah, Benton, Mayfield, Clinton and Murray. Lots were drawn to determine the order in which the representatives would appear before the Commission. Murray drew last place.

Judge Rainey T. Wells was chosen to speak for Murray. He spoke of the new \$125,000 high school building, sanitary conditions, character of the Murray people, etc. But the most effective part of his speech was the presentation of two certified checks for \$50,000 each.

"It is not what the people of Murray promise to do, but what they have already done that counts," he said in concluding.

During the summer of 1922 the Commission made a tour of inspection of each city

bidding for the Western School. The purpose of the tour was to enable each member of the Commission to see for himself just what each city really had to offer in the way of material and cultural facilities, as well as cash.

The inspection tour was a delight from start to finish. "Every place we went," said one member of the Commission, "the folks polished up the handle of the big front door, dusted the sidewalks with flannel rags, cut the weeds, carried our baggage and dined us."

By the end of summer the joy ride was over. The voting was about to take place.

On Friday, September 17, 1922, at the meeting held in Judge O'Rear's office in Frankfort, Murray was chosen as the site of the Western State Normal School by the votes of O'Rear, Wallen, Senff, Combs and Goodpaster. These were the members of the Commission appointed by Speaker James H. Thompson. The three members appointed by Lieutenant Governor Ballard—Barret, Harman and Peter—voted for Mayfield. More than twenty ballots were taken before a choice was made. Almost every city in the contest received one or more votes on some ballot. Finally the contest narrowed down to Mayfield and Murray and on several ballots the vote was a tie—four votes for Mayfield and four votes for Murray.

How was the news received?

What were some of the comments?

A few quotations from the Paducah *Evening Sun* or of the *State Journal* of Frankfort are given.

MURRAY CITIZENS STAGE JUBILEE

"News of the award of the Normal School for the Western district to Murray caused an impromptu celebration there yesterday that rivaled the Armistice Day jubilation at the end of the war. When the word came, men 'cut loose' and everyone in downtown Murray joined in a good old fashioned joy fest."⁶¹

MAYFIELD LEADERS TO PROBE AWARD OF NORMAL—PRINCETON JOINS IN

"Directed by W. J. Webb, Attorney and Chairman of the Mayfield Normal Committee, Mayfield attorneys and committee members will insist that the State Board of Education begin an immediate investigation of the State Normal School Commission in the selection of Murray as the site of the school.

"A circular letter to all competing towns is being sent out by Homer W. Nichols, Chairman of the Princeton Committee . . . demanding an investigation."⁶²

NORMAL SCHOOL COMMISSION DEFY CHARGES

Proceedings of the Normal School Commission . . . to select sites for the two normal schools have been kept in detail and will soon be made public, it became known yesterday.

Judge E. C. O'Rear, Chairman of the Commission, stated that he caused complete minutes of all meetings to be kept, and that the record would be made public as soon as it could be transcribed. . . . He said that he would telegraph Secretary W. S. Wallen to send the minutes to Frankfort at once, so that they could be given out. . . .

"I invite investigation; I challenge it; I defy it," Judge O'Rear said, speaking of reports that Mayfield interests demanded an investigation of the work of the Commission. He said the Committee chose Murray because it made a showing that placed it ahead of other cities.

"I was for Henderson first for the Normal School," said Judge O'Rear. But other members of the Commission soon voted me out of that. When Henderson was dropped,

I voted for Mayfield without change until it appeared that there would be a hopeless deadlock and then I voted for Murray.

"I figured that Mayfield was a little better than Murray for geographical reasons, and therefore I was for it. But Murray is one of the most attractive towns in Kentucky and showed a fine community spirit. It made the greatest evidential showing of any town in the state.

"Mayfield and Murray were not first contenders by any means. Members voted for various towns. I even voted for Paducah once, and in my opinion such a school as this should dominate the community in which it is located and not the community dominate the school as would have been the case with either Paducah or Owensboro, both of which are big shop and manufacturing centers."

NORMAL LOCATION TO STAND

"It is unfortunate that this feeling should be stirred up between the western towns," said George Colvin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the Louisville *Times* today. "Murray is a fine community with splendid people and a splendid spirit. The only objection the Department of Education has to the town is its geographical situation. It is too near the edge of the state, being just six miles from the Tennessee line."

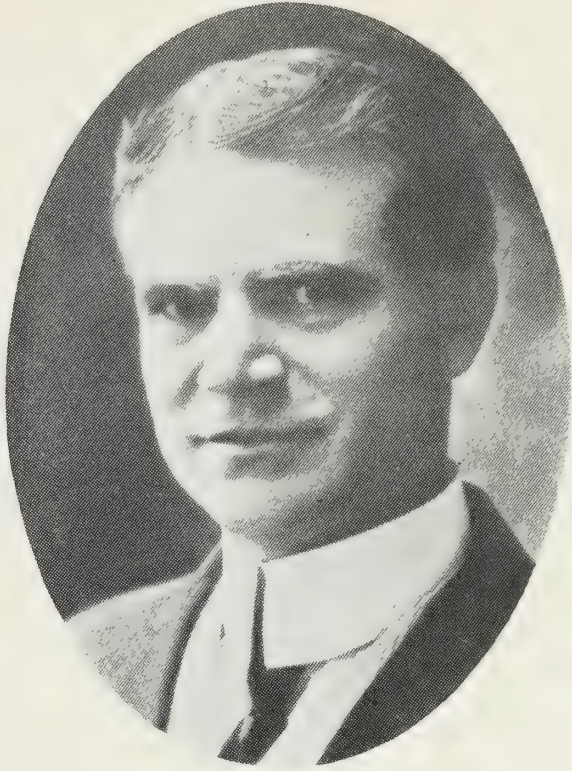
Mr. Colvin said he did not see any way clear toward blocking the selection of Murray and Morehead.

<i>State Superintendents</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
Joseph J. Bullock	1838-1839
Hubbard H. Kavanaugh	1839-1840
B. B. Smith	1840-1842
George W. Brush	1842-1843
Thompson Dillard	1843-1847
Robert J. Breckinridge	1847-1851
John Daniel Mathews	1853-1859
Robert Richardson	1859-1863
Daniel Stevenson	1863-1867
Zack F. Smith	1867-1871
H. A. M. Henderson	1871-1879
J. D. Pickett	1879-1887
Ed Porter Thompson	1887-1895
W. J. Davidson	1895-1899
Harry V. McChesney	1899-1903
James M. Fuqua	1903-1907
J. G. Crabbe	-----
Ellsworth Regenstein	1907-1911
Barksdale Hamlett	1911-1915
Virgil O. Gilbert	1915-1919
George Colvin	1919-1923
MacHenry Rhodes	1923-1927
W. C. Bell	1927-1931
James H. Richmond	1931-1935
Harry W. Peters	1935-1939
John W. Brooker	1939-1943
John Fred Williams	1943-1947

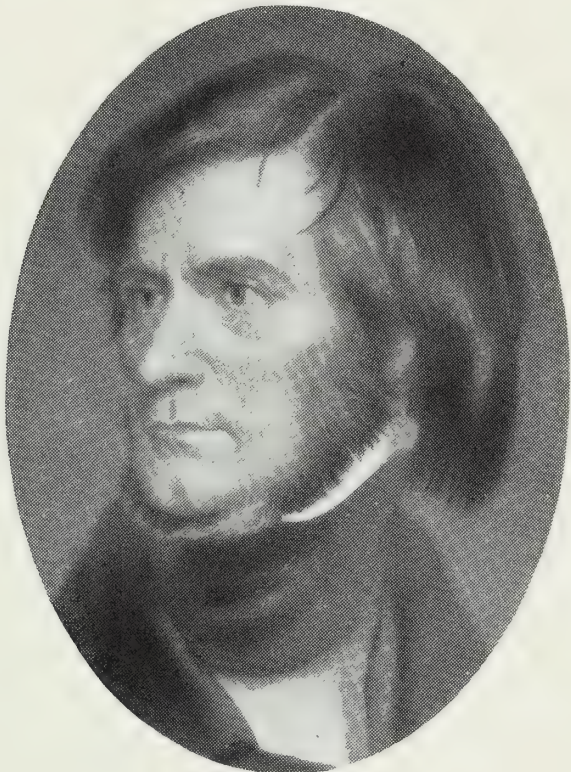
SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



ZACHARY F. SMITH
1867-1871



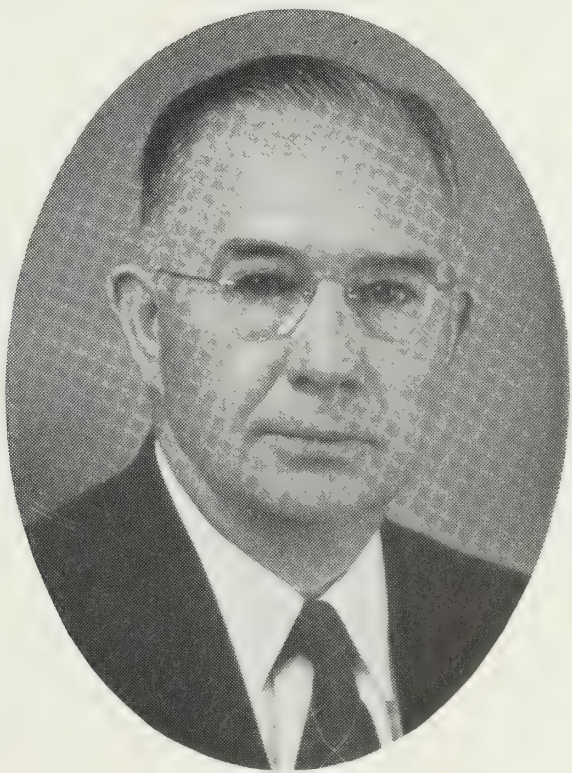
J. G. CRABBE
1907-1909



ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE
1847-1853



GEORGE COLVIN
1920-1924



JAMES H. RICHMOND
1932-1936

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

A few of the superintendents, because of a propitious mixture of personality, knowledge, favorableness of time, elements and people were fortunate enough to have the distinction of having been instrumental in bringing about unusual and epoch-making reform, or to initiate it. The author, because of lack of space, is able to select only five for consideration.

ROBERT JEFFERSON BRECKINRIDGE
1847-1853

(Biographical sketch quoted from *The Courier-Journal*, December 28, 1871.)

"Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge died at his home in Danville yesterday. Though his illness has been protracted and his condition for a week past has given little or no room for hope, the news of his death will not be received without a shock and regret. The deceased was one of the most distinguished members of the illustrious Breckinridge family, whose name has adorned the history of Kentucky since the days of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and tracing thence its line back through Virginia for a century.

"Robert J. Breckinridge was born at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, on the eighth of March, 1800. He studied successively in Princeton, Yale, and Union Colleges (New York), graduating at the latter in 1819. He then fitted himself for the bar and practiced law in this state for eight years from 1823, being in that period several times a member of the State Legislature. His family had been Presbyterians since the time of the Reformation, and, upon profession of his faith in 1829, he joined that church. He was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore in 1832, in which position he remained 13 years, and rose to eminence for his eloquence and power in the pulpit. In 1845 he was elected president of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, at the same time being pastor of a church in a neighboring village; after which he removed to Kentucky, assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, and became Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state. In 1853 he resigned these charges, having been elected by the General Assembly professor of Exegetic, Didactic and Polemic Theology in the newly established seminary at Danville, an office which he held until within a year of his death. He has participated largely in the religious, moral and philanthropic movements and discussions of the last forty years.

"While in Baltimore he edited the 'Literary and Religious Magazine' and the 'Spirit of the Nineteenth Century,' and his discussions with the Roman Catholics which extended over the whole field of faith and practice, gave evidence of the extent of his knowledge of church history and systematic theology. In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in which he often had a seat, he has exerted a commanding influence. During the controversies which led to the disruption of the church into the old and new schools, he steadfastly maintained the old landmarks in opposition to every innovation; but was efficient in removing from the discussion all personal aspects, and in basing it upon fundamental principles. He took an active and prominent part in the religious discussions, in Kentucky especially, which grew out of the animosities engendered by the war. Espousing the cause of the North, he was an active partisan, and for a time during the war, was considered as the mouth-piece of the administration in Kentucky. He is the principal author of the common school system of Kentucky, and the prosperity of the theological school at Danville is almost wholly due to him. His published works consist of a great number of tracts, essays, and letters; two volumes

of 'Travels in Europe,' an important work on theology, objectively considered, and other books on various subjects."⁶³

Superintendent Robert Richardson said of him: "To Doctor Breckinridge, above all others, the people of Kentucky owe the establishment of our System of Common Schools. He found that system a ruin; he left it a majestic fabric; he found it a prey to the timidity of legislation and the plunders of party; he left it beyond legislation and beyond party, fixed immovable among the powers of Government in the Organic law of a great Commonwealth."⁶⁴

DR. BRECKINRIDGE'S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ADVANCEMENT OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

"The school fund itself is large and productive, an honor to the State, a monument of public wisdom and virtue, an ample and noble provision, and if properly managed, sufficient for the education of the children of the State. It consists: 1. Of a tax of two cents on every hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the State. 2. Of State bonds to the amount of \$1,326,770.01. 3. Of 735 shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, whose par is \$100 each, \$73,500. 4. Of a certain bonus on other bank stocks, whose value is not capable of being precisely reckoned. The income of this fund ought to be at present about \$150,000; and for ten years to come, it ought to average about \$160,000; and it ought to increase with the continually increasing value of the property of the State. There are eight State bonds, of which the first six exists in copies only, the originals having been burnt by law some years ago. One copy of these bonds has been in my custody during the six years I was Superintendent, and has been delivered by me, to the present Superintendent. The seventh bond, being for \$308,268.42, dated December 20, 1848, was never in my possession, but remains in the office of Secretary of State. The eighth bond, being for the sum of \$101,001.59, dated January 1, 1850, was never issued at all, as far as I can ascertain, otherwise than by being inscribed at large upon the Executive Journal of Governor Crittenden. Certificate of stock for the 735 shares in the Bank of Kentucky, was in my custody and was delivered with the copies of State bonds above mentioned, to the present Superintendent of Public Instruction; to whom I have also delivered the books and papers belonging to the office. I may add that no public money ever passed through my hands, except that appertaining to my private account with the State; and that all my accounts with the Auditor for the large public drafts I drew, were always in a condition for immediate settlement, and were in fact, in a perpetual state of settlement, as they progressed from quarter to quarter; and that upon my resignation, only the fractional quarter remained for closure, which was done in a few moments, by the Auditor. It seems to me that a system upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars were applied during many years, to immense public interests, by means so simple and complete that loss, or even delay, was impossible, did not deserve special mutilation in the Revised Code."⁶⁵

SOUND BUILDING

"A vast work has been done for public education in this State. But it has been done under vast opposition, and against vast obstacles. To my predecessors in the office of Superintendent, I have never failed to ascribe a large part of whatever has been accomplished, and to claim for them the respect and gratitude of the people; I have held the office much longer than any of them, and besides what I may have done myself, I have reaped in some degree the fruits of their labor. What we have all done, is capable of being generally, but distinctively summed up. An immense fund has been created, organized and secured; and when in a moment of political phrenzy it

was destroyed, it has been by a glorious series of legislative and popular acts, retrieved, restored, augmented and made sacred. The whole State has been organized into school districts, and a complete and general system of popular education, in its lowest stages, has been firmly and universally established. Many thousands of comfortable school-houses have been erected, and many thousands of additional teachers have found honorable and remunerating employment. Many tens of thousands of the sons and daughters of the State have received, in these schools, the first elements of education; great multitudes of whom, but for these schools, would never have received any education at all. And, perhaps more than all, a public sentiment, and what is better and deeper, a public principle, fixed, general and earnest, has been begotten in the mind and settled in the heart of our people, that the work can be done, and shall be done. Our superintendents have not done all this, though without them it could not have been done. The public press, that noblest gift of liberty to knowledge, has done its part. Many statesmen have done their part. Many philanthropists have done theirs. And many virtuous citizens in the private, and not a few in the humble walks of life, have done theirs. As for my part I count it one of the most fortunate events of my life, as it will always be one of the most precious reminiscences, that I also have had my share in a work so full of good, and good only.”⁶⁶

WORK FOR THE FUTURE

“For the further advancement and complete development of the system of public education in this State, an immense work remains to be done. I have never ceased to urge upon the legislature and the people of the State, that although the primary education of all the children of the Commonwealth, in every generation ought to be considered the first and most important part of the work of public education, yet it was only a part, and moreover, a part which could be accomplished far more speedily and perfectly in its relations to a grand and complete whole, than it could be if attempted as the sole object of our efforts. Until the passage of the calamitous law in the Revised Code, all our laws on the subject of education were conceived in the spirit of an equal interest in the State, in every grade and department of education, up to the highest and in the idea of all being parts of a grand and comprehensive movement of society, for its universal perfectionment in knowledge, under the guidance of its own organized force, that is, the law itself. So that in the large views I have cherished, I have only developed and defended the spirits of those numerous enactments, by which Universities and Colleges have been founded, by which Academies have been endowed out of the public domain, by which Institutions for the Blind and Deaf have been erected at the public expense, and by which in so many forms, and for so long a period, the public treasure has been bestowed, and the public will be made manifest, in favor of universal education; universal alike in its subjects, as far as possible to every citizen, and for every useful part of knowledge. I believe that each one of my six reports to the legislature, assumes or expressly utters this broad, and as it appears to me only worthy view of the subject; and several of them argued it at length. In a calm retrospect of the whole ground, from the position I now occupy, of a simple but deeply interested spectator, I see nothing to change in what I have so repeatedly advanced on this part of the subject. On the other hand, if the great experience it has been my lot to have acquired during the past thirty years on the whole subject of education, may be supposed to give any weight to my opinion, I frankly declare that I see nothing more plainly than that the interests and the glory of this Commonwealth, are both put in peril, precisely in proportion as low and narrow views are cherished, touching the sublime duties which the State owes to her children, in connection with this great subject.”⁶⁷

IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE

“It may be that men will not always bear to hear it, and it may be, too, that it is not the part of carnal wisdom always to utter it. But wise and thoughtful men all know it, and they have long toiled in the sacred cause, may not ever be silent and forbear to proclaim it, even where none will hear. There is glory, greater than the glory of wealth, and power, and arms, and conquest—the glory of loving, getting, cherishing, diffusing, perpetuating knowledge, whereby men may adorn their lot in this life, whatever that lot may be; and whereby, as far as knowledge can, they may be led to know a better life to come.”⁶⁸

DR. BRECKINRIDGE’S ACHIEVEMENT

The following bit of statistical information gives a clear picture of Dr. Breckinridge’s labors for common education. Writes Mr. Hamlett:

The fourth report of Superintendent Breckinridge is a remarkable document. In it he triumphantly announced the complete establishment of the system, and congratulates the Legislature and the country upon the consummation of an event so full of blessings. He furnishes us with the following statistics:

Number of children reported in 1847.....	20,775
Number of children reported in 1848.....	33,311
Number of children reported in 1849.....	87,498
Number of children reported in 1850.....	178,559
Number of counties reported organized in 1847.....	27
Number of counties reported organized in 1848.....	44
Number of counties reported organized in 1849.....	71
Number of counties reported organized in 1850.....	98

Two counties remaining both actively engaged in organizing.

Number of children reported in 1847 in cities.....	8,702,	in county.....	12,330
Number of children reported in 1848 in cities.....	7,475,	in county.....	25,836
Number of children reported in 1849 in cities.....	9,716,	in county.....	77,782
Number of children reported in 1850 in cities.....	8,653,	in county.....	169,906
Number of schools in State in 1847.....	170		
Number of schools in State in 1848.....	406		
Number of schools in State in 1849.....	825		
Number of schools in State in 1850.....	3,704		
Whole number of children between 5 and 16 in 1847.....	173,968		
Whole number of children between 5 and 16 in 1848.....	183,458		
Whole number of children between 5 and 16 in 1849.....	192,999		
Whole number of children between 5 and 16 in 1850.....	202,840		

Years Reported	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Whole number of children reported by Superintendent of Legislature	4950	10221	15839	17538	26564	27845	20775	33311	87498	178559
Average number reported in district schools	2160	3384	8533	8294	13493	13053	10220	20418	42594	73110 ⁶⁹

ZACHARIAH FREDERICK SMITH, (1867-1871)

(Quoted from *The Courier-Journal*, July 5, 1911)

“Vertigo aggravated by the hot weather resulted in the death of Zachariah Fred Smith, for two terms State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and author of “Smith’s History of Kentucky,” in his apartments at the Hotel Watkins, Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, yesterday morning between three and four o’clock. He was found dead in bed by his wife. Besides his wife, who was Miss Anna Pitman, of Louisville, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. W. Hume Logan, of Louisville, and two sons, Virgil D. Smith, of this city, and Dr. Austin D. Smith, of

Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter was notified yesterday of his father's death, but will not be able to reach Louisville in time for the funeral.

"Mr. Smith was a native of Henry County and was 84 years of age. He spent the greater part of his life as an educator and wrote a number of historical articles. At the time of his death he was just completing a history of the Christian Church in Kentucky. Professor Smith set forth in his almost completed history of the Christian Church that Barton W. Stone was preaching the Christian Church doctrine in Kentucky in 1803, several years before Alexander Campbell took up the work. Later, according to the history, Alexander Campbell and Barton W. Stone joined hands in the work of organizing the Christian Church.

"Mr. Smith was educated in the old Bacon College at Georgetown. Later the college was moved to Harrodsburg, and finally it was merged with what is now Transylvania University at Lexington. Mr. Smith was one of the first curators of Transylvania University, then known as the Kentucky University, and was the last of the original curators of the institution to die. He was an active member of The Filson Club, of Louisville, and wrote a number of interesting articles for that organization, among them *The Life of Henry Clay*, *The Battle of New Orleans* and *The Reformation Under Barton W. Stone*.

"Mr. Smith at one time was president of the old Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, which failed after he resigned as president. The company projected a road from Eminence, on the Short Line Road, owned by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, to Nashville, Tennessee. Bonds were floated and the grading for the full length of the road had been completed when Mr. Smith resigned his office. That was back in the seventies. The country shortly afterward experienced a panic which resulted in the death of the project.

"For the last thirty years Mr. Smith had been a resident of Louisville. He was twice married. His first wife, who died about thirty years ago, was Miss Sue Helm, of Henry County. Mr. Smith retired from active business several years ago, since which time he had been living quietly, spending a great deal of his time writing. He was looked upon as one of the best-informed men in the matter of history in the country, and contributed a number of historical articles to various magazines during his lifetime. Before coming to Louisville, Mr. Smith conducted a private school at Newcastle for a number of years. He was keenly interested in the welfare of struggling young men, especially those who aspired to the ministry, and at one time was president of an organization which raised funds to help defray the cost of educating those who aspired to become ministers.

"Although he had been in failing health for some time Mr. Smith was able to get about, and on last Thursday dined at the home of his son-in-law, W. Hume Logan, on Third Street. Last Monday he was on the street for a short while, but in the afternoon complained of feeling badly. He seemed to suffer a great deal from the heat, but Mrs. Smith said she did not think his condition warranted calling a physician, as he was subject to attacks of vertigo and she knew what to do in such cases.

"Shortly before three o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Smith left her apartment, which adjoined that of her husband, and stepped into his room to see if he wanted anything. He seemed to be resting easily and she returned to her room. At four o'clock she made another trip to her husband's apartment, and was startled by the pallor of his face. She immediately summoned aid from downstairs and upon examination it was found that Mr. Smith was dead.

"The body was taken to the home of W. Hume Logan, 2008 South Third Street, where the funeral service will be conducted this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by Pro-

fessor W. H. Bartholomew, of the Girl's High School. Following the service, the body will be taken to Eminence, Mr. Smith's old home, for burial. Those who will act as honorary pallbearers at the funeral are W. B. Carter, George L. Sehon, Henry L. Stone, Judge J. Wheeler McGee, T. B. Duncan and W. S. Caldwell."⁷⁰

MR. SMITH DESCRIBES THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

"I assumed the duties of my office in September (1867) last, under the prejudicial conviction of the popular mind, that the Common School System of Kentucky, no longer worthy of the grave consideration of our men of public trust, had been discarded from the policies of State legislation, and abandoned to whatever fate fortune might hold in reserve for it. This popular conviction was the logical conclusion of the treatment it had received at the hands of those who should have felt an ever-abiding obligation to sustain, foster, and build up so vital and important an interest to the people of the State—the legislators of the sessions of the past thirty years. Beyond the acts for local and personal accommodation, in which the Legislatures inclined to be prodigal, but little attention had been given to the wants of the institution. This treatment has been unfortunate; and, if persisted in longer, must be disastrous. The pro rata distribution of funds had fallen off thirty-three per cent, while the vitality and efficiency of the administration of the local interests of the system were becoming continually more impaired. The fatal and steady processes of decay were thus made painfully evident, from year to year, where sagacious and conscientious statesmanship should have infused life, strength, and energy in the only measure of general benefit for the people now incorporated in the policy of our State.

"Whilst our legislative bodies had been almost uniformly unfriendly, indifferent, and evasive, the people, whenever permitted an expression, were unwaveringly firm in advocacy and indorsement of the measures which proposed the inestimable boon of education to their children.

"Could this be the popular sentiment of Kentucky, and yet her Representatives elect from the people, the exponents of their sentiments, be antagonistic to the policy it indicated? The inquiry suggested doubt at once. Might not this anomalous discrepancy between the acts of legislation and the indices of public sentiment have been the result of a want of properly matured, well concerted, and persistent efforts to develop the strength of the friends of the cause? Or might it not have been that an unfriendly, vigilant, and obstinate minority had been able to baffle and defeat all such efforts, and thus to have postponed the issues of success?

"In adopting a free school system under the patronage of State aid, it is the professed intention to provide a sufficiency of means to extend its benefits to every district of the State. In view of this most evident proposition, the question to be decided is, not whether a tax of ten, twenty or forty cents will be popular, but what amount of tax is necessary to accomplish the purpose desired?

"After a full survey of the premises and a careful study of the wants of Kentucky, my estimate is that an additional tax of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars is necessary as the basis of an effective and vigorous system, that will guarantee a free school for five months in each year, in every district—the shortest time for which tuition should be given, to educate the masses for good practical results. The present tax of five cents produces about \$185,000. Fifteen cents additional tax would increase the amount to \$740,000. Estimating the school revenues from all other sources at \$90,000, would give an aggregate of \$830,000, to be annually distributed from the State Treasury for free school purposes, or about two dollars and thirty-seven cents per capita, supposing there are 350,000 children to be schooled. A proper re-district-

ing of the State will leave but one hundred as the maximum number, of pupil ages. The amounts to be distributed, therefore, to the various country districts, would range from \$95 to \$237. Supposing that the more populous districts employ two teachers for each school, this estimate will give from nineteen to twenty-five dollars per month towards the wages of teachers; or from one-half to three-fourth of the full amounts required, estimating the salaries paid at from twenty-five to fifty dollars per month. I would recommend that the balance of the salaries, ranging from one-fourth to one-half the amounts thus estimated, be required from the people of the district by local taxation, or substitute voluntary subscription, if preferred. The law should provide for the assessment of a local school tax at the option of the people of each district, not exceeding twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, to be used in cooperation with the State funds; thus guaranteeing five month's free school and securing the use of the distributable share of the State funds for the benefit of the district and no district should be allowed to draw its quota from the State Treasury unless it thus provides by local liberality and enterprise to continue the school. This is the law of Illinois; and so admirable has been its effects, that ninety-one per cent of the school districts of that State kept open free schools for an average of six and one-half months in the year, 1865 and 1866. The importance of the State funds to the district, and the apprehended contingency of its total loss, operate as a powerful stimulant to urge vigorously measures for the organization of means, with a well-adjusted and ably-administered school law, will kindle an enthusiasm for education among the people of our beloved Commonwealth such as never inspired them before; and will result in establishing elementary schools of excellent character in every neighborhood of the State besides grade and high schools at all central points.

"Our school system needs remodeling throughout, on the basis of modern reforms which have been fully tested and approved by practical experience. It is not necessary or proper that I should here formally present a plan, but will simply refer to some of the leading defects of the present system, and suggest some outline features of a needed revision. Such revision, could not be properly matured and perfected for adoption before the next meeting of the Legislature; for which work I trust the Legislature, during the session at hand, will make suitable provision, in conjunction with the proposed increase of tax. The remedies and changes needed are—

"1st. The character and qualification of County Commissioners should be more strictly guarded, their duties and responsibility made more imperative and an adequate compensation provided and paid for their official services. Reason and experience teach the impracticability of administering the local details of so vast and complex a system with vigor and success, without competent and reliable local agents. The county official representative is justly described by an able State Superintendent to be 'the right arm of power to the system.' The position should be made to command first-class men. His legitimate functions are, not simply those of statistical reporter and financial agent, but to superintend the districts, organize the schools, visit and inspect the same, lecture upon the importance of them, mix and counsel with the parents in public and at their homes, examine and certify teachers, conduct teachers' institutes, adjust difficulties, encourage educational interest, provide teachers, and do all in his power for the promotion of education. If competent and faithful, the county superintendent will revolutionize his county in a year or two, and bring it in to complete and active harmony with the general system.

"2nd. There should be provisions made to rear up a corps of professionally trained teachers from our own population, for the supply of the public schools. The neglect of this essential feature of a State system is seriously felt, both in regard to quantity

and quality of teachers, by us. It would open a useful and honorable field of industry to seven or eight thousand young men and women of our State, who, as a resident and professional class of enlightened educators, would become a valuable and powerful agency towards the advancement of our social, civil, and material interests and institutions while the wages paid them, being residents, would be nothing lost to the aggregate wealth of the body-politic.

"3rd. The promotion of an educational literature. While this is held to be an active and powerful stimulus of educational interest and enterprise, we are utterly destitute of any such agency. We need an educational journal—which should be nearly if not quite, self-supporting; the establishment of district libraries; the introduction of books upon the science of art of teaching, popular lectures, etc. The State could do much to accomplish these ends without cost to its Treasury by proper legislation.

"4th. More effective legislation looking to the organization and support of grade and high schools in our towns and populous centers. Our present law simply permits this, but enjoins no decisive or definite measures upon the local authorities to accomplish it. There should be a free grade-school in every village-district of one hundred and fifty children, and an additional free high school department in every town district of two hundred children.

"5th. We should endeavor to have a uniformity of text-books. The great variety and frequent changes of those now in use have become a costly and serious evil, under our unprotected system.

"6th. The reconstruction of our district organization upon the plan of consolidation. This has been done by most of the States north of us, under the style of the township of six miles square which embraces one district, all the schools of which are under one board of trustees. It is simply adopting for the country the same kind of organization that controls the free schools of cities, and is done to simplify and energize the local operations of the system, by getting rid of three-fourth of its official machinery, and securing a better selection of managers.

"Complaints have been lodged in this office that the Commissioners of certain counties are in the habit of using the school funds, belonging to their counties in their business or in speculations, before paying it out, for the benefits of the teachers, to the trustees, thus delaying payment to those who have earned it by their hard labor for weeks and months. I cannot too severely condemn such a reprehensible practice. If not positively dishonest, the selfishness and injustice which would prompt such a practice would soon so blunt the moral sensibilities of the man as to lead him on to dishonesty. The present imperfect law forces the teacher, in every case, to wait for his wages for months. This is a severe hardship, for which a remedy will in due time be proposed."⁷¹

HONORABLE RICHARD H. COLLINS' ESTIMATE OF Z. F. SMITH AS SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

"Of the eminent men who have championed the cause of public education in the state, no one has more clearly apprehended its vast and vital importance, and the comprehensiveness of its universal relations. Realizing that to increase the facilities for public education, the essential and indispensable need was an enlarged financial basis, he applied to the legislature to increase the school tax from 5 cents to 20 cents on the \$100—to be submitted for ratification to a vote of the people. Such active and persistent opposition was developed as delayed the passage of the bill until the second session; but the efforts of Mr. Smith and the friends of the cause succeeded at last. The canvass before the people, into which he threw his whole strength, was

marked by such energy and practical wisdom as never fails of success—resulting in a majority for the law of 24,679 in a total vote of 133,493.

"The full fruits of Mr. Smith's reform policy—as set forth in his special report to the legislature, and embodied in a bill for the organization, endowment, and management of the common schools—were defeated for the time. Some of its important features were adopted; others then rejected, have already been engrafted upon the law; the leaven is working still. Revolutions sometimes move slowly; a tremendous impetus to the cause of public education was given by the popular vote of 1869—it was not to be expected that the whole work of improvement could be wrought at once. He struck for: 1. Higher qualifications and better compensation for county commissioners; 2. A trained corps of professional teachers in our home population; 3. Educational literature, a journal, district libraries, popular lectures, etc.; 4. Graded and high schools in the cities and towns; 5. Uniform text-books; 6. Reconstruction of district organization, and enlisting more competent trustees; 7. Increased importance to the Department of Education, as among the other State Departments; 8. The right of country districts to vote special taxation for increased school terms, permanent buildings, etc. Patience hath her perfect work in this, also. Mr. Smith is a practical philosopher; and while, in the changes of the day, this work was removed from his hands, can watch with proud satisfaction how other able men are developing and engrafting upon the state his noble policy. His friends point with thankful pride to the following results of his four years' administration: 1. The extension of the school sessions to five months, theretofore only three months; 2. Monthly wages of teachers doubled, and as a whole these wages were tripled; 3. Number of school districts increased; 4. Of schools taught, of census pupil children, and of attendance at school, the increase was twenty per cent—and in the amount and quality of education given, and in the active interest created in behalf of the public schools, the increase exceeded one hundred per cent. For the first time in Kentucky, institutes improvised for the normal instruction of teachers were put in operation; the standard of qualifications of teachers was advanced, and officials and the people were awakened to new life and activity on the subject."⁷²

JOHN GRANT CRABBE, 1907-1909

(Biographical sketch in Hamlett, *History of Education in Kentucky*, pp. 193, 194.)

John Grant Crabbe, the seventeenth superintendent of public instruction of Kentucky, was born in Mt. Sterling, Madison County, Ohio, November 29, 1865. He is a son of Thomas W. Crabbe and Julia Catherine Baughman Crabbe. He married Miss Jennie Florence Graff, of Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. Crabbe received his early education in the schools of Mt. Sterling, graduating from the high school of that city. Later he graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts, from the same institution. In 1897, he received the degree of Master of Pedagogy from the Ohio University. In 1909, Berea College, Kentucky, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; again, in 1909, he received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Miami University; and in 1911, the State University of Kentucky conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

President Crabbe has been all his life an exceedingly busy man. At the commencement of his career as an educator, he served as head of the department of Greek and Latin in the Flint (Michigan) Normal College. He was elected superintendent of the city schools of Ashland, Kentucky, in 1890, and ably and satisfactorily performed

the duties of that office for eighteen years. In 1895, he was chairman of the Kentucky Committee of Ten, and wrote the able report of that committee. In 1900 he took a well-earned season of rest and recreation, which he passed in travel in Europe; and in January, 1908, he assumed the duties of State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kentucky, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1907. He resigned the office of State Superintendent, April 9, 1910; and on the same date became president of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond, Kentucky. (He resigned his position at Eastern to become president of the Greeley Teachers College, Greeley, Colorado.)

Superintendent Crabbe has held many other positions of honor and trust. He has been President of the Kentucky Educational Association, Chairman of the Kentucky Educational Commission to revise the school laws of the State; President of the Department of Normal Schools of the Southern Educational Association; State Director of the National Education Association, a member of the National Council of Education of the National Education Association, President of the Department of Normal Schools of the National Education Association, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, and Associate Editor of the *Inland Educator*. In every position and walk in life, Dr. Crabbe has made good.

He has been prominent for years in religious, fraternal and musical circles. In religion, Dr. Crabbe is a Methodist. He is especially prominent as a Sunday School Superintendent. While at Ashland, he built up one of the greatest Sunday Schools in this country. He is a prominent Mason and Knights Templar. Music is one of his great hobbies, if hobby it may be termed. He is a composer of music; and while State Superintendent he composed and set to music the song, "Kentucky Schools," which has thrilled thousands of Kentucky children.

Dr. Crabbe's work while Superintendent is part of the current history of the State. Probably the most noted events of his busy administration were the Whirlwind Campaigns and the County School Law. By the first, he aroused the State from center to circumference along the lines of educational needs; the second abolished an outgrown three-trustee system and started a growth in the schools of the State almost unparalleled in the history of education.

Kentucky owes a debt of gratitude to this worthy man who started forces for good to work that will tell through the centuries to come.⁷³

Dr. Crabbe, energetic, dynamic, magnetic with ideals and visions of betterment of Kentucky through education, undertook during the short time of his incumbency to bring reforms which many other states had enjoyed for half a century. His task was extremely difficult; yet he set about with an inspiring optimism which was not easy to oppose. He had the full support of Governor Augustus E. Wilson, also intensely interested in general reform.

Dr. Crabbe reported that Kentuckians had been and were more interested in national and international affairs than in local affairs. He declared: "The most important questions before the people of Kentucky today are the enforcement of the laws, the betterment of the schools, the improvement of the roads and the change in our system of taxation. These questions are of much more immediate concern to the citizens of Kentucky than any question relating to the tariff, to the national banking laws or the trusts."⁷⁴ Dr. Crabbe contended that Kentucky's per capita return for education was near the head of the list of states (nearly \$3,000,000 annually being received). Yet he declared that in the 52 states and territories Kentucky ranked 49th in literacy. Only 46 per cent of the children of school age attended school. In fact, he said that Kentucky's education system was more wretchedly managed than in most any other

state of the Union. Five thousand of the school trustees of the state were illiterate! In this statement, Dr. Crabbe touched the acute spot: "The old school district system which has prevailed in Kentucky until recently, was discarded in the Northern States nearly 75 years ago, and has been discarded in every Southern State excepting Arkansas. Our whole school system has been disjointed and disconnected. It is not a connected, harmonious whole. We had no provision for county high schools; we had no common school system which led up to a high school or a high school which led up to a State college or university."⁷⁵

After surveying the situation and preparing recommendations, Dr. Crabbe organized a state-wide speaking and publicity campaign for educational reform and improvement. This was the famous "Whirlwind" of 1908 (previously mentioned). So successful was the enterprise that another was conducted during the following year. Many of the most prominent men of the state participated in this crusade for betterment, and the results were virtually miraculous. The state was aroused for educational reform as never before. Dr. Crabbe declared: "This campaign has had a wonderful effect in bringing the gospel of public education nearer to the hearts of the people. The people are thinking. Under the operation of the new "County School District Law" the local taxes in the counties and districts for the current year have been increased from the sum of \$180,000 in 1907-08 to an amount estimated at \$1,000,000 for the current year. Much has been accomplished, but the work is not complete. It is merely in its infancy and we propose "to fight it out on this line."⁷⁶

Perhaps the most important legislative achievement of his administration was the enactment of the County Board Bill. This law, House Bill 141, relieved the state of the curse of the old three-man district trustee system. Under this piece of medieval antiquity the state's school system had been administered by trustees (5,000 of whom were illiterate) in 8,500 districts. These trustees being all-powerful levied taxes, collected (spent, squandered or stole), appointed the teacher, erected and repaired buildings—and generally ran things backward. This bill provided for (1) the county board system of school government, (2) the creation of a county high school in every county.

Summarizing his legislative gains to the end of 1908, Dr. Crabbe listed these points:

"The General Assembly in 1908 passed the County School District Law, or the Sullivan bill, which calls for a complete reorganization of the school system and for the establishment within two years of a High School within every county in Kentucky.

"It made State College a State University and enlarged the scope of its usefulness.

"It appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to the State University, one hundred and fifty thousand to the Eastern Normal, and one hundred and fifty thousand to the Western Normal for additional grounds, school buildings, dormitories, equipment, etc.; and, in addition to what each school is now getting annually, it appropriated thirty thousand dollars annually to the Western Normal, twenty thousand to the Eastern Normal, and twenty thousand to the State University.

"It passed a bill establishing the Educational Commission and instructed it to make a thorough investigation of the whole system and report to the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

"It passed a bill appropriating forty thousand dollars for additional improvements at the Kentucky Normal for colored persons.

"It passed an act changing the name of Kentucky University to Transylvania University.

"It passed a bill regulating the Child Labor Law.

"It passed a compulsory attendance and Truancy Law in cities of the first, second, third, and fourth classes."⁷⁷

A state is seldom fortunate enough to have such a man as John Grant Crabbe at the head of its public school system. The two short years of service brought reforms that should have been made a half century before. Elements of his forward-looking program of reform were studied and copied by many states, and, of course, after a time, his services were obtained by another state, more interested in education than Kentucky. Our state's \$5,000 salary limitation is more important to a majority of the voters than the services of supremely outstanding men.

GEORGE COLVIN, 1920-1924

Biographical Sketch

(Quoted from *The Courier-Journal*, July 23, 1928)

"George Colvin, president of the University of Louisville and former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, died at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at St. Anthony's Hospital. He was 53 years old and resided at 1315 S. Sixth Street.

"For the last two years Mr. Colvin had suffered mild attacks of appendicitis, and last Christmas received treatment at the hospital. An operation was suggested at the time, but was not performed because of his physical condition, according to Dr. Walter Hume. Last Monday Mr. Colvin went to the hospital and the operation was performed at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning by Dr. Hume. A small growth on one of Mr. Colvin's legs was removed at the same time.

"Satisfactory progress was reported until Saturday morning, when complications caused a set-back. Consultations were then held by Drs. Hume, George A. Hendon, William Jenkins and John R. Wathen. As a result, a minor operation was performed Saturday night in an effort to off-set the complications, but the patient's condition grew worse. . . .

"Mr. Colvin was born in an obscure corner of Washington County, September 7, 1875, the son of a carpenter. He was one of eight children in the family, and partly to relieve his father of responsibility for a large family, left home at the age of ten.

"He obtained employment at Williamsburg and attended school irregularly. He was able within six years to prepare himself, largely by home study, for entrance to Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.

"His popularity was attested by his election as class president for four consecutive years. The Barrett Memorial Latin prize was awarded to Mr. Colvin in his sophomore year. He was elected president of the Deinologian Literary Society one year and was a member of the debating team, in addition to winning laurels on the football and track teams. In his senior year Mr. Colvin was captain of the football team.

"Mr. Colvin was graduated from the college with a bachelor of arts degree in June, 1895, and returned to study law in the fall of 1896. After studying law one year, Mr. Colvin was admitted to the bar, but "postponed" starting his practice to take charge of a school for a few days at his adopted town, Springfield, Kentucky.

"I expected to work for the school only a few days, Mr. Colvin once said. This actually lasted sixteen years. Thus his ambition to become a practicing lawyer was changed, but his legal training found outlet in educational reforms, that caused him to be regarded as one of the outstanding educators of the state.

"After four years in the school at Springfield, Mr. Colvin came to Louisville, where he took a position in the legal department of the Louisville Title Company. He then entered partnership with John W. Lewis, the only Republican ever elected to Congress

from the Fourth District, and began practicing law at Springfield. Again he was called to take over part of a term of the county school superintendent, who had failed to keep his contract. He never broke away from school work again.

"He became a state wide figure in 1919 when he ran for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Republican ticket. Together with the entire ticket, he was elected.

"His reforms in that office attracted National interest. One of his first acts was to foster an educational survey of the State, as a basis of almost revolutionary legislation that he later introduced.

"Through the personality and executive ability of Mr. Colvin, a school legislative program was put through in 1920 which changed the head of the county school systems from an elective county superintendent to a county superintendent appointed by a non-political county board of education. This was opposed bitterly by politicians, who saw some of the powers of the party sacrificed to 'Colvin's Idealism.'

"His next step was the standardizing of professional and educational qualifications for county superintendents and teachers. Under his reform system all examination papers were graded at Frankfort under the supervision of a staff of educators which he had added to this office. The temptation of superintendents to exchange certificates for political patronage was definitely removed.

"Certificates were no longer issued for life, but held for short periods, after which the applicant must show additional credits and experience in the profession. The State Department provided summer schools for teachers and sponsored extension courses that would enable teachers to meet the requirements.

"Salary schedules based on qualifications and professional fitness were inaugurated also. Teachers' institutes were abolished and summer schools given in their place. An arrangement was made for the State to pay most of the expenses of these schools where the counties were unable to bear the expense.

"Mr. Colvin's diligence in uncovering frauds in many counties in connection with the school funds and county examinations left him many political enemies.

"Teaching was made a profession under his four year administration. The teacher was rated on her qualifications and professional attitude rather than on one examination, sometimes fraudulently passed, which was good for a lifetime.

"The State's yearly expenditure for schools of \$5,000,000 was placed under a staff of auditors and inspectors, who kept check on the use of state funds for 10,000 school districts of the state. Formerly, the work had been done by two inspectors on a salary of \$1,000 a year each.

"Mr. Colvin placed every department of the State Department of Education on a systematic basis with trained executives in charge of each. As a result, the county school systems have been placed on a sound basis, according to reports issued by the Department, and several other states have passed laws with Kentucky's system as a model.

"Two honorary degrees were given Mr. Colvin in recognition of his work as an educator. His alma mater, Centre College, and the University of Kentucky each bestowed upon him the degree LL.D.

"The first to advocate an amendment to the State Constitution which would permit the distribution of school funds on the basis of local needs, Mr. Colvin fought for the reform through and since his administration. He also changed the school funds from interest bearing warrant basis to a cash basis.

"Mr. Colvin resigned from the office near the end of his term to make the race for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1923 against Charles I. Dawson.

With the support of the leading educators of the State, Mr. Colvin waged a strong campaign but lost in the convention.

"Following his defeat, Mr. Colvin was appointed superintendent of the Louisville and Jefferson Children's Home. He held this position for three years after which he was offered the presidency of the University of Louisville. He took charge of the institution in 1926, and continued until his death.

"He was married to Miss Mary McElroy, Springfield, Kentucky, in 1903. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living. The other died at the age of five.

"Mr. Colvin was a member of the Christian Church and the Masonic and Elk Lodges."⁷⁸

The eminent educator, Dr. M. E. Ligon, wrote of Mr. Colvin and his work: "The year 1920 was epoch-making in education in Kentucky. In January of that year George Colvin, Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, became Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was a graduate of Centre College and had served Springfield as Superintendent for sixteen years. He was a man of high ideals and he understood the educational problems of the state. He brought to his task a sound body, a vigorous personality, some new ideas, a conviction that his ideas were sound, and a fearless determination to serve the state to the best of his ability. Under his leadership of four years, probably more significant legislation was enacted than under any superintendent since the days of Superintendent Robert J. Breckinridge. The legislature of 1920 may well be designated the "welfare legislature." It passed several laws which were planned to give the state a better system of public schools. The act creating a county board of education with power to select a county superintendent of schools on a basis of professional training and experience was outstanding. Another act created a commission for the purpose of making a survey of the public school system. County boards of education were authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of providing funds for purchasing grounds and constructing buildings. The vocational education board was authorized to appoint an inspector of the schools which offered vocational courses. County boards of education were empowered to employ attendance officers. Provision was made for the certification of teachers on the basis of training. An increased appropriation for clerical and stenographic help in the State Department of Education was made. A minimum salary of seventy-five dollars per month for teachers was approved. Provision for teaching thrift and physical training was made. A State Board of Charities and Corrections was created. In 1922 two new normal schools were authorized, county teachers' institutes were abolished, summer teacher training schools were authorized, and the normal schools at Bowling Green and Richmond were made teachers' colleges."⁷⁹

The 1920 General Assembly submitted a constitutional amendment making the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction statutory instead of constitutional. The amendment would have led to the removal of this office from politics and made the superintendent appointive instead of elective. However, the amendment was defeated. Many politicians opposed it, and the people either did not understand it or feared that it smacked of "Federalism," or both. The Kentucky voters throughout the life of the state have been reluctant to permit changes in their constitutions, and usually opposed to new constitutions—much to the detriment of the state and the stigmatizing of the people. Mr. Colvin spoke often and feelingly upon the subject of the amendment. Among other things he declared: "Education in Kentucky in the past has suffered more from a lack of definite policy and a continued program than from any other single cause. Every four years, administration of our schools is changed. Under the law no state superintendent can succeed himself. Our schools

are a sort of legislative crazy quilt. Each succeeding superintendent adds a patch or two that may or may not harmonize with the whole. No business can succeed if its policies are changed every three or four years. The administration of schools is the State's biggest business. In no department of government is a permanent program more necessary than in the administration of schools. Kentucky will not have better schools until she has better administration of her schools so long as she has politically elected superintendents serving only four years. . . . Those who tell us that Kentucky has not suffered from politically elected superintendents are either misinformed or are deliberately misleading the people. In education Kentucky ranks forty-fifth among the states. Until recently the attendance in our public schools was 37 per cent. Our teachers are not only the most poorly paid, but they are also the most poorly prepared of any state in the Union with the possible exception of two. It is not because Kentucky children cannot be taught; it is not because Kentucky teachers lack capacity to learn or devotion to teach; it is simply because children and teachers alike have not been given a chance. No man who loves Kentucky, who loves Kentucky's childhood can be satisfied with Kentucky's condition educationally. Nothing has contributed to this condition more largely than lack of competent, conscientious, continued, educational leadership."⁸⁰

Another amendment was proposed at the same time, namely to fix a minimum salary for the poor, underpaid teachers. Speaking upon this second provision, Mr. Colvin, who was both courageous and eloquent, with a fine, deep, musical voice, declared: "The adoption of the second amendment will make it possible for every teacher in Kentucky to receive at least the minimum salary of \$75.00 per month. It will make it possible for every school in Kentucky to have at least a six months term. It will also make it possible to aid those high schools that can not now reach the state's standard. No greater opportunity ever came to the teachers of Kentucky than the opportunity to fight for the adoption of these two amendments.

"I know that the professional politician has been accustomed, in the past, to treat the Kentucky teacher with contempt. They think that \$450.00 a year is too much to pay for the most sacred and the most difficult work that is being done in Kentucky. They do not care whether this poor pittance is paid when it is earned or not. Other officials drawing their salary from the state must be paid promptly when the salary comes due; but the teacher could wait, and sometimes they did wait for as much as twelve months before receiving their pay check. The professional politician is no more interested in the teacher now than he has been in the past. The teachers of Kentucky will never be respected, will never be properly rewarded until they appreciate and exercise the power that is theirs. Fourteen thousand teachers fighting in the holiest cause that ever invoked the devotion and courage of men—the cause of the Kentucky child, are invincible if they do but stand together.

"I challenge every Kentucky teacher to measure up to the high obligation that is his. We fight not for ourselves alone, but we fight for the rights of six hundred and fifty thousand Kentucky children. In the name of those children, I challenge every Kentucky teacher to use voice and vote in support of the whole school program. Let's have faith in ourselves. Let's have faith in our profession. Let's have faith in our cause. Let's have faith in Kentucky."⁸¹

This important idea was projected by the forceful, energetic Mr. Colvin. It is here explained by Miss Conroy: "Colvin developed the idea of an equal educational opportunity for every Kentucky child. He believed equal educational opportunity should depend upon taxation—not taxation of a city to support county schools, or taxation of a favored county to support schools of a less favored county, or taxation

of the Blue Grass to support schools in the Mountains of the 'Knobs'—but taxation of city and county, rich counties and poor, Blue Grass and Mountains, for the equal benefit of all the children of the state. He believed in gathering Kentucky's taxes where her wealth lay and in distributing her bounties where her children were. Colvin believed in taking the fight for better schools back to the people. He believed that a good school system must reflect the genius of a people and must grow out of public desire."⁸²

Although he did not achieve a great deal in this fight, Mr. Colvin waged it heroically nevertheless. The interests were against it; some self-satisfied wealthy communities were opposed to it (but not all; many of those who stood to lose locally were among the strongest supporters) and thousands of the poor ignorant who had most to gain by its adoption voted against it. But it was neither the first nor the last time that Kentucky voters set their faces determinedly against progress.

Mr. Colvin brought to the State Department of Education something new. He was powerful physically, striking and handsome in appearance, dynamic and forceful in personality, impulsive, emotional, fearless, big-hearted, sympathetic, with an intense love for Kentucky, a deep conviction in the rightness of democratic education and a positive mania for helping the downtrodden and those without opportunity for success and happiness. He was an educator who dared to stand up and boldly tell the politicians that education was the first and most important consideration and that reforms would have to be made. This was something new in educational circles. Perhaps not since "Zack" Smith had any educator dared such a thing.

Things at the Department "hummed" while he was there. His capacity for work was apparently unlimited. The office staff, soon growing to love him, worked at top speed—and never a dull moment.

On a summer evening, across the way from the Capitol, shaggy-mopped George Colvin and his great bosom friend, Dr. John Wesley Carr, could be found seated on the porch, their sleeves rolled up, ecstatically spouting Shakespeare with the brilliant verve and fascinating enthusiasm of the "wonderful boy" Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Across the other way at the Mansion, there was a "sound of revelry by night." The beauty and chivalry of Kentucky in a gay, galaxy of rhythm gracefully glided in exhilarating convolutions to the melodic strains of Strauss' lilting waltzes. At intervals the silvery peals of Ed Morrow's resonant voice could be heard from the veranda telling his fascinating stories of Kentucky life. In the words of Wordsworth, "Great was it in that dawn to be alive." Morrow, Colvin, Ballard, Vaughan—all able, progressive men—were in Frankfort with great dreams for Kentucky, there to serve the state with all their power. Reform was the harbinger; progress the watchword. Then, 1920, 1921, the "Carpetbaggers" had not yet moved in; then the stifling jealousies and petty ambitions for personal preferment had not crept up to paralyze the glorious work—keen desire for vicarious labor for the good of the Commonwealth seemed to motivate each worker.

Mr. Colvin gave all he had unstintingly to the work for educational progress in Kentucky. He knew the state's needs and was courageous enough to fight for them; he knew that he could not achieve all, realized in advance that some of the measures would be hopelessly defeated. Yet he dared be a pioneer, that the road might be easier for those who would follow. He dared make many enemies in the interest of reform and progress. Yet, it may be said, as General Edward Bragg, of Wisconsin, said of Grover Cleveland, "We love him for the enemies he has made."

JAMES H. RICHMOND

(Quoted from Peters, *History of Education in Kentucky, 1915-1940*, pp. 85, 86)

James H. Richmond, the twenty-fourth Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, was born April 17, 1884, at Ewing, Virginia. He was the son of Nathaniel Ewing and Mary Morison Richmond, who were among the leading families of that section of mountain country. His father was a physician in a reasonably progressive community.

James grew up under normal conditions, performing the usual boyhood chores. His chief recreation consisted of hunting, fishing, and playing baseball. He attended the elementary schools at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, and completed his secondary school work in the Harrow High School. He attended college at Lincoln Memorial University and the University of Tennessee, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He did graduate work at Lincoln Memorial, University of Kentucky, and the University of Louisville. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D conferred by the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, and Lincoln Memorial University.

On December 15, 1917, he was married to Pearl J. Thompson of Louisville, Kentucky. They have two daughters, Ruth and Anne Howell.

Before his election to the office of State Superintendent, he served as principal of public and private schools in Tennessee, Texas, and Kentucky. He organized and successfully conducted for several years the "Richmond Training School for Boys" in Louisville, and in 1928 he accepted the position as State High School Inspector with office in the State Department of Education at Frankfort. This position he held until his induction into the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Richmond came into this position with unusual energy, vitality, enthusiasm and aspiration to render a real service to the State that had thus honored him.

Since the expiration of his term as Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Richmond has served as President of Murray State Teachers College, Murray, Kentucky. He is thought of in Kentucky as being capable, aggressive, and energetic. He has been called upon by the National Education Association and U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and has served as Chairman of the National Committee for Federal Aid for Education.

Mr. Richmond is a member of the Christian Church, where he has given much time to procuring opportunities for orphans. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity (Knights Templar and Shriner) and of the Rotary and Pendennis Clubs of Louisville. (End of quotation).

The native ability for leadership is rare in this age of socialization and standardization, which tend to make a mass product of human beings and to the leveling of individuality. Yet Dr. Richmond is one of those rare personages with ability to lead. He possesses a bigness of personality, a magnanimity of soul, an affability of manner, a benevolence of heart, a soundness of intellect, an abundance of energy, a purposefulness of being, an innate wisdom of human kind, all of which conspire to make of him one of the foremost Kentucky leaders of this century. And his leadership has been directed in the interest of human. It may be said of him as of George Colvin that he loves Kentuckians, particularly the youth, and has devoted his life to their betterment through educational advancement. Not content to sit and mark time, he has labored with the consecrated zeal of a prophet of old to break the shackles which hinder mankind and stifle progress and has labored earnestly for progress in Kentucky. He has never shunned a conflict for the betterment of the Kentucky boys and girls, has been a happy warrior, a hero in the fight. But he has known how to work with

men. His achievements as State Superintendent of Public Instruction are summarized in the succeeding paragraphs.

In seeking election at the hands of the people, James H. Richmond pledged them, if he should be elected, to make every effort to do the following things:

1. Reorganize the school laws of Kentucky;
2. Secure an increase in the school per capita;
3. Provide free textbooks.

His efforts in endeavoring to revise the school laws, along with those of school and civic leaders throughout the state, resulted in the creation of the Kentucky Educational Commission, whose responsibility would be to make necessary recommendations for an improved school set-up. The Governor appointed the following people on this Commission:

Mrs. James G. Sheehan, President of the Kentucky Congress for Parents and Teachers, Danville; Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky, Lexington; Mr. J. W. Bradner, Superintendent of City Schools, Middlesboro; Mr. H. W. Peters, Superintendent of Christian County Schools, Hopkinsville; Honorable W. J. Webb, attorney, Mayfield; Mr. Yancey Altsheeler, wholesale grocer, Louisville; Honorable Ben Williamson, former United States Senator, Ashland; James H. Richmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chairman of the Commission, in accordance with section 3 of the Commission Act.

James W. Cammack, Jr., Director of Research in the State Department of Education, was made secretary of the Commission.

This Commission, working in close cooperation with the committees appointed by it, succeeded in writing a complete set of new school laws. It took two years to do this; and after the Commission's report was prepared, it was publicized throughout the state. Schools, churches, luncheon clubs, P. T. A. groups and many others were acquainted with the provisions of this proposed legislation.

Mr. Robert K. Salyers, Jr. headed the publicity for this very important work. He did a magnificent job. During Governor Laffoon's second Legislature, this School Code was passed. It repealed all existing school laws, and gave Kentucky a new set of school laws, which have been recognized as among the best in the United States. Subsequently, other states have copied these laws. It is interesting to note that only two dissenting votes in the Legislature were cast against this measure. Incidentally, it should be observed that in addition to the services of the State Department, the Kentucky Education Association appropriated \$7,500.00 to the Commission, the General Education Board, \$5,000.00 and the Kentucky Negro Association, \$500.00.

The success in connection with the campaign for a new School Code in Kentucky reveals this fact: If the proposition is sound, and the people are acquainted with it—all the people—it will be adopted.

The administration of James H. Richmond took place during the great depression. The per capita was decreasing steadily. In 1932-33, it was \$7.00; in 1933-34, it dropped to \$6.00; and if the Legislature had not changed the method of securing school money—giving a definite appropriation rather than depending upon the millage tax, the school per capita would have fallen below \$5.00 in the year 1934-35. The Superintendent recommended a \$12.00 per capita. Such an appropriation was made by the Legislature. It happened, however, that the school census was greater than was anticipated, thereby making the per capita \$11.60, which was the largest per capita, up to that time, in the history of the state. From that time on, \$12.00 has been considered the minimum for the school per capita.

During the administration of Governor Sampson, a law was passed providing free

textbooks for the lower grades, but no appropriation was made for this. Richmond succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$500,000.00, annually, for this purpose; and such appropriations have continued to this date.

It will be noted that the three main pledges of Superintendent Richmond were kept. In addition to the new School Code, an increased school per capita, a direct appropriation and not a millage tax being realized, and an appropriation for free textbooks, he reorganized the State Department on a functional basis, and established a central filing system. In passing, it will be observed that the per capita was almost doubled and the appropriation for free textbooks realized during the depth of the greatest depression in our history.

Attention should be called to several fundamental changes, reflected in the new School Code, brought about during this administration: a State Board of Education appointed by the Governor supplanting the Ex Officio Board made up of the Attorney General, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction; raising certification requirements, thereby guaranteeing better trained teachers; the creation of a Council on Public Higher Education; the improvement in school budgetary procedures; and provisions directed toward the elimination of weak independent school districts and the strengthening of county school districts.

During the administration of Superintendent Richmond, much progress was made not only in improving the school laws and securing additional finances for the support of the schools but school morale was strengthened, and the lay public became more sensitive to the needs of the schools.

Had Dr. Richmond achieved nothing else during his administration than securing the codification of the state's school laws, and the passage of the code by the General Assembly, he would be remembered as one of Kentucky's outstanding superintendents. This code is approximately one-seventh as long as a compilation of the old heterogeneous, contradictory and obsolete school laws scattered through the statute books for generations. But the work was more than a mere codification; it introduced new laws in the nature of sweeping reform, such as the creation of a new, more workable State Board of Education, the creation of county districts, the provision for qualifications for county board members, the efficient management of school funds, the elimination of sub-district trustees, compulsory school attendance, revision of certification of teachers. What Justinian was to Roman law, Dr. Richmond was to Kentucky's educational system.

EDUCATION COLLEGES GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

A History by JAMES MORELAND

ESTABLISHED BY PIONEER

An educational institution rooted in the soil of Kentucky at the very beginning of the settlement of that State was destined to develop through an unbroken line into the present Georgetown College. In November, 1775, John McClelland and a few pioneers floated down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh and settled on the present site of Georgetown. Attracted by the water of the "Royal Spring," as had been these pioneers, others came to take up their abode in the beautiful wilderness, and thus one of the earliest permanent settlements of the State was effected.

Thirteen years after McClelland and his party first looked on the site of their future home, Elijah Craig established his Classical School and opened the doors for men desiring to secure an education. This school was the forerunner of Georgetown College. It was maintained until 1798, when it was absorbed by Rittenhouse Academy. This

latter institution was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky on December 22 of that year, and was endowed with 6,000 acres of the public lands of the State.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE IN 1829

A building was erected by the Rittenhouse trustees, and the institution continued in its educational endeavors until well into the next century. On January 15, 1829, the Kentucky Legislature chartered "The Trustees of the Kentucky Baptist Education Society," the corporate name of Georgetown College, and the trustees of Rittenhouse Academy transferred all the property of the Academy, real and personal, to the trustees of the new institution.

On September 2, 1829, the trustees of the College elected William Staughton, D.D., a resident of Washington, D. C., president of the College. While preparing to come to Georgetown to assume his duties as head of the institution, Dr. Staughton died suddenly on December 12, 1829.

In the meantime the trustees had ordered that the doors of the new college be opened for instruction, and on January 11, 1830, the first session was formally inaugurated with Thornton F. Johnson of Virginia as acting chairman of the faculty. Mr. Johnson was the first faculty member elected by the board of trustees of the College. The first session closed on June 11, 1830, and was followed, on July 26, with the opening of the second term. In the meantime Dr. Joel S. Bacon of Newton Center, Mass., had been elected president of the College, and he made his first address at the beginning of the second session. This session was opened at the Methodist Church in Georgetown, due to the lack of room on college property.

FOUR YEARS WITHOUT PRESIDENT

President Bacon resigned as head of the institution in 1832, and from this time until 1836 the institution was without a president. In the latter year Rev. B. S. Farnsworth was elected as third president, and assumed his duties. He resigned the same year, however, due to his inability to secure concord among the trustees, and again the educational guidance of the College devolved on the chairman of the faculty, until October, 1838, when Rev. Rockwood Giddings became president.

The term of President Giddings was limited to only one year, due to premature death, but during his administration he demonstrated that the College had a future, and with the proper management could be made a great institution. During his term of office the first permanent building of the College was erected on the campus. This structure, known as Recitation Hall for years, but later renamed, in honor of its builder, Giddings Hall, is at present the central building on the campus, and the architectural type to which all other building are to conform.

FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING

The building, a large two-story brick, beautiful in the coloring of its walls, stands, a stately pioneer, in the center of the group of educational buildings of Georgetown College. Its prominent feature is the six Ionic columns of hand-made brick, solid to the core and strong as Gibraltar, that would mark it as Kentucky-designed were it on the plains of Timbuctoo. At present this building is used exclusively for instruction purposes, but is eventually to be converted into the College library and made the center of the new architectural plan of this seat of learning. It is claimed by men of the building profession that the columns of this building are the only ones of their kind in the world. The bricks for this structure were burned on the campus, and the bulk of the work of erection was carried out by students and faculty members.

President Giddings did not assume any teaching duties, but gave his time to the raising of funds for the needs of the institution, and in securing harmony among the trustees. During his short term of office he erected the main building mentioned above, and secured pledges for \$100,000 as an endowment fund for the College. The bulk of this was never collected, however, due to a financial crisis which swept the country and made impossible the payment of most of the pledges.

On October 29, 1839, President Giddings died. He was succeeded early in 1840 by Dr. Howard Malcolm, who served for ten years. It was during Dr. Malcolm's administration that many of the plans of Dr. Giddings and his predecessors were realized. A boys' dormitory was built, and named after Issachar Pawling, whose donation of \$20,000 to the College represented the first large gift to the institution. This building brought the total up to three structures on the campus, which were destined to care for the College until late in the century.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS BECAUSE OF POLITICS

In 1849, President Malcolm resigned from the College, being impelled largely by political conditions around him which did not have his sympathy. It was in the period of the anti-slavery agitation. He was succeeded by Dr. J. L. Reynolds of South Carolina, who served until 1851, when he, too, resigned to give way to Dr. Duncan R. Campbell, who took up the duties of his office in 1853.

CHANGES MADE IN CHARTER

During the administration of President Reynolds there were certain changes made in the charter of the College which had far-reaching effects, and which have played a large part in the development of the institution. By legislative act of November, 1851, it was "enacted that each individual who since January 1, 1840, has donated to the Kentucky Baptist Education Society, \$100, or shall do so in the future, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, to be known and designated by the name and style of Kentucky Baptist Education Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to change and alter said seal at pleasure."

These changes further provided that this Society should hold annual meetings during commencement week, that 25 members of the society should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and that this organization should have the sole power to appoint the trustees of the Kentucky Baptist Education Society, which were the trustees of Georgetown College. This change in the charter affected materially the operation of the institution, since before this time there were 24 trustees who were self-perpetuating, and from this time on, these 24 members were elected by the Society. It further changed a mere name into a working body constantly growing in numbers.

PRESIDENT CAMPBELL ADVANCES WORK

When President Campbell entered on the duties of his office in 1853, the interests of the College were materially advanced. Of the "Giddings Fund" which had been raised in 1839 and 1840, only about \$10,000 remained for general endowment uses, since a large portion of this money had gone into the completion of the main college building and into the erection of Pawling Hall, a boys' dormitory. President Campbell prosecuted a vigorous campaign for funds, and succeeded in securing pledges for \$100,000 for the institution. Of this amount, about one-half was collected and invested as endowment by the trustees. The remainder was taken in the form of personal promises and notes, practically all of which was lost due to the Civil War, which made

it impossible for many of the donors to meet their obligations. This part of the pledged amount was cancelled by the College.

Notwithstanding this severe loss to the finances of the College, the institution weathered the Civil War much better than many institutions which went to the wall through this period. At the conclusion of hostilities the \$50,000 invested had been little if any impaired. It was this fund which in a large measure made it possible for the College to survive the severe period which followed the war.

Dr. Campbell died suddenly in 1865, and was succeeded in the presidency by Rev. Nathaniel Macon Crawford, who resigned in 1871 due to ill health, and who in turn was followed in September of the same year by Dr. Basil Manly, Jr., a native of Alabama and a graduate of the University of that State. Dr. Manly continued as president until 1879, when he resigned to accept again his old professorship in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, from which he had resigned to come to Georgetown.

During these last two administrations no general attempt was made to increase the funds of the institution, aside from an effort to endow a "Student's Chair" and toward which some \$8,000 was collected through the zeal of Dr. J. J. Rucker, a professor of Mathematics in the College. Another forward step made during this period was the erection of a wing to Pawling Hall, which formed a new front to this building. The cost of the improvement was \$7,000.

PRESIDENT DUDLEY'S SERVICES

Dr. Manly was succeeded by Dr. Richard M. Dudley as president. Dr. Dudley was born in Madison County, Kentucky, on September 1, 1838. He graduated from Georgetown College in 1860, and was the first graduate of the institution to be elevated to the presidency. He served in this capacity until his death, January 5, 1893, having acted as president for thirteen years, or since 1880.

The impress made by Dr. Dudley on the institution was probably the greatest of any president up to his time. During his administration he tripled the endowment, new professorships were created, new courses were added, the student body was increased, and toward the close of his term coeducation was adopted by the College. As a direct result of his work, two large new buildings were added to the College, but these were not completed until after his death.

COEDUCATION INTRODUCED

One year before the death of President Dudley, women were admitted to the College on the same basis as men. This radical change in the policy of the institution necessitates a flash back to the year 1845, when the college was only sixteen years old. At that time there was founded in Georgetown an educational institution for women, known as the Georgetown Female Seminary. From 1845 until 1868 this educational venture was housed in buildings erected for purposes other than education. In 1868 Seminary Hall was erected on property belonging to the Seminary, and this structure housed the institution in all departments until 1892, when young women were admitted to the College and accepted in the classrooms with men. It continued to serve as their dormitory until 1895, when the College erected a large dormitory for girls. This building was named Rucker Hall, in honor of Prof. J. J. Rucker, who for years was principal of the Seminary and a pioneer in Kentucky in advocating coeducation. Up to this period, Kentucky had not made provision for the higher education of young women equal to that for young men. The new dormitory was erected on the south side of the campus, and was large enough to accommodate 120 girls.

When the residents of Seminary Hall left to take up their abode in the new building, the boys occupied their old home and the "Old Sem" became a boys' dormitory until 1922, when it was abandoned by the College and the site sold to the city for the erection of a \$263,000 high school building.

NEW BUILDING ERECTED

Following the death of Dr. Dudley, the trustees called Dr. Augustus Cleveland Davidson of Covington, Kentucky, a graduate of the College in the class of 1871, to the office, and he held this position for six years to August, 1898, when he resigned. During his administration (1894) the Chapel Building was erected, containing a chapel, library, gymnasium, literary society halls, and several classrooms. Rucker Hall was also built in 1895, as has been mentioned. Following his resignation, Professor Arthur Yager was chosen as chairman of the faculty, and the institution was without a president until 1901, when the trustees called Dr. B. D. Gray to the presidency. Dr. Gray served for two years, and was succeeded in 1903 by Dr. Joseph Judson Taylor. In 1907 Dr. Taylor resigned and Dr. Arthur Yager became president, which office he held until 1913, when he resigned, soon after which he was appointed as Governor-General of Porto Rico by his former classmate, President Woodrow Wilson. He filled this position with high distinction for eight years.

In September, 1913, Dr. Maldon Browning Adams became the choice of the trustees for the presidency, and entered upon his duties. He is still in this position and under his administration the College had made commendable progress.

GROWTH UNDER PRESIDENT ADAMS

On assuming the presidency, President Adams set himself to the task of placing the College on the accredited lists of different standardizing agencies. In 1919 he realized the first step in his plans for the greater Georgetown, when the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States placed the institution on its list of approved colleges. In this same year the Academy, which had been a part of the institution since its inception, was abolished and only regular college work allowed. Special courses were discouraged, and the great majority of students entering were regularly enrolled for a degree. This same situation has become the settled policy of the institution.

Following its inclusion in the list of standard southern colleges, Georgetown was made a member of the American Association of Colleges, and has since become a member of the American Council on Education.

When President Adams assumed the responsibilities of the presidency, there were only 112 regular college students and ten members of the faculty. During his administration the enrollment has steadily increased until more than 400 are enrolled each year, and the faculty has been increased from ten to thirty-one members.

There was organized a permanent financial department, known as the 2nd Century Fund, the purpose of which is to constantly seek for funds for the use of the institution in caring for its expansion needs in current expenses, endowment and buildings.

EXPANSION PROGRAM STARTED

In 1923 the trustees of the College purchased a tract of land immediately to the east of the campus for use as an athletic field at such time as the present athletic field will be needed for buildings. They also purchased a strip of land 130 feet wide running from College Street to Main Street in order that the College might have a direct outlet to the residence and business center of the city.

A movement was started by the student body in May, 1924, for a new gymnasium. As a result of this movement and after the students had subscribed about \$25,000 toward the erection of the proposed building, the citizens of the town put on a campaign for funds to complete the contemplated cost of \$100,000, and in September of this year, work was started, and the building was completed in 1925.

Anticipating its needs for the future, the institution started in 1925 a campaign for one million dollars for endowment and buildings. Due to the fact that it conflicted with the unified budget of the Baptist denomination in Kentucky, the campaign was discontinued after some four hundred thousand dollars had been pledged to the institution. After this effort the 2nd Century Fund, the permanent financial department of the College, was introduced by President Adams and adopted by the trustees.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF RECENT HISTORY

Dr. M. B. Adams was succeeded by Dr. Henry Eugene Watters as president in 1931. Dr. Watters received his degrees from Union University. Before coming to Georgetown College he served seven years as Principal in Public Schools. He was President of Hall-Moody Institute; President of College of Marshall, Texas; President of University. The college during this administration faced the same difficulties that all similar institutions had during the depression period. Enrollment and financial troubles combined to make Dr. Watter's administration difficult.

Dr. Henry Noble Sherwood succeeded Dr. Watters as President. Dr. Sherwood received his A.B. and Ph.D. from Indiana University, A.M. degree from Harvard University and LL.D from Beaver College. He came to Georgetown College from the University of Louisville, where he was professor of Political Science. Dr. Sherwood's administration was marked by denominational differences. A period of discord led to the resignation of Dr. Sherwood in June, 1942.

In November, 1942, Dr. S. S. Hill came to Georgetown College as President. He graduated from the University of Richmond and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. The University of Richmond conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Dr. Hill, June, 1943. He is a native of Virginia. He was serving as pastor of the Deer Park Baptist Church when elected to the presidency of the college.

During the past year much has been done to improve the physical appearance of the college. Rucker Hall, Pawling Hall, Giddings Hall have received attention that has not only made them more beautiful inside but more useful as well. The other buildings are on the schedule for repairs when time and materials permit such work. New concrete walks add to the beauty of the campus. Plans are being made for future building.

Georgetown College is the Senior Baptist College of Kentucky and, as such, realizes and assumes the responsibility of forwarding Christian Education of the highest type in our state and throughout the country. The college feels that the Baptists of Kentucky want and deserve a college that gives to its students the loftiest ideals of Christian living and the best of Christian training. Our graduates serve the state and the nation, even the world.

Georgetown College is a member of and is fully accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and the Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities. It also is a member of the Association of American Colleges, the American Council on Education, and of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Her work and credits are received with full value by graduate schools and the state departments of education throughout the entire country.

LINDSEY WILSON JUNIOR COLLEGE

By VICTOR P. HENRY

Lindsey Wilson College was an answer to a deep need. Wise and safe was the choice made by those most responsible for the locating of the institution at Columbia, Kentucky, to meet that need. Lindsey Wilson College memorializes Lindsey Wilson, a beloved member of the family of Mrs. Catherine Wilson, who was a direct descendant of the Reverend Marcus Lindsey, an early itinerant minister in Kentucky. Mrs. Wilson's gift made the beginning of the college possible.

The main buildings are beautifully and conveniently grouped on the ten acre hill-top campus. The Administration Building, erected in 1903, houses the administrative offices, classrooms, and an auditorium-chapel on the first floor. The second floor is practically given over to library purposes. The library contains 6,000 well-selected volumes. Newspapers and carefully chosen magazines are also provided for student use. The lower floor, well-lighted and ventilated, is utilized by the science laboratories.

Philips Hall for girls, built in 1903, was named for Mrs. James Philips, of Lebanon, Kentucky, whose initial gift encouraged its construction. It is an attractive two-story brick building. It accommodates seventy girls. Faculty members occupy one wing of this hall. A large living-room provides a home-like atmosphere for the enjoyment of the students.

The boys' dormitory is a three-story brick building. Forty double rooms are for the living and study room conveniences of the students. The Lounge is inviting for leisure hours, and committee meetings.

A modern, sizeable gymnasium serves the recreational needs on the campus. The college dining room and a well-equipped kitchen are located on the lower floor of this building.

On the campus is a model training school building. Two main class-rooms with adjoining demonstration rooms are well equipped and furnish splendid facilities for observation and practice teaching of the first six grades of grammar school, under the supervision of excellent critic teachers.

On the acreage allotted for farm purposes a dairy barn has been built. Garden products and grain are grown. The products of the farm and dairy are used by the college and contribute greatly toward reduced living costs.

True, the building of a college is a cooperative task. Throughout the years, the citizens of Columbia and vicinity, the Conferences, and many other friends have been loyal supporters of the institution, thus carrying on the service to young men and women, so early envisioned by those who had faith and daring sufficient to undertake the locating of an educational institution in that part of the state.

The service which Lindsey Wilson Junior College has already rendered should challenge Kentucky Methodism and all others interested in Christian education to a greater endeavor in its behalf. For a number of years, this splendid institution carried on a high type of normal work. With the raising of educational standards, the Junior College was begun in 1923.

The faith of the founders of Lindsey Wilson has been fully justified by the type and character of the great number of preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and persons in numerous other professions which it has trained. Of the approximately 700 graduates of the old Training School, and 792 graduates of the Junior College, more than 1,300 have become teachers, and over fifty have entered the ministry.

Ninety per cent of the teachers of Adair County are former students, and the sur-

rounding counties depend upon Lindsey Wilson for many of their teachers. Great is the responsibility of those who go forth to teach the boys and girls of our schools today! Fundamental to the life of the church, the nation, the world, is the type of Christian leadership now being trained in the schoolrooms for the tomorrows of life.

Realizing the importance of this, the faculty of Lindsey Wilson take their task seriously. They are fully aware that those who come to its campus need guidance and counsel in the strengthening of those principles that are basic to an intelligent and responsible type of living for themselves, and as they give expression to those principles in human relationships, wherever they choose to live and serve.

The educational requirements at Lindsey Wilson have been well met. The graduates are readily admitted to the Junior Class of standard four-year colleges and universities. Lindsey Wilson is on the "A" grade accredited list with the University of Kentucky, and the Kentucky State Board of Education. It is a member of the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Lindsey Wilson Junior College has a field which is particularly its own. The students from about a dozen counties in Southern Kentucky look to it for their educational opportunity. The territory runs about one hundred miles along the Kentucky-Tennessee line, and is approximately fifty miles deep. Numerous other students from other parts of Kentucky and bordering states make their way to Lindsey Wilson.

The territory which it serves most largely is a recruiting ground for teachers and preachers, hundreds of whom have gone from her halls into these professions. Thus the influence of Lindsey Wilson Junior College has been felt in the educational and religious life of the State and nation.

No better field of service can be found within the State. Doctor M. E. Ligon, the immediate past president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools said recently, "The Methodists have a real field for service in Southern Kentucky, and Lindsey Wilson should be developed." Christians dare not let their institutions fail to meet the needs of this hour.

During the past decade only limited attention has been given to equipment needs, and almost nothing has been done to build up Lindsey Wilson's endowment. These items cannot longer be neglected. To meet the demand that will soon be made on this institution, our physical plant must be improved by building a library, enlarging our administration building, creating a worshipful chapel, improving the laboratory equipment, and refurnishing the dormitories. We are planning to extend the curriculum by expanding some departments, and adding others.

HISTORY OF UNION COLLEGE

(From College Bulletin)

Union College was founded in 1879 by a group of progressive citizens of Barbourville, who formed a stock company and by donation secured the main part of the present campus. In 1880 the first building was formally opened on the site of the present Administration Building. Mr. A. H. Harritt, who was instrumental in the organization of the school, was its first Principal. The local group soon discovered that the debt, for the new building was too great for them to carry, and accordingly, in 1886, the buildings and property were ordered sold by the court. The Rev. Daniel Stevenson, the President of Augusta Collegiate Institute at Augusta, Kentucky took interest in Union College, and in 1886 purchased the property for the Board of Education, Kentucky Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church. He became the first President under the new management, and during his term was instrumental in en-

listing the friendship of Mrs. Fanny Speed, who later left the College a legacy that guaranteed its permanence.

Dr. Stevenson ranks as one of Kentucky's foremost educators. He was graduated from Transylvania University when Dr. Henry Bascom was its President. As a member of the Kentucky Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he was one of the leaders who helped in founding Kentucky Wesleyan College, now located at Winchester, Kentucky. In 1863 he was elected the first full-time superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky and exercised a wide influence in popularizing public education throughout the state. He brought this mature experience to Union College and placed its objectives in clear view.

Upon the death of President Stevenson in 1897, the Rev James P. Faulkner, a member of the first graduating class of Union College, was elected to succeed him. During the administration of President Faulkner the college came into possession of the bequest of Mrs. Fanny Speed, and from that time its expansion was marked. During the same administration Fanny Speed Hall and the Central Heating Plant were planned and the work on the buildings was begun. These buildings were not available for use, however, until the beginning of the next administration, that of Rev. James W. Easley, B.D., A.M., whose term of office began in 1905. During the summer of 1906 the Administration Building was struck by lightning and burned. One year later it was replaced, and Stevenson Hall, home for men, was erected. The coming of the elective system and the broadening of the curriculum made a college program seem like an impossible task to those in charge. The college department was therefore discontinued in 1908, and for eight years the institution was maintained only as an academy and an elementary school.

Upon the resignation of President Easley in 1910, the Hon. James D. Black, LL.D., of Barbourville, later Governor of Kentucky, became the fourth President of Union College. The two years of President Black's connection with the school are remembered as years of substantial growth.

For the next three years the school was under the leadership of President Percy L. Ports, who for several years had been Professor of Natural Science. He was followed in 1914 by the Rev. E. R. Overley, who served as Acting President. This was the critical period in which the nature of the work that Union College should do in the future was being determined.

In 1914 the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, through its corresponding secretary, Dr. Thomas Nicholson, became interested in Union College and assisted the Board of Education of the Kentucky Conference in planning for its future. The Rev. Ezra T. Franklin, elected President in the same year, worked in close cooperation with the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and soon formulated a far-reaching and practical program. In 1919 the Memorial Gymnasium was built; in 1925 a home for the President was completed. A development program, inaugurated in 1921, helped to provide these improvements and materially aided in increasing the invested funds of the college.

In 1927 a bequest of \$50,000 was received from the estate of Mrs. Obed H. Wilson for the establishing of a professorship known as the "Francis Landrum Professor of Ethics and Moral Conduct."

President Franklin severed his relationship with Union College November 15, 1928, to become President of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas. He was succeeded on February 1, 1929, by the Rev. John Owen Gross.

President Gross, from the beginning of his administration, emphasized the improvement of instruction and the building of a strong faculty. His ambition was to see

Union College accredited by all the regional agencies. That his ambitions were reached is well shown by the accreditation the college has now. President Gross succeeded in improving the quality of work of Union College and in broadening the service to the area which the institution renders. During his administration, land adjacent to the campus was purchased, thus making possible further expansion of the college. A modern maintenance building housing the central heating plant, workshops, and several classrooms was erected during his administration.

President Gross resigned on August 20, 1938, to accept the position of President of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa. He was succeeded on November 4, 1938, by Dr. Conway Boatman.

ACCREDITATION

The college department was closed in 1908 and no other work at this level was given until 1916. The need for a standard college in southeastern Kentucky became evident. Therefore, a program was adopted to discontinue the elementary and secondary departments and develop a college of liberal arts. In 1927 Union College was accredited by the University of Kentucky as a four-year college of "A" grade; in 1928 it was admitted to membership in the Association of Colleges and Universities of Kentucky; in 1931 it was accredited by the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in 1932 it was elected to membership in the Association of American Colleges. On December 1, 1932, its program for full accreditation was realized when it was made a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York placed Union College on its accredited list in 1937.

LOCATION

Union College is located in Barbourville, the county seat of Knox County, Kentucky, near the southeastern corner of the state. It is within thirty-five miles of the cornerstone of three states—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee. Barbourville is a town of about 3,000 population, located in a broad valley at the confluence of Richland Creek and the Cumberland River. It is surrounded by low hills of the Cumberland Mountain range. The town has such modern conveniences as natural gas, water works, electric lights, and paved streets. There are Baptist, Disciple, and Methodist Churches, and two accredited high schools, county and city. Barbourville is located on U. S. Highway 25E. Buses that make connections with points north and south pass through the town regularly. It is also on the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

AIM AND PURPOSE

The constitution of Union College provides that it shall "devote its effort to the interest of Christian education and to qualifying and equipping men and women to engage creditably in the various employments, callings, and avocations of peaceful and progressive society and to discharge honorably and usefully the various duties of life." It is not a sectarian school, but is endeavoring to render impartial service to all who may come, especially to the young people of the mountain territory in which it is located. Union College endeavors to maintain a Christian atmosphere by securing for its faculty those persons who can accept, heartily and without reserve, the ideals for which the school stands. In its chapel exercises and special religious meetings it emphasizes the importance of accepting Christ as a Personal Redeemer, Constant Guide, and inspiring Ideal.

BUILDINGS

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—This building was erected in 1907 on the site of the one that was burned in 1906. It is a three-story structure of brick trimmed with Tennessee marble; it contains the various classrooms and laboratories, the chapel, and administrative offices. The ground floor also houses the kitchen and dining room.

SPEED ARTS BUILDING—This building, which was formerly the Speed Hall Dormitory for women, houses the Fine Arts and the Practical Arts divisions. Music and Art have their studios and the Home Economics Division has its laboratories and class rooms in this building.

STEVENSON HALL—The dormitory for men is a two-story brick building of colonial design. The rooms accommodate two students each. Some of the rooms have running water.

MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM—This building was erected in 1919 as a Memorial to the Soldiers and Sailors of the World War. It contains a regulation basketball court, showers, lockers, and dressing rooms.

LIBRARY BUILDING—Union's new library, which houses approximately 16,000 books, and receives regularly 290 periodicals, was opened for use January 13, 1941. A large reading room with space for 150 readers houses the reference books, current magazines, and bound periodicals. Books reserved for special class use are shelved in a smaller reading room on the second floor. In this room are also the books of fiction and the books given the International Relations Club by the Carnegie Corporation for International Peace. Well equipped workrooms and tastefully furnished lounge rooms add to the efficiency and beauty of the building. The library was adequately furnished throughout by Mrs. Abbie E. Stewart, of Des Moines, Iowa, in memory of her husband, George Stewart.

BALDWIN PLACE—This part of the campus was made possible by the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baldwin, Elmira, New York. The President's home is located on this site.

MAINTENANCE BUILDING—This building was erected in 1937. It is a two-story brick building that contains the central heating plant and college shops. The wood-working shop was equipped by a gift made from the estate of the late Robert Norton, of New Albany, Indiana.

CAMPUS COTTAGE—This, the oldest building on the campus, a frame cottage of six rooms, was erected and occupied by Dr. Stevenson during his Presidency.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

(From Bulletin of Kentucky Wesleyan College, 1943-1944)

ACT OF INCORPORATION

By the approval of the Legislature of Kentucky on January 12, 1860, the Board of Education of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, became a corporate body. A part of this act is given below:

Section 1. That the Rev. W. C. Sanby, Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Rev. John H. Linn, Rev. John W. Cunningham, Rev. John C. Harrison, Rev. Robert Nimer, David Thornton, Moreau Brown, Hiram Shaw, B. P. Tevis, William Nunn and A. G. Stitt and their successors in office to be, and they are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Board of Education of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with the right and power of exercising all and singular privileges, incidents and capacities of corporation aggregate, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, grant or receive contract or be con-

tracted with, and do and perform all other proper and necessary acts and things as natural persons; to purchase and hold land or other real estate and personal property as the Educational Fund of said Conference; to have and to use a common seal, and change the same at pleasure; to appoint as Executive Committee of its own body, or other persons members of said Church; to take charge of the college building and grounds, with such other powers as may be granted by the Board of Education, and within the provisions of this Act of Incorporation; to make by-laws and ordinances for the proper conduct and government of said College; provided said by-laws and ordinances shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and Statutes of the State; to elect or appoint a President and such Professors, who shall compose the Faculty of said College, as they may think proper, and any teachers or assistants that they may think fit; to establish, change or abolish professorships, as the exigencies or interests of the College may require; to fix the salaries of professors and teachers and to do and perform all other acts necessary or expedient in sustaining said fund, and for the proper conduct of said College so as to render them successful in accomplishing the great object of their establishment, subject to the confirmation of the Conference.

Section 2. That the members of this Board, to be hereafter appointed, shall be elected by the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its annual sessions. The said Conference may, at their pleasure, change the number of the Board but there shall never be less than twelve or more than eighteen. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; provided, such official notice of time and place has been given as the Board may direct.

Section 7. That the Faculty of said College shall have authority to confer degrees as they think just and proper, and to make all such needful rules and regulations in regard to the conduct of the pupils, and to the course of exercise and instruction that they deem best; subject, however, at all times to the control of the Board of Education, who may reject, revoke, modify or change the same as they may think proper.

Section 8. That the property and estate, real and personal held and owned by the Board of Education under this Act, shall be free and exempt from taxation, whether the same be for State, county or corporation purposes.

Section 12. That this Act shall take effect from its passage, but the Legislature reserves the right to amend or repeal the same.

Under the above Charter, the Board of Education established Kentucky Wesleyan College.

The following extracts are from the Article of Agreement for consideration of the Board of Education of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Board of Education of the Louisville Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the name of Joint Board of Education of the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This agreement was made and entered into on the 25th day of February, 1926:

The Board of Education of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Board of Education of the Louisville Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall be, and are hereby, consolidated into a single corporation, to be known as the "Joint Board of Education of the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and the said corporation, under the name and style aforesaid, shall have its principal office and place of business at Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky.

The object and purpose of said consolidated Corporation, shall be the maintenance of Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Winchester, Kentucky, as a co-educational college, the maintenance of the Logan College at Russellville, Kentucky, as a preparatory

school and as a Junior College for Women; the maintenance of Lindsey Wilson Junior College at Columbia, Kentucky, as a preparatory school and Junior College; the maintenance of such other educational institutions as it deems necessary or proper, and the general promotion of education along literary, scientific, moral and religious lines, within the territory embraced by the two aforesaid Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

It may acquire by gift, devise, bequest, purchase or otherwise, and hold its general purposes or for specific purposes real and personal property; and (subject to specific limitations) may sell, convey, lease, pledge, or mortgage its real and personal estate; and, in general, it may exercise all the powers conferred by the general law upon corporate bodies.

All funds and properties which have been donated, contributed or conveyed, to either of said constituent corporations for the support or maintenance of special chairs or schools or for any specific purpose, shall be held by said consolidated corporation and dedicated to and used for such specific purpose or purposes, strictly in accordance with and pursuant to the terms and conditions of such donation, gift or conveyance under which same has been received.

The management and control of said corporation shall be vested in a board composed of sixteen members, eight of whom shall be elected by the Louisville Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and eight of whom shall be elected by the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, said members to be nominated to their respective conferences by such method as each conferences may determine. One-half of each of said groups of eight shall be composed of clergy and one-half of laymen.

CHANGES IN CHARTER AUTHORIZED

The Kentucky and Louisville Conferences in their 1939 annual sessions authorized revision of the charter of the Joint Board as follows:

Resolved: That the Joint Board of Education of the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be and that it is hereby authorized and empowered to amend the articles of Incorporation of the said Joint Board of Education so as to make it read "The Methodist Church" where ever now occurs "The Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and also to change the time of the Annual Meeting of the said "Joint Board of Education" from Tuesday after the third Sunday in August to a time upon which they shall agree, and also to so amend the said Articles of Incorporation as to increase the membership of the said Joint Board of Education from sixteen members to twenty-four members; the sixteen members to be elected as at present and the eight additional members, to be known as members at large, to be nominated by the Joint Board of Education and one-half of them to be confirmed by the Kentucky Conference and the other half by the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Church. The terms of the office of said members at large to be for four years each.

The said Joint Board of Education is authorized so to amend the Articles of Incorporation as to enable them to fix the quorum necessary for the transaction of business.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The first Methodist Institution of Learning west of the Allegheny Mountains was located in Jessamine County overlooking the Kentucky River and was called Bethel Academy. Later Bethel Academy was reorganized into Augusta College in the northern

section of the state. Then for a period of years prior to the Civil War the Methodists in Kentucky had the supervision of Transylvania University. On January 12, 1860, the Board of Education of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was chartered. During the period of the Civil War progress was retarded and it was not until 1866 that Kentucky Wesleyan College began to function as an educational institution. Since that time it has had a leading part in the educational work of the state.

First at Millersburg and then at Winchester it has developed steadily. Perhaps no other institution of like size has made a greater contribution in the way of leadership. Its graduates are in all walks of life. "Kentucky Wesleyan College has been the mother of Schools, Colleges and College Presidents." Four or five schools or colleges have been founded by her Alumni and nine of her graduates have become College Presidents. Many of the college trained ministers in Kentucky Methodism have been Kentucky Wesleyan men. A large number have gone to other Conferences. It is represented on many Mission Fields where our Church operates. Leading bankers, lawyers, merchants, and men in industrial enterprises look to Wesleyan as their Alma Mater.

By the agreement entered into on the 25th day of February, 1926, Kentucky Wesleyan College became the joint property of the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences. It is now a co-educational institution. As such it is helping to build a ministry and a laity for all of Kentucky Methodism.

ACCREDITATION

Kentucky Wesleyan College is a full member of the Association of American Colleges. It is approved for the training of ministers by the University Senate of the Methodist Church.

Kentucky Wesleyan College is a member of the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Standard requirements for Admission, for Graduation, etc., are fixed by the University of Kentucky and are strictly complied with by this institution. In this way our work is standardized on the basis of four years of college work and is accredited by the University of Kentucky.

The college is practically free from debt and is now in the midst of a campaign to raise \$500,000 for permanent endowment and equipment.

Kentucky Wesleyan College is on the non-member list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In this relationship it pays full dues and is examined annually. It expects to apply for full membership as soon as its endowment limitations have been removed.

The scholastic credits of Kentucky Wesleyan students are easily transferred at full value to other institutions, both in Kentucky and in other states.

Our graduates have no difficulty in meeting entrance requirements to the great universities for graduate study and professional training. Year after year, Wesleyan takes pride in the records made by our ambitious scholars who continue to achieve distinction in the fields of post-graduate study.

ACTION TAKEN BY KENTUCKY CONFERENCES

In the Fall of 1940, the Kentucky and Louisville Conference of the Methodist Church appointed a Joint Commission of Education Survey. This Commission reported to the two conferences at their Fall sessions in 1941 as follows:

"That Kentucky Wesleyan College is so located as to be in a position to serve the needs of the entire state; and that, while it is true that it is located in the vicinity of

other colleges, this feature may have its advantages as well as its disadvantages.

"That the best thing that Kentucky Methodism can do, therefore, is to concentrate its efforts in the development and maintenance of a full accredited college at Winchester."

AIM AND PURPOSE

The Christian College

The goal of the Christian College is Christian character, but the attainment of this goal will include many of the aims which are common to all colleges. Among these are scholarship, moral culture, physical training, cultivation of respect for law, training for citizenship, equipment for service, aesthetic development and preparation for wholesome social enjoyment.

But the Christian College while having in common with private and state institutions these aims and ideals, must have consciously a goal which is definitely and consistently Christian. It must give Christian interpretation to the facts of knowledge, provide a Christian incentive to good citizenship, arouse a Christian motive for service, and nurture a Christian spirit and ideal in the social relationships of every day life. Finally, it must, through the attitude and example and instruction of its teachers, through all courses of study as well as in Bible and religious education, and through its religious activities and the atmosphere of its campus, bring its students into intimate fellowship with Jesus Christ as Savior and Friend, as inspiration and guide, in all endeavors to attain the goal of Christian character.

In the pursuit of these aims the Christian College must set up such standards of thoroughness and efficiency as will command the recognition of the educational world, to the end that its certificates and diplomas will be accepted at face value wherever presented. It must offer an adequate course of study, must provide first class facilities and equipment for instruction, and must employ a faculty equal to the best in ability and teaching power. It must have financial support commensurate with these aims; and being without legislative backing, must rely upon endowment and the contributions of the Church.

Kentucky Wesleyan College consciously accepts these aims. It writes the Christian purpose at the center of its program, strives definitely to attain it, and desires to include in its faculty those, and those only, who will join heartily in the effort to attain them.

LOCATION

Winchester

Kentucky Wesleyan College is fortunate in its location. Winchester is a thriving city of varied industries, the county seat of Clark County, and beautifully situated in the rich blue grass region of Kentucky. Winchester's railroad connections are ideal, the town being located at a point of intersection of two important railroads—The Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Convenient bus schedules are in operation. Federal highways 60 and 227 intersect at Winchester and state highways 15 and 89 offer important outlets to the rapidly developing mountain sections.

PIKEVILLE COLLEGE

(From College Bulletin)

Fifty-four years ago Ebenezer Presbytery in the Synod of Kentucky, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., appointed a committee consisting of Rev. W. C. Condit, D.D., Ashland, Kentucky, and Rev. Samuel B. Alderson, D.D., Maysville, Kentucky, to make a trip up the Big Sandy River to select a location for a school for the higher education

of the youth of this section. After visiting each county seat in the valley, their judgment was that Pikesville should be selected as the location for such an institution and, as the result of their report to Presbytery, the Pikeville Collegiate Institute was established. The subsequent development of Pikeville and Pike County has demonstrated the wisdom of these men in making their choice for the location of the Presbyterial School.

The success with which the institution has been crowned has been due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of Dr. Condit and his church. He was a member of the Board of Trustees from the date of its organization to the time of his death, and was ever alive to the interests of the school.

In the summer of 1889 the first building was erected and Rev. David Blyth, who had just graduated from Lane Seminary, was placed in charge as principal and also as pastor of the church. Mr. Blyth was a man of great energy, and during the three years of his incumbency the school made rapid progress and took first rank among the best schools of its grade in Eastern Kentucky. Hendricks Hall was erected during his incumbency. A severe attack of typhoid fever left Mr. Blyth unable to continue the work. His three years of effort were not in vain; the people speak in the highest terms of the work he did while here. His death occurred on December 5, 1940.

Until 1896 the institution was affected by general unfavorable conditions throughout the nation. During the principalship of Reverend Harvey Hammett, and two years later during the term of the Reverend T. M. Cornelison, progress was made. However, the future of the institution began to be entirely assured as the devotion and personality of Reverend James F. Record began to express themselves. Assuming the headship of the institution in 1899 he continued without interruption for twelve years and attendance practically quadrupled. Reverend J. P. Whitehead was president of the college from 1911 to 1915, at which time Dr. Record returned.

Of the first trustees of the institution, none are now living. The members of the first Board of Trustees were Rev. W. C. Condit, D.D.; Rev. W. S. Fulton, D.D.; Mr. W. M. Connolly, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. James H. Hatcher, Mr. Charles M. Parsons and Mr. F. B. Trusell. The records of the college reveal constantly the devotion and wisdom of this unusual body of trustees. The possibilities of Pikeville College touched their imaginations, and most of them gave generously of their time and means to its support.

When Dr. Record resumed the presidency of the institution, which was now invariably spoken of as "the college," he was beginning a term of uninterrupted service lasting seventeen years. Made president emeritus by the action of the Board of Trustees in September, 1932, his counsel was not withdrawn from the college until his death on May 25, 1935. The expansion of the institution during Dr. Record's term was outstanding. In 1918 one student pursued college courses; fourteen years later the college enrollment was 366. Not only was the preparatory department admitted to membership in the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools in 1925, but the college work of the institution was recognized and the junior college became a member in 1931.

Wickham Chapel, in the administration building, and Wickham Hall were the magnificent gifts of Mrs. Delos O. Wickham of New York. It is difficult to overestimate the influence of the gifts of this devoted friend of the college throughout Dr. Record's administration. In addition to these buildings erected, the institution was bequeathed a considerable portion of her estate in 1933. Wickham Chapel stands perpetually as a living memorial to Delos O. Wickham, her husband.

Another magnificent gift to Pikeville College came from John A. Simpson, of

Covington, in memory of his sister, Lucinda Derriana Simpson, in the form of a commodious dormitory for women. Mr. Simpson had in mind a Christian home for women and provided that the dormitory be called "The Derriana."

The late Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, was another constant friend of the institution during Dr. Record's presidency, being a very generous donor to the administration building.

Hendricks Hall, the first building erected on the old campus beside the Big Sandy River, commemorates the name and important work of the Reverend Dr. James P. Hendricks, Synodical Superintendent of Home Missions. The second building to be erected on the "old campus" was the brick building now occupied by the academy and the training school.

Dr. D. McDonald, successor to Dr. Hendricks as Synodical superintendent, was another loyal supporter and constant adviser of the institution. The Woman's Missionary Societies of Ebenezer Presbytery made much of Pikeville College in their programs of prayer and work; their contributions and interest provided a constant source of encouragement to trustees and faculty.

Dean Frank D. McClelland was made acting President of the college in September, 1932, and became president in October, 1933.

During the year following Dr. McClelland's resignation in October, 1937, the institution functioned without a president. Mr. Norman A. Chrisman, treasurer of the college, devoted much of his time to the institution's activities, serving in many capacities as acting president without the actual title. During this year Mrs. N. A. Chrisman, Mrs. W. H. Kirk, and Mr. H. C. Bowles effected notable expansion of the library facilities, providing new furniture and new quarters for the library in memory of their mother, Mrs. Nona Connolly Bowles, a member of the first graduating class of the Academy. A grant of \$3,000 from the Carnegie corporation for library books, coupled with the new equipment, combined to make the library one of the notable features of the college.

In September, 1938, President H. M. Crooks, LL.D., assumed the presidency of the institution and served until his resignation in October, 1940.

Dean A. A. Page assumed ex officio the duties of the President of the College in October, 1940, following Dr. Crooks' resignation. In October, 1941, Dean Page was elected President of the college.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CENTRE COLLEGE IN KENTUCKY

(Nov., 1941)

By JAMES H. HEWLETT

Dean, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky

For amost forty years before Centre College was chartered the Presbyterians of Kentucky had been interested in education, and it is therefore necessary to review briefly their earlier attempts to establish an institution of higher learning.

Transylvania Seminary was granted a charter by the Virginia Legislature in 1780 and with it several thousand acres of land. This institution was to be established in what was then the province of Kentucky. Apparently, however, nothing further was done until May 5, 1783, when the Virginia Assembly made another large grant of land, set up a self-perpetuating board of trustees, and gave the Seminary authority to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The school did not actually open, though, until 1785. Its location, says Calvin Morgan Fackler in his recent book, *Early Days in Danville* (1941), "is still a controversial matter," but it was in or very near Dan-



Courtesy, Danville Chamber of Commerce

"OLE CENTRE"

The original building of Centre College, located in Danville, and founded in
1819.

ville, and, according to Fackler, was unquestionably first in the home of Dr. David Rice, one of the founders of Hampden-Sidney College, who had come to Kentucky in 1783 and was chairman of the Transylvania Seminary Board. In fact, the majority of those responsible for the establishment of this institution were Presbyterians, though it had been endowed by the Virginia Assembly and was looked on as a State institution. The Reverend James Mitchell became the teacher at a salary of thirty pounds a year. The tuition was "four pistoles" a year.

After a few years of struggling existence this school, in 1788, was moved to Lexington. Soon, however, a division took place, which Dr. William C. Young in his inaugural address as president of Centre College explained as follows:

In furtherance of the wild and universal propaganda inaugurated by the French revolutionists, its emissaries of the blood-born atheistic young republic had penetrated even to this distant wilderness land. Sympathy with their political views had prepared a large number of the prominent citizens of Lexington to accept their religious, or rather irreligious, sentiments and theories. A determined attempt was made by them to secure control of public instruction. Their efforts, despite the most earnest resistance on the part of the Presbyterians were crowned with success, and in 1794 the teacher of Transylvania Seminary, Rev. James Moore, a Presbyterian minister, was ejected by the Board of Trustees. The Presbytery of Transylvania at once inaugurated measures to found an independent college under their own control, in which their sons might enjoy the advantages of an education without the contamination of their religious principles, and which might furnish the churches with an able and faithful ministry.

At their spring meeting in 1794 it was resolved to establish at Pisgah, the seat of a strong Presbyterian Church, about nine miles from Lexington, a grammar school and a seminary.

Thus was set up what is known as the Kentucky Academy. It seems to have opened in October, 1795. Among the donors to the new school were John Adams and George Washington, each contributing a hundred dollars. But both sides to the controversy seem to have desired a reunion of the Kentucky Academy and Transylvania Seminary, and so in December, 1798, their union was consummated under conditions highly favorable to the Presbyterians. Dr. Young (*loc. cit.*) said:

Everything which the Presbyterians could reasonably demand, including a majority of the Board of Trustees, and thus substantial control of the new college, being offered, the overtures were accepted, the right of ecclesiastical oversight was surrendered, and the two institutions, under the imposing title of Transylvania University, were in 1798 merged into one.

The Presbyterians must have had a dominant influence over the new University and conditions apparently continued to be reasonably satisfactory for about twenty years. Then, just why it is not clear, the Legislature of the State removed the old Board and appointed a new Board, which was unsatisfactory to the Presbyterians. Dr. Honore Holley, of New England, whom Dr. Young described as a "gifted, brilliant man, but whose religious opinions were most repugnant to Presbyterians," was elected president. Especially alarmed, they withdrew their patronage from the Lexington university, applied to the Legislature for a charter, and founded a college of their own.¹

This new college was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature January 21, 1819, and was called Centre College, since it was located in Danville, in the central part of the State. It was not under the control of the church, though Presbyterian influence predominated, and the board, of which Governor Isaac Shelby was chairman, was self-perpetuating. Section 4 of the charter provided that "No religious doctrines peculiar to any one sect of Christians shall be inculcated by any professor in said college." An amendment to the charter, "approved December 27, 1824, recited that the Divines and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Kentucky had offered to give to the trustees of Centre College of Kentucky \$20,000, provided that an agreement reducing the number of trustees (from nineteen) to eleven and calling for their election by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America would be ratified by the

Legislature. The agreement was in terms approved by this amendment, and the college thus passed under the control of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. By act approved February 1, 1830, the number of trustees was increased to nineteen, the original number."²

A crisis faced the college because of the slavery question. According to the courts, its control was vested in the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. (the Northern Presbyterians), and so the Southern Presbyterians withdrew and by a charter approved March 3, 1873, established Central University at Richmond, Kentucky. In a brief historical sketch it is impossible to give a detailed account of Central University. During its existence of approximately forty years it did a distinguished piece of educational work and sent out a remarkable number of graduates. The two institutions remained separated until 1901 when an agreement was drawn up and accepted for their consolidation. By its terms the consolidated institution was to be known as Central University of Kentucky and composed of several schools or colleges, including a medical college, located at Louisville. The college at Danville was to give instruction in the arts and sciences and was to be known as the Centre College of Kentucky. The board of trustees was to consist of twenty-four members, half to be elected by the Synod of Kentucky of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. and half by the Synod of Kentucky of the Presbyterian Church U. S. Thus were happily and permanently united these two sister institutions of Presbyterianism in Kentucky.

After 1907 Centre College was for a time an independent institution with a self-perpetuating board of twenty-four members. In 1918, the name of the corporation was changed from Central University to its original name, Centre College of Kentucky, which the college of liberal arts had always held. By that time the other schools that composed the "University" had been discontinued or given independent control. In 1921, however, again Centre passed under the control of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, but the control was somewhat limited in that the board nominated its members and the synods confirmed them. Also, the article forbidding denominationalism was adopted in the following amended form: "No denominational or sectarian test shall be applied to the admission of students and no religious doctrine peculiar to any sect of Christians shall be inculcated by any professor in the said college."³

Until 1926 Centre College had always been a college for men. But in that year it united with Kentucky College for Women, which had been established in Danville in 1854 under the name of Henderson Institute and was widely known for many years as Caldwell College. The result of the merger, says the catalogue of 1941,

is that Centre College now operates two divisions, a college for men and a college for women, under the plan of coordinate education which has been tested and proved in the experience of such coordinate institutions as Harvard and Radcliffe, Columbia and Barnard, Brown and Pembroke Hall, Tulane and Sophie Newcomb, and Duke University. Both divisions of Centre give the standard four year course in the arts and sciences. The subjects are substantially the same in both colleges, although a few courses are open only to men and a few are open only to women. Such courses are clearly indicated in this catalogue. Neither division is co-educational, but each profits from its relationship with the other. Coordinate education avoids the distractions of co-education and also the restrictions of unrelated institutions for men and women. Centre College is the only college in Kentucky that maintains separate divisions for men and women.⁴

In the consolidation agreement of Centre College and Kentucky College for Women an important change was made in the election of trustees, which is still in force. Out of each annual class of six, three trustees are confirmed by the Synod of Kentucky of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. and two by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church U. S. and the sixth is presented by the Alumni Association of Centre College. It

should be noted too that the Board of Trustees elects and that the synods merely confirm or ratify. A clause practically the same as that in the charter of 1819 was also included which prohibits the application of denominational or sectarian tests in the admission of students or the teaching of religious doctrines peculiar to any one sect of Christians.

The Presbyterians who established Centre College realized from the beginning that to be strong academically the college must be strong financially. Some of its most outstanding presidents have sought especially, therefore, to make its financial foundations sure. Dr. John C. Young, who was president from 1830 to 1857, was an example of such a spirit. "He found the College," says his son, W. C. Young, "without reputation, without endowment, without students, but he was young, hopeful, and earnest. . . . An organized and successful effort was made to endow it. Before his death, Dr. Young saw a permanent fund of more than \$100,000 provided for the support of the school."⁵ When Dr. W. C. Young himself became president (1888), he felt that "The immediate pressing need of the College was a large increase of its endowment, and to this work, by direction of the Board of Trustees and with the hearty endorsement of the Synod, I addressed myself."⁶ In his first year he added \$75,000 to the permanent endowment. At the beginning of his second year he declared that an additional \$75,000 was a "pressing, immediate necessity. That during the present collegiate year it will be secured I am most hopeful."

Dr. W. A. Ganfield (president from 1915 to 1921), with the full cooperation of the Board of Trustees, set up a plan by which the General Education Board offered to give Centre College \$200,000 for endowment provided the College would raise an additional sum amounting to at least \$400,000. This campaign for \$600,000 additional endowment was completed in 1922 during the administration of Dr. R. Ames Montgomery. Since that time other gifts have come to the college, including that of the late Guy E. Wiseman, a devoted alumnus and faithful trustee, exceeding \$400,000, so that at present the endowment is more than a million and a half, and it is hoped that it will go beyond two million by 1944, when Centre celebrates its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary.

Centre College has supported or led in every movement in Kentucky to advance the standards for admission to college and to improve higher education both in this State and the South. The late Frank L. Rainey, a former dean of Centre, was for many years secretary of the Kentucky College Association and served on each of the four committees of that association which revised upwards the standards for admission to college. When Dr. F. W. Hinitt was made president of Centre in 1904, the same year in which the institution became the first Kentucky member of the Southern Association, he began at once to raise its standards. The College had made it a rule to admit students only on examination, excusing those, however, that came from academies or high schools that Centre had placed on its accredited list. In 1905 thirty-two schools were on this list, fifteen of them being private. In the catalogue for 1907-08 appears the first statement regarding high school units. On Dr. Hinitt's recommendation to the Board, January 5, 1907, fourteen were required for entrance, thirteen of which were prescribed as follows: Latin, 4 units; English, 3; Mathematics and Greek, 2 each; history and science, 1 each. That the schools in Kentucky were not meeting such high standards is proved by the following statement in the Catalogue of that year (p. 40):

In view of the fact that many High Schools and Academies, naturally tributary to the College, do not fully prepare their graduates to meet the requirements for admission to a College with so high a grade, special arrangements are made by which this preparation may be supplemented.

Students are admitted to College provided they have at least eleven units credit, and by taking extra studies these deficiencies can be made up in the first two years.

The Catalogue of 1909-10 states (p. 40) that a committee of the Association of Kentucky Colleges was then examining the academies and high schools of Kentucky and would submit an accredited list to each college. In that year Centre had only 93 students, excluding specials, but this was a good number, since at that time in the whole State there were only 54 public high schools and 29 private academies, and in 1939-40 there were 529 and 73 respectively. During Dr. Hinitt's administration, Centre advanced its standards of admission to the present level, in spite of the few preparatory schools then able to meet them.

If an institution of learning is to be judged by its product, Centre College may well be proud of its record. In its life of almost a century and a quarter, it has sent out a remarkable number of graduates who have attained distinction in public service, in the ministry, in education, in business, and in many other fields. Space is not available to name even some of the most notable of them.

For forty years the Presbyterians in Kentucky were trying to establish a permanent church college in that State. Through persistent effort, sacrifice, and prayer, Centre College, at Danville, came into being, though for a time they also supported Central University at Richmond. The same spirit that has fostered the institution so many years is even now perfecting and implementing plans to make yet stronger the financial, academic, and Christian foundations of Old Centre, and hoping for the consummation of many of these plans in 1944, the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of its founding.

¹In giving this background for the founding of Centre College, I have not mentioned the Danville Academy, since Mr. Calvin Fackler in his book, cited above, has, it seems to me, raised serious doubt that there ever was such an institution in actual existence in Danville. See pages 50, 100-101 of *Early Days in Danville*.

²C. J. Turck, "The Legal History of Centre College," an unpublished article on file at Centre.

³Minutes of the Board, October 5, 1921.

⁴Bulletin, p. 24.

⁵"Inaugural Address," Catalogue (1890), p. 16.

⁶Ibid., p. 19.

MURRAY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Two Decades of Its History

THE BEGINNING

To George Colvin, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction, should be given the credit for starting the movement which led to the establishment of Murray State Teachers College. On his recommendation a law was enacted authorizing a comprehensive survey of the schools of Kentucky. One of the recommendations of the survey commission which was enacted into law provided for the establishment of two additional state normal schools—one to be located in Western Kentucky, the other in Eastern Kentucky. The State Board of Education was to be the governing body of each school when it was established.

On September 7, 1922, Murray was chosen as the site of the western school which at a later date was named the *Murray State Normal School*.

On July 28, 1923, the State Board of Education chose Dr. John W. Carr President of the Murray State Normal School. He assumed his official duties at once.

On September 24, 1923, the school began operation in the Murray High School

building with a faculty of five members. Before the close of the first year there were sixteen members of the faculty. The new institution was of junior college rank. During the first semester there were 87 college students and 120 high school students. The training school was not organized until the summer of 1924.

Student activities began soon after the school was opened—literary societies, college clubs, musical organizations. The first football team was in the fall of 1923.

The first building was erected but not occupied during the first year—cost of building and campus, approximately \$116,000.00. Funds for building and campus were donated by the citizens of Murray and Calloway County.

During the first year 787 different students were enrolled—365 college students, 311 high school students, and 111 elementary students in the training school. The first graduating class from the Junior College (1924) consisted of fifteen members. The first catalogue was published in the summer of 1924.

Such was the beginning of the Murray State Normal School.

BOARD OF REGENTS

The school when first established was governed by the State Board of Education. In 1924 an Act was passed, providing for a Board of Regents as the governing body. The Board consists of five members—four appointed by the Governor, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio member and chairman of the Board. The members serve for a period of four years and receive no compensation for their services. The first meeting of the Board of Regents was held April 14, 1924.

Since its establishment, twenty-one different persons have served on the Board—two women and nineteen men. During all these years there has never been a faction in the Board—seldom a dissenting vote. At all times the members have worked for the best interest of the institution. They have cooperated in the selection and retention of the best persons available as members of the faculty. They have given special attention to the business affairs, including the planning and construction of the different buildings. There have been no favorites. *Everybody has had a fair deal.*

The splendid progress of the institution during the two decades of its history has been due largely to the interest, efficiency and devotion of the members of the Board of Regents.

The names of the honorable members of the Board of Regents and the term or terms which each served are as follows:

Dr. McHenry Rhoads, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort, 1924-1928.

Mrs. Laurine Wells Lovett, Benton, 1924-1928.

Mr. James F. Wilson, Mayfield, 1924-1930.

Mr. G. Prentice Thomas, Cadiz, 1924-1930.

Mr. Thomas H. Stokes, Murray, 1924-1928 also 1932-1936.

Mr. W. C. Bell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort, 1928-1932.

Mrs. William H. Mason, Murray, 1928-1934.

Mr. G. P. Ordway, Kuttawa, 1928-1932.

Mr. S. J. Snook, Paducah, 1930-1934.

Mr. Claude T. Winslow, Mayfield, 1930-1932 also 1940-

Dr. James H. Richmond, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort, 1932-1936.

Mr. Bunk Gardner, Mayfield, 1932-1936.

Mr. Warren S. Swann, Murray, 1934-1935.

Mr. B. L. Trevathan, Benton, 1934-1936.

Mr. Harry W. Peters, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort, 1936-1940.

Dr. C. E. Crume, Clinton, 1936-

Mr. T. O. Turner, Murray, 1936-1940.

Mr. Joe Rogers, Barlow, 1936-1940.

Mr. Charles Ferguson, Smithland, 1936-

Mr. John W. Brooker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort, 1940-

Mr. George Hart, Murray, 1940-

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

Three different persons have had the honor of serving as president of the Murray State Teachers College: Dr. John W. Carr from July 28, 1923, to May 1, 1926; also from January 1, 1933, to January 6, 1936; Dr. Rainey T. Wells from May 1, 1926, to December 31, 1932; Dr. James H. Richmond since January 6, 1936.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION

During President Carr's first administration, the college was opened; the training school begun; the course of study for the junior college was organized; the transition was made from the junior college to the senior college; laws were enacted providing a millage tax for maintenance, also providing for a Board of Regents for the control of the college. A specific appropriation of \$400,000.00 was made for buildings, equipment and grounds. The law was also enacted authorizing the Board of Regents to confer degrees. Three buildings were erected—Administration Building, Liberal Arts Building, Rainey T. Wells Hall. The faculty was increased from eight members in the fall semester, 1923, to thirty-two during the spring semester, 1926. The enrollment of college students increased also from 87 college students in the fall of 1923 to 568 in the spring of 1926.

In April, 1926, President Carr resigned and Dr. Rainey T. Wells was elected his successor. At the time Dr. Wells became president, Dr. Carr became dean of faculty and continued to serve in that capacity throughout President Wells' term of office.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION

During President Wells' administration (May 1, 1926, to December 31, 1932) occurred the great development of the college. The attendance grew rapidly from 568 in the spring of 1926 to 1,189 in the spring of 1932. The faculty increased from thirty-two in the spring of 1926 to eighty-nine in the summer of 1931. Every department was more thoroughly organized, the laboratories were better equipped and the training school was more thoroughly developed. The number of books in the library was more than quadrupled. When Dr. Wells became president, not a student had received a degree; by the summer of 1932, 467 had graduated. In February, 1928, the college was admitted to the American Association of Teachers Colleges; in December of the same year, it was admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Each association ranked Murray as a "Class A" college.

During President Wells' administration, the material interests of the college made rapid development. Five buildings were erected—Training School, Auditorium, Central Heating Plant, Men's Dormitory and the Library Building. There were special appropriations amounting to \$750,000.00 for new buildings. The receipts from millage and inheritance taxes increased from \$150,866.12 in 1925-26 to \$251,350.79 in 1930-31.

The great depression came during the last years of his administration. The receipts from millage and inheritance taxes dropped from \$251,350.79 in 1930-31 to \$166,059.99

in 1932-33, a decrease of \$85,290.80 or nearly thirty-four per cent in two years. Drastic retrenchments were necessary. Building operations ceased; the number of members of faculty decreased from eighty-six in the fall of 1931-32 to sixty-one in the fall of 1932-33; the number of other employees was also reduced; salaries were cut on an average of approximately thirty-three per cent; practically every other item of the budget was greatly reduced. In spite of these retrenchments, a deficit of \$130,000.00 was reported to the General Assembly of 1932, and a special appropriation for that amount was made.

The proceeds from this special appropriation together with current income of the college made it possible to close the fiscal year 1932-33 with all debts paid or provided for, and the college virtually on a cash basis.

In December, 1932, President Wells resigned to become the General Attorney for the Woodmen of the World. Dr. James H. Richmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Frankfort, Kentucky, was elected to succeed him. On account of the school survey which was not completed at the time of his election, Dr. Richmond did not deem it advisable to accept the presidency until after the completion of the educational survey and after other important educational matters then pending had been disposed of.

On December 31, 1932, Dean John W. Carr was elected president of the Murray State Teachers College for the second time. He assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1933. It was understood that his term of office as president was at the "pleasure of the Board of Regents" and that he would serve only until Dr. Richmond was able to assume the duties of president. He continued to perform the duties of dean of the faculty also. At his request, he was given no additional remuneration while serving as president.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION

The chief work of Dr. Carr during his second administration was to maintain the morale of the faculty and students and to see that the standards of the college were not lowered. He was especially concerned that there should be no deficit when Dr. Richmond assumed his duties as president.

For professional reasons Dr. Richmond did not assume his duties as president until after his term as Superintendent of Public Instruction had expired—January 6, 1936.

In the meantime, the junior high school of the training school had again become a senior high school; the Department of Commerce had been established and was in successful operation; twenty acres had been added to the campus; a concrete road had been constructed about the north half of the campus; the main section of the stadium had been built; plans and provisions had been made for the construction of the Health and Home Economics buildings; fifteen members had been added to the faculty, and the salaries of all members of the faculty had been slightly increased.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION

Dr. James H. Richmond assumed his official duties as President of Murray State Teachers College, January 6, 1936. At that time the world was in the midst of the great Economic Depression. He continues as President at the close of the second decade that the college has been in operation—Mid-Summer of 1943. At this time the world is in the midst of World War II. Both the economic depression and World War II greatly affected this institution. Yet in spite of all difficulties his administration continues to be eminently successful. In fact, difficulties in practically every instance have been changed into assets.

During the seven and a half years that he has been in office the state has provided only \$125,000.00 for permanent improvements. Yet during that time the following improvements have been made:

The Health and Home Economics buildings have been constructed and equipped; the President's Home has been purchased and remodeled; the college farm of 225 acres has been purchased and improved; the Warren Swann Men's Dormitory has been constructed and equipped; the college campus has been enlarged; the Central Heating Plant has been overhauled and enlarged; the Fine Arts Building has almost been completed; the Carlisle Cutchin Stadium has been improved.

More than half a million dollars worth of property has been acquired at a cost to the state of only \$125,000.00. This feat has been accomplished *in accordance with law* by the college authorities cooperating with the P.W.A., the N.Y.A., the W.P.A., the College Holding Company and by the gifts of a few friends of the college. In due course of time (from eight to twenty years), the income from the farm and from the new buildings will pay for all of these improvements without the state appropriating another dollar.

In the meantime the students will have been greatly benefitted by having had the use of these properties. Not only have these improvements been made, but hundreds of students have had part time employment which has enabled them to acquire a college education, who otherwise would have been deprived of that privilege.

Not only has the physical plant been greatly improved during Dr. Richmond's administration but numerous other developments of great importance have been made.

Every department of the college has continued to grow, but five have had exceptional growth—Agriculture, Commerce, Music, Physical Education, and Home Economics.

The faculty has not only increased in number but continues to grow in efficiency not only in teaching subject matter but in guiding and inspiring youth.

In 1940 an outstanding study of the curriculum was made by the faculty in conjunction with representatives of students, parents, school board members, representatives of state and federal agencies, and teachers and administrators of local and adjacent school systems.

In 1940 the Library Science Department was accredited as a library school by the Southern Association of Colleges.

Beginning with the fall semester of 1940, a curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture was offered.

Through the cooperation of the college with the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Kentucky Library Extension Division, a Regional Library Project has been initiated with the College Library as the regional center. This is a unique service which for some years has been in successful operation.

In the summer of 1941 the graduate school was opened and has since been in successful operation. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred for the first time in 1942.

At the request of the Civil Aeronautic Administration, the college in 1940 began a Civilian Pilot Training Program which was continued for two years. During this period 132 college students received ground school and flight training.

For the last three years the National Youth Administration has maintained on the college campus an out-of-school shop-training program and many young men and women were trained there who are now doing work in various industries.

On December 16, 1942, the Board of Regents being in session, an important message was received from the United States Navy, to wit: "*A Naval Flight Preparatory School would be established at Murray State Teachers College.*" Only twenty such

schools were to be established in the United States. *Murray was again fortunate.*

On January 6, 1943, two hundred fifty naval cadets arrived. Two months later 600 cadets were on the campus and the school in full operation.

The establishment of the Naval Preparatory School at Murray at that time was an event of importance to the College. Not only was the College able to do its bit to win the war but, notwithstanding the decrease in attendance, the funds received from the government helped materially in paying operating expenses for the year.

THE FACULTY

During the first semester the college was in operation there were eight members of the faculty—five men and three women. One held the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, seven the Bachelors degree. At the close of the second decade there were eighty-four members of the faculty—forty-seven men and thirty-seven women. Of the eighty-four members of faculty, sixteen have the Doctors degree, sixty-five the Masters degree and four the Bachelors degree. The faculty has not only increased in number but also in scholarship, teaching ability, and *especially in the ability to guide and inspire youth.*

From the beginning the members of the faculty have been chosen and retained on merit—scholarship, experience, training, and character. They have come not only from Kentucky but from various other states. They have been trained in more than twenty different colleges and universities. They are men and women of splendid personal character who have not only taught by precept but by example. The splendid achievements of this college would not have been possible without the loyal and hearty cooperation of the faculty.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MOREHEAD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

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(September, 1943)

The Morehead State Teachers College is one of the results of a shortage of public school teachers in Kentucky after the close of World War I. The first step to remedy the shortage was taken by the Legislative Committee of the Kentucky Education Association. This Committee recommended that a law be enacted providing for an educational survey of the State by a commission of five members, to be appointed by the Governor. The Commission, which was to report its findings to the Governor, was composed of Dr. W. A. Ganfield, President of Centre College, Danville, Chairman; Alex G. Barret, lawyer and member of the Louisville Board of Education, Louisville; J. L. Harman, President of the Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green; C. J. Hayden, President of the Springfield Board of Education, Springfield; and Miss Katie McDaniel, formerly Superintendent of Christian County Schools, Hopkinsville. The Commission secured from the General Education Board of New York City, the services of a staff of experts under the direction of Dr. Frank P. Bachman, and after a survey extending over a period of fifteen months, made its reports to the Governor in 1921. Among its recommendations was one for the establishment of two normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, one to be located in Eastern Kentucky, and one in Western Kentucky.

Acting under this recommendation, the General Assembly, 1922, passed an act providing for the establishment of two Normal Schools for the training of white elementary teachers and appropriating money for the operation and maintenance thereof. This act further provided that a commission of eight persons should select locations for the

schools. Five of these were to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was Honorable J. H. Thompson, of Bourbon County, and three by the Lieutenant Governor, who was Honorable S. Thruston Ballard, of Louisville.

The Lieutenant Governor designated as members of the Commission, Professor J. L. Harman, President of the Bowling Green Business University; Honorable Alex G. Barret, lawyer and distinguished citizen of Louisville; and Judge Arthur Peter, lawyer and former judge of Jefferson County. The Speaker of the House designated as members of the Commission Judge Ed C. O'Rear, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Honorable Thomas A. Combs, former State Senator and prominent business man, of Lexington; Honorable W. S. Wallen, lawyer and legislator, Prestonsburg; and Honorable Earl W. Senff, lawyer and County Judge of Montgomery County. Judge O'Rear was elected chairman, and Judge Senff secretary, of the Commission.

The plan of this Commission was to select for the locations of the two schools the two towns offering the greatest advantage in accessibility to students of the territory they were to serve and in equipment already in existence or the equivalent in money. The citizens of Morehead offered to buy and turn over to the State a mission school plant known as the Morehead Normal School, which had been in operation in that town since 1887. This plant, containing sixty-five acres of land with three frame and one brick building, was valued at \$140,000.00. After considering all offers of locations and after many futile efforts to reach a decision, the Commission met in Lexington on November 25, 1922, and named Morehead as the home of the new school for the Eastern section of the State and Murray for the Western section.

In the meantime, suit was instituted in the Franklin Circuit Court in order to determine the constitutionality of the act and the extent of the Commission's duties. Final decision in this case was not reached until May 15, 1923, when the Court of Appeals affirmed the constitutionality of the act and defined the duties of the Commission. Early in August, 1923, the Commission completed its work in connection with the establishment of the schools. The management of the schools was then placed in the hands of the State Board of Education, composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, George Colvin, the Attorney General, Thomas B. McGregor, and the Secretary of State, Frederick Vaughan.

The State Board of Education elected as President of the Morehead school Professor Frank C. Button, who had served for twenty-four years as head of the Morehead Normal School, and who at the time of his election had for twelve years served the State of Kentucky as rural school supervisor in the employ of the General Education Board of New York.

The General Assembly of 1924 enacted a law transferring the control of the two new normal schools from the State Board of Education to two Boards of Regents—one Board for Murray and one for Morehead. The members of these Boards were to be appointed by the Governor, except the Chairman, who was to be the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The members of the first Board of Regents for Morehead were the Honorable McHenry Rhoads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort, Chairman; Honorable Allie W. Young, Morehead, Secretary; Honorable Edward W. Pendleton, Prestonsburg, Member; and Honorable J. B. Clark, Inez, Member. Various men and women of prominence in Eastern Kentucky have served on the Board at different times. At the present time it is composed of Honorable John W. Brooker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort; Mrs. Allie W. Young, Morehead; Honorable Donald H. Putnam, Ashland; Honorable Ernest E. Shannon, Frankfort; and Honorable Harry LaViers, Paintsville.

On September 24, 1923, the school opened with a faculty of nine and a student body of less than one hundred. Before the close of the year the faculty had increased to thirteen and the student body to two hundred fifty. The second year opened with a faculty of twenty-four teachers, five administrative officers, and approximately two hundred fifty students. Before the close of the second year the student body numbered nearly five hundred. The peak of attendance was reached in 1935 when the student body numbered one thousand and two hundred. During the third year there were eleven administrative officers, and a faculty of twenty-six members. By 1943, the regular faculty had grown to fifty-seven, and the administrative force to twenty-one. At the close of the summer quarter in August, 1943, the College had conferred degrees on 893 graduates.

When the school opened in 1923, there were on the grounds four buildings, a dormitory for women, one for men, a building for classrooms and a building used for chapel, library and administrative offices, all formerly the property of the old Morehead Normal School. All of these original buildings have been supplanted by more substantial and modern ones.

Following is a list of the buildings with the dates of completion:

Administration Building	February, 1926
Allie Young Hall, Dormitory for Girls	June, 1926
First Power Plant	late in fall, 1925
Fields Hall, Dormitory for Girls	late in fall, 1927
Thompson Hall, Dormitory for Men	late in fall, 1927
Auditorium-Gymnasium	May, 1929
President's Residence	June, 1929
Johnson Camden Library	1930
Jayne Memorial Stadium	1930
Senff Natatorium	1930
Breckinridge Training School	Spring, 1931
Second Power Plant (supplanting the first)	1937
Men's Hall, Dormitory for Men	1937
Science Hall	1937

The buildings erected between 1926 and 1931 were largely due to the untiring efforts of Honorable Allie W. Young, who, during his service in the State Senate secured for the school appropriations of \$400,000.00 in 1924, \$320,000.00 in 1926, \$250,000.00 in 1928, and \$250,000.00 in 1930.

All of these buildings are constructed of brick, stone, concrete and steel, with wood furnishings. The style of architecture is Tudor Gothic. All buildings are equipped with modern furniture and apparatus for conducting a college. The Library is especially beautiful in its architectural design and in the material of which it is constructed.

To date the College has had four presidents. President Button, after a service of six years, retired as the head of the college in August, 1929, and was succeeded by Dr. John Howard Payne, who served as president until September, 1935. Mr. Harvey A. Babb was president from 1935 to 1940. Since July, 1940, Dr. William H. Vaughan has been president.

In the twenty years of its existence the Morehead State Teachers College has undergone considerable change in its organization and in name. It was first established to train elementary school teachers and offered courses of the high school level leading to certificates for teaching in the elementary branches. At the same time it offered two years of college work, which led to a higher class elementary certificate. It was

originally named the Morehead State Normal School. In 1926 this name was changed by the General Assembly to the Morehead State Normal School and Teachers College. Provision was at the same time made to grant certificates for teaching in high schools. In 1930 the name was again changed by the General Assembly to the Morehead State Teachers College.

In January, 1928, the College became a member of the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In 1930 it was admitted to membership in the Association of Colleges and Universities of the Southern States. In February, 1931, it became a member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges.

Early in 1942 the college, along with many other colleges in the country, offered a part of its facilities to the Navy for the training of Naval personnel for the war effort. The administration of the college believed that training of civilians and the training of military men could be carried on simultaneously and without conflict. In June, 1942, the first contingent of Navy men arrived on the campus. These men are being taught to be electricians on board fighting ships. Several members of the college faculty were shifted from their regular teaching duties to be instructors of Mathematics and Electricity for the Navy men. More than twenty additional instructors were employed to carry on the Navy program. The sailors enter and withdraw in relays of approximately 150 a month, each group remaining for sixteen weeks.

During the first year the Navy was on the campus, 1,800 Bluejackets spent four months in Morehead. In this way the college is serving the nation in war as well as in peace. During all this time the regular academic program of the college is being carried on with full vigor and enthusiasm.

Since the United States of America declared war on the Axis nations, many of the graduates, students and younger members of the faculty have joined the colors to defend democracy and decency. They are to be found in all branches of the service and in many parts of the globe. Already a few have paid the supreme sacrifice; all have done honor to their college and their country.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SUE BENNETT COLLEGE

Back of the actual beginning of a school is the inspiration in some person's mind and heart, and it is often hard to determine just where the idea started. Authentic records are not always available, and those that are obtainable are often all too brief to give a realistic picture of the total history.

The first item we find about Sue Bennett College seems to date back to the latter part of the nineteenth century. At that time we have found that a minister of the gospel, Reverend J. J. Dickey, was devoting his time and talents to maintaining a school in the mountains of Kentucky fifty miles from any railroad. In spite of all his effort the school needed other support or it would have to close.

This happened to be in the days of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, consequently Mr. Dickey appealed to the Kentucky Conference Society for support of his enterprise. The secretary of this society was Miss Sue Bennett of Richmond, Kentucky, and this lady became exceedingly interested in the mountain people whom Mr. Dickey described to her. She was able to see very clearly their crying need, and she determined to come to the aid of the school.

Before her activities were hardly begun, her untimely death brought an end to the project for the time being, and Mr. Dickey's school was sold to the Presbyterians.

It is quite true, however, that a person so filled with inspiration is bound to touch

other lives; and Miss Sue Bennett's sister, Miss Belle H. Bennett, determined to carry on the work and establish another school in the mountain section of Kentucky. To help her in this movement she secured the services of Reverend J. J. Dickey, Dr. Walter Lambuth, Mrs. Jennie Morgan, Mrs. Sawyer, and Mrs. W. T. Poynter, President of the Kentucky Conference Society.

This committee was untiring in its efforts to raise money to start the school. They wrote letters soliciting gifts and went from place to place seeking to arouse people's interest.

Manchester offered a site for the school, but at that time the people were unable to raise their part of the money so the offer was withdrawn.

In the meantime, Mr. Dickey became interested in Laurel County as a prospective site and he persuaded Miss Bennett to visit London to investigate the situation. London was very accessible for a number of counties, the environment was good, so that was the place where the location of the school was definitely fixed in 1894. The citizens of London were so interested that they contributed \$20,000 towards the cost.

The first name of the institution was Sue Bennett Memorial School and the work actually started in a rented building in town, January 2, 1897. There were only three teachers and seventy-five students. By the opening of the fall term in 1897 the first building on the campus was ready for occupancy. It provided facilities for three hundred students, and there were approximately two hundred and ten who enrolled that term.

Eight cottages were built each of which provided accommodations for eight, ten or twelve persons who brought furnishings and provisions from home. Sometimes a mother or older sister acted as housekeeper. It was not until later that dormitories were erected.

The first president was Professor J. C. Lewis, a graduate of Bristol University, England. He served in this capacity for twenty years.

In the beginning work was offered in elementary grades, high school and normal school. One of Miss Bennett's greatest interests centered around the preparation of teachers for the small rural schools, and teacher training has been stressed at Sue Bennett from the very first. Special work was offered in music, elocution, art, Bible, industries, and physical culture. The commercial department was added in 1901.

In 1917 President Lewis was succeeded by Professor A. J. Mohn of Ohio Wesleyan College. He remained until 1922.

In 1922 Mr. Kenneth C. East, from the University of Texas, became president of the college and held this position until 1942. Also in 1922 the junior college department was recognized as a Grade B junior college, which enabled the students to receive state teachers' certificates without having to take state examinations. Then in 1927 the Kentucky Department of Education recognized the college as Grade A.

Three years later in 1930 the name of the school was changed from Sue Bennett Memorial School to Sue Bennett College. In 1932 it was admitted to membership in the Kentucky Association of Colleges and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In 1933 the high school work was dropped; and at present Sue Bennett offers two years of college work, including all courses required for the elementary teacher's certificate, and courses in business administration and music. Students may specialize in business administration or teacher training, or may take the general courses offered as a basis for further college work.

After the resignation of Mr. East in 1942, Miss Jeannetta P. Harrison, of Winter Haven, Florida, became the acting president. Under her leadership Sue Bennett College is taking further steps toward its primary goal—to develop those fundamental

ideals of life which make true Christian character and which will direct the students into lives of greater service.

The growth since 1896 has been continuous, and along with the developing curricula have come other changes. The campus has lost the unsightliness of its early days for now many varieties of trees grow all over the place, shrubbery outlines all the buildings, and there is a beautiful flower garden. The physical plant is now worth approximately \$356,000 and includes two dormitories, two buildings for class use, a swimming pool, and a gymnasium. The teacher training department is also well equipped with two small demonstration schools, practical laboratories for those who are preparing themselves for teaching in elementary schools. The college owns fifty-two acres of land, including the campus, and a large part of the acreage has been developed into a farm which supplies much of the food for the college.

Although Sue Bennett College is under the supervision of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church it is non-denominational in purpose and practice and includes many persons from other churches.

Miss Bennett believed that the true function of any school is to develop personality so that the individual may become a useful member of society; and certainly her ideals and plans have been perpetuated by the labors and the sacrifices of those leaders who have followed in her footsteps.

WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Western Kentucky State Teachers College which is located in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky was created by a legislative act signed on March 21, 1906, by Governor J. C. W. Beckham. Bowling Green, which had offered to donate property valued at over \$100,000 as a site for the school, was selected by the Locating Committee, and H. H. Cherry, then head of the Southern Normal School in Bowling Green, was chosen as Western's first president.

The buildings, faculty, and student body of the old Southern Normal were absorbed by the new state institution which was operated at the Southern Normal site until February 4, 1911.

It soon became apparent to the president and the Board of Regents that the old Southern Normal grounds were entirely too small to take care of the future development of the school. Consequently several tracts of land on the outskirts of Bowling Green were considered as future sites of Western. Early in 1909 negotiations were completed for the purchase of a tract of land beginning at the crest of a hill on the southern edge of Bowling Green and extending southward between the Nashville and Russellville roads. Included in the purchase were the buildings of Potter College, which had recently suspended operations because of financial difficulties, and the home of B. F. Cabell, the president of Potter College. The hill which was to be the future home of Western rises 232 feet above the level of Barren River, which flows along the north side of Bowling Green. The summit of the hill commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. In 1909 the hill was almost entirely covered by a dense cedar thicket, except for a small space cleared around the Potter College buildings, and numerous outcroppings of limestone gave to it a very rugged appearance.

Although in 1909 the hill which was to be the home of Western was wild and rough, it offered a splendid site for the development of a large school plant. Realizing this fact and also the necessity of having the whole plant carefully planned from the first, the Board of Regents early in 1909 employed a landscape architect and a building architect to draw plans for the development of the school during the next twenty or thirty years. In 1909 plans were drawn showing the location and arrangement of the

future Western buildings. Both of the original architects lived to see the Western campus and buildings developed as they had planned them in 1909. Although changing conditions through the years have altered the original plans somewhat, the general landscaping of the campus and the arrangement and placement of buildings are essentially the same as they were planned in 1909.

In the spring of 1917 the period of comparatively quiet but rapid growth and advancement, which Western had enjoyed since its removal to the hill in 1911, was rudely interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the World War, but by 1920 the expansion was going forward again. It was during this year that three new buildings made their appearance, J. Whit Potter Hall (completed January 1921), the Cedar House, and a temporary gymnasium. It was also during this year that an Industrial Arts Department was organized, and the Department of Extension and Correspondence was started.

In 1922 the Western Kentucky State Normal School was officially made a teachers college by the Kentucky Legislature, and the history of the college following that event is a story of rapid expansion and growth in buildings and equipment, faculty and curricula.

In 1922 the principal buildings on the hill were the Administration Building, J. Whit Potter Hall, Cedar House, Cabell Hall and Recitation Hall, and a temporary gymnasium. Only the first three of these now remain as a part of the physical plant.

Other buildings on the campus at the present time and the order of their completion are the Training School (1925), Home Economics Building (1926), Library (1927), Heating Plant (1927), Stadium (1927), West Hall (1928), Industrial Arts Building (1928), Physical Education Building (1930), President's Home (1931), Henry Hardin Cherry Hall (1937), Music Building (1939), and the Kentucky Building (1939).

In addition to these buildings Western in 1928 leased the property of Ogden College for twenty years. The Ogden property includes two buildings, Perry Snell Hall and the Ogden Science Building.

Western's academic advancement kept stride with the physical expansion, as is indicated by her admission to the American Association of Teachers Colleges in 1924, to the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1925, and to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1926.

When Western was elevated to the rank of teachers college, the general four-year curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees and the College Certificate was the basic curriculum.

In 1930 an arts and science curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees was organized for the benefit of those students not planning to enter the teaching profession. In 1931 a year of graduate work leading to the Masters degree was added to the curricula. Graduate work was discontinued from the fall of 1936 to the summer of 1941.

After the certification laws passed by the legislature of 1934 became effective in 1935, there were in existence at Western fourteen curricula, only one of which was less than four years.

The academic expansion of Western after 1922 is indicated not only by the increase in the number and length of the curricula during that time, but also by the great increase in the number of courses offered. During the last year of the Normal period there were less than two hundred courses being offered at Western, whereas at the present time there are more than five hundred.

In 1922 the number of books in the Western Library was slightly more than 11,000. Today there are approximately 67,000 volumes reported by the Western Library. Of

this number approximately 12,000 volumes are in the Kentucky Library, which is housed in the Kentucky Building, and approximately 5,000 are in a library used by the Training School. The number of periodicals received at the library has trebled since 1922, more than 300 being reported at the present time.

Since 1918, Western has had an infantry unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. On June 19, 1924, the State Board of Vocational Education approved Western's application for training teachers under the Smith-Hughes Act for the federally-aided high schools of the state, and on June 19, 1924, the Federal Board for Vocational Education concurred in the decision of the State Board. The work in the Agriculture Department and Home Economics Department was expanded in order to meet the requirements of the federal government for institution training teachers under the Smith-Hughes Act. In connection with the Department of Agriculture the college maintains a 120-acre farm which was included in the property leased from Ogden College, a 556-acre farm which was purchased in 1934, and a 60-acre farm which is used as a field laboratory for soils and agronomic plots. In addition to these facilities 50 acres adjoining the college campus is known as the agricultural campus. On it is located an agricultural pavilion used for instructional purposes in livestock judging and husbandry.

The first four-year degree class was graduated from Western in 1924. From 1924 through the school year 1942-1943 the institution granted a total of 4,517 degrees. Of this number 4,394 were Bachelors degrees, and 123 were Masters degrees.

In athletics the college has established a national reputation and at the present time is a member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

In 1922, when the Western Kentucky State Normal School was made a teachers college, fifteen years had passed since the institution on January 22, 1907 first opened its doors as a school. During all of that time H. H. Cherry had served as its president. Fifteen more years elapsed between the time Western became a teachers college in 1922 and the death of H. H. Cherry on August 1, 1937.

During his thirty-year span as Western's president, the Western founder saw the college grow from an humble beginning to a place of national prominence in the teachers college field.

In September, 1937, Western's first president was succeeded by Dr. Paul L. Garrett, who since 1915 has been engaged in school administration except from June, 1918, to March, 1919, when he was in service in the United States Army.

Soon after Pearl Harbor, President Garrett offered the facilities of the college to the United States Government to be used in connection with the war program, and in April, 1943, the United States Army Air Force made Western one of its training centers for air crew students.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

The charter of the University of Louisville, granted by the legislature of Kentucky on February 7, 1846, contemplated the founding of all the departments of a university for the promotion of every branch of science, literature, and the liberal arts. Its basis was to be the Louisville Medical Institute, then a flourishing institution; a law department was to be at once established, and power was given to convert Louisville College, the successor of old Jefferson Seminary, founded in 1816, into the collegiate department. The proposed institution was, according to the plan of management adopted for the Louisville Medical Institute in 1837, to be governed by a board of eleven trustees, who were to be appointed by the mayor and city council of Louisville and were given the

right to confer all degrees usually conferred in colleges or universities. This board has since exercised supervision over the original medical department and over the law department, which was soon added, but the contemplated conversion of Louisville College into its academic department was never regularly completed, and so the University of Louisville, as at present constituted, embraces only medical and law schools, located in the city of Louisville. Jefferson Seminary, or Louisville College as it came to be called after 1830, is, however, worthy of some notice in this connection on account of the important educational position it held for some time in the early history of the city.

JEFFERSON SEMINARY

This was one of the State academies created by the act of February 10, 1798, which gave to it an endowment of 6,000 acres of public land. An additional act of December 17, 1798, gave to it the privilege of raising \$5,000 by lottery for building purposes. The control of the proposed institution was vested originally in a board of eight trustees, whose number was for some reason increased to sixteen in 1800. The land granted was later surveyed and located in Union County, but no use seems ever to have been made of the lottery privilege.

Nothing was done toward opening the school for several years, owing largely, it seems, to the little interest taken in it on the part of its unwieldy board of trustees, whose rights had several times to be confirmed by subsequent legislative action, but owing partly, perhaps, to the lack of funds for inaugurating the enterprise. At last, on July 2, 1813, the trustees, now reduced in number to ten, purchased for \$800 a lot of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres on Eighth Street, between what is now Walnut and Green Streets, upon which, soon after, a brick house, one and a half stories high, with two large ground rooms opening toward Grayson Street, was erected.

In this building the school was opened in 1816, with the historian, Mann Butler, as its first principal. Mr. Butler was assisted by Reuben Murray and William Thompkins, the principal's salary being \$600 a year and that of the other teachers \$500 each. The school term was six months in length, and the rate of tuition was \$20 per term. Between 40 and 50 students were in attendance upon the seminary during its first term. It was from the beginning of comparatively high grade, and was the finishing school for the more elementary oldfield schools then located throughout the city. In 1817 an unsuccessful attempt was made to improve the institution's financial condition by starting a town on its Union County lands, and in 1820 authority was obtained from the legislature to dispose of these lands at auction. It does not appear how much was realized from this transaction. In 1829 the plan of governing the school was much improved by having the number of its trustees reduced to seven, who were appointed by the county board of Jefferson County.

On September 30, 1830, inspired by the success of the new city school which had taken away its principal, Mann Butler, its trustees secured legislative authority for transferring one-half of its property to the city of Louisville for a high school. The city accordingly took possession soon afterwards of the city property of the seminary, which it converted into what was known as Louisville College, the city agreeing to augment, as far as necessary, its tuition fees by an annual appropriation. Its first regular college faculty, organized in 1830, was composed as follows: Rev. B. F. Farnsworth, president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and political economy; John H. Harney, professor of mathematics, natural science, and civil engineering; James Brown, professor of the Latin and Greek languages and literatures; Leonard Bliss, professor of belles-lettres and history; H. F. Farnsworth, tutor in the preparatory department. Rather a modern tone is given to the school by the fact that

chairs of modern languages, of commercial science, and of agricultural and mechanical arts were contemplated as future departments. These were, however, probably never established.

Although popularly having the name of college and really doing considerable work of collegiate grade, the legal title of the institution was still Jefferson Seminary until January 17, 1840, when it was, by legislative action, regularly incorporated as Louisville College, and became the official head of the city public-school system, then consisting of primary and grammar schools and a college. The city was then to pay \$2,000 a year into the funds of the college and to receive in return 30 free scholarships for its most deserving grammar school students. The college, however, seems later to have received regular tuition fees for these pupils in addition to the regular appropriation. Its faculty at this period in its history was an able one, including among its members for some time Prof. Noble Butler, noted throughout the state as an eminent educator and the author of popular text-books.

Under the legislative act of February 7, 1846, it was proposed to make the institution the academical department of the contemplated University of Louisville provided for by the act, but this union was never regularly consummated, and by the terms of the second charter of Louisville, adopted March 4, 1851, all tuition fees in Louisville College were abolished, and it lost its identity in the city public-school system, of which it has since remained a part, as the male high school. Some mention will again be made of it in describing the public-school system of Louisville.

The old seminary property was sold in different parcels in 1845 and soon after, and the proceeds subsequently used to erect on the university grounds, on Chestnut street near Ninth street, the building of the law department of the university, which has, however, since its construction been used almost exclusively as the home of the Male high school, that school thus remaining, in location at least, if not otherwise, a department of the university. As old Jefferson Seminary and Louisville College it had, from the beginning, taken a high standing, partly on account of Mann Butler, its first principal, and was for a long time the only seat of higher learning in the city. In this capacity it furnished to many of the early citizens of Louisville the elements of a liberal education, of the benefits of which they would otherwise have been deprived.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville is the second oldest medical school now in existence west of the Alleghenies.

In 1908 the following named Medical Schools, by mutual agreement of the respective Faculties, and in perfect accord, united and became the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, transferring their properties, good will and prestige, and their alumni are made alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville:

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Organized in 1837; The Kentucky School of Medicine, Organized in 1850; The Louisville Medical College, Organized in 1869; The Hospital College of Medicine, Organized in 1873; Medical Department of Kentucky University, Organized in 1898.

These five schools have graduated 20,000 physicians, and now have in active practice nearly 10,000 alumni.

(Quoted from Hamlett, *History of Education in Kentucky*)

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE

In September of the year 1886 there gathered at a little weather-beaten country church in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky a few men representing eighteen Baptist churches. It was the annual meeting of the Mt. Zion Association in a region containing about one hundred thousand children, and having only one small school that offered as much as an academic education, and the charter of that school permitted the co-education of whites and colored people. Though these few men had only a meager common school education themselves, and some of them scarcely that, they felt the responsibility of providing some means for the higher education of the children of the Kentucky Mountains. Accordingly though their minutes show that they were very poor—\$366.00 was the total amount contributed by their eighteen churches during the year 1887-88 to pastors' salaries—they solemnly passed a resolution under the leadership of Rev. R. C. Meadris, looking toward the founding of a college.

Pursuant to that resolution the first building of the Williamsburg Institute was erected in the fall of 1888. It was built of brick, and contained six or eight rooms, only four of which were finished. School was opened on the first of January, 1889, under the direction of Professor C. D. Garlough. Among the chief supporters of this school at the beginning were Dr. A. Gatliff, J. M. Mahan, and J. W. Siler. Mr. Mahan and Mr. Siler were both staunch friends and liberal contributors to the institute as long as they lived; and each provided in his will that in the course of time the bulk of his estate (they had grown wealthy), should come to the school. Dr. Gatliff was and is still the largest contributor.

Rev. W. J. Johnson, Principal of the school during the second year of its existence, afterward raised, by a campaign among the Baptist churches of the State, the first endowment fund. This campaign was too much for Mr. Johnson's strength and he died soon after it was finished.

In the summer of 1890, E. E. Wood was called to the principalship of the institute, which he held for three years. Dr. J. N. Prestridge was then elected President and served in that capacity for three years, during which E. E. Wood was Vice-President. At the end of that time, upon the resignation of Dr. Prestridge, E. E. Wood was elected President, and has held the position ever since.

Prof. Gorman Jones has been instructor in Greek and History since the winter of 1891. He has served two years as acting President.

To the first building containing six rooms and two large halls, six rooms were added in 1892. In 1893 a brick dormitory for boys, afterwards used for girls, and called Johnson Hall for Rev. Johnson, was completed. It accommodated forty boys. The boys' dormitory, a fine brick structure with room for ninety persons was built in 1906. It is called Felix Hall, in honor of Dr. W. H. Felix. Highland College was purchased in the summer of 1907. Two years ago Dr. Gatliff built and presented to the school a brick gymnasium. He is now, at his own expense, having Johnson Hall enlarged to hold about one hundred girls. This hall is nearly completed. Today the entire property of the school is valued at \$125,000. Through the efforts of the trustees, assisted by Rev. Johnson and Dr. H. H. Hibbs, and through the generosity of friends over the State and elsewhere, of Mr. John T. Burgess of Lexington, of Mr. Carnegie, and especially of the General Education Board of New York City, the school is out of debt, and has paid endowment of over \$227,000 with \$60,000 more in sight.

(Quoted from Hamlett, *History of Education in Kentucky*)

BEREA COLLEGE

The chief founder of Berea College was Rev. John G. Fee, for it was largely through his influence and efforts that the school was established, being, as it is, the direct outgrowth of the Anti-Slavery agitation in which he was engaged in Eastern Kentucky.

Berea College was first opened in the early part of 1855. Its first teachers were William E. Lincoln and Otis B. Waters, who came from Oberlin College, Ohio. Mr. Waters remained at Berea for two years and Mr. Lincoln somewhat longer, and in 1858, the third teacher, also from Oberlin, Rev. J. A. R. Rogers, arrived.

Prof. Rogers may be called the first Principal of the school, and was destined to have more to do with shaping its future than any other one man, except Mr. Fee. He opened a school in a small rude building prepared for it soon after his arrival, with his wife as assistant teacher. There were at first only fifteen pupils, but before the end of the term the enrollment had been brought up to ninety-six. During the next term, Prof. Rogers was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hanson, of Bracken County, Kentucky.

In July, 1859, a Constitution was prepared for the incorporation of the College. The general character of this instrument and the nature of the institution it proposed to call into existence, may be seen from the following clause: "This College shall be under an influence strictly Christian and as such, opposed to sectarianism, slave-holding, caste and every other wrong institution or practice: The object of this College shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character, at the least possible expense to the same, and all the inducements and facilities for manual labor which can reasonably be supplied by the Board of Trustees shall be offered to the students."

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, a Board of Trustees was organized and steps taken to procure a charter for the proposed College. The John Brown Raid occurred just at this time, and caused the enterprise to be abandoned for a time.

The school had aroused considerable opposition in the State, on account of the Anti-Slavery sentiments of its managers, and a large county convention held in Richmond, Kentucky, appointed a committee of sixty-five men to see that it was removed from the State, which "was accomplished with as much dignity and decorum as was consistent with such an enterprise." On December 23, 1859, this committee notified Mr. Rogers and ten others, including Mr. Fee, that they must leave the State in ten days, and accordingly, they departed with their families, numbering about forty persons. So the school was closed for the time being.

Principal Rogers was back in 1862 engaged in repairing the buildings, when the Confederate invasion and the battle of Richmond again forced an exodus of the Berea workers.

In 1865, the friends of the College returned, the Board of Trustees was reorganized, a charter for a College obtained under the general law of the State, and it was reopened as Berea College, the teachers at that time being Prof. Rogers and wife together with W. W. Wheeler and wife. The present campus was then occupied, and Howard Hall, still in use erected.

In 1868, E. H. Fairchild, an alumnus of Oberlin, was called to the presidency of Berea. He assumed the duties of the position in 1869, in which year a regular college class of five members was first organized, and the school may be said to have started on its career as a real college. President Fairchild remained at its head for twenty years, and the growth of the institution continued steadily during his administration, which terminated with his death in 1889. President Fairchild left the institution with four good buildings: Howard Hall, Ladies Hall, Lincoln Hall and Chapel, and had

gathered for it an endowment of \$100,000.00, not all of which, however, was yet productive.

In 1890, Rev. William B. Stewart became Mr. Fairchild's successor in the presidency of the institution, resigning in 1892. The presidency of the College, which had been tendered to Rev. William G. Frost just prior to President Fairchild's death, but had been declined for personal reasons, was again offered to him and was accepted at this time, the new President entering upon his duties in the summer of that year.

Under his administration, the work of the institution has made steady progress. The College has not for many years been aided by the American Missionary Association nor by any State or benevolent society, but has depended upon the income of its endowment, the small amount received from students' fees and the contributions of those interested in this work.

The anti-slavery principles of Berea's early supporters led to the undertaking after the war of the training of colored teachers for the public schools. This was prohibited by the Legislature of 1904, and the work transferred to an independent institution, Lincoln Institute of Kentucky, located in Shelby County.

From its earliest years, Berea has been devoted to the interest of the people inhabiting the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and adjoining states. Its efforts in their behalf were hindered by the burdens of "reconstruction times," but with the coming of President Frost the institution began a series of adaptations to the peculiar conditions of this region, and it has been a pioneer in all efforts for the improvement of rural education.

(Quoted from Hamlett, *History of Education in Kentucky*)

A SHORT HISTORY OF KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

In 1873 Kentucky provided a common school system for her recently enfranchised colored citizens. The problem of staffing the schools with professionally trained teachers immediately arose, and following a thirteen year period of agitation on the part of Negro teachers and enlightened white leaders the legislature passed an act creating a State Normal School for Colored Persons.

The next year, 1887, the doors of the new school located on land donated by the city of Frankfort were opened to the first class of 55 students. President John H. Jackson, holder of a masters degree from Berea College, Kentucky, and three other teachers welcomed the prospective common school teachers to their four room normal school.

The first major expansion of the institution came in 1890-91 when in order to obtain financial support from the federal government under the Morrill Act of 1890 departments of agriculture, mechanical arts, and home economics were added to the two year normal curriculum.

In the years that have followed six presidents have guided Kentucky State College toward the goal of providing an adequate measure of higher educational opportunities for the Negroes of Kentucky. The first, President John H. Jackson, served two non-consecutive periods totaling fourteen years, 1887-1898 and 1907-1910; the second, President James E. Givens, a Harvard graduate, served from 1898 to 1900; the third, President James S. Hathaway, a graduate of Berea and Simmons University, was the chief executive from 1900 to 1907 and from 1910 to 1912. In the latter year President G. P. Russell, holder of degrees from Berea and Wilberforce University, began an administration which lasted with one interruption to 1929. For one year, 1923-24, Dr. F. M. Wood, a Kentucky State College graduate who went on to one of the most important positions in Negro education in the country, superintendent of Negro schools

in Baltimore, Maryland, was president. The present head of Kentucky State College, Dr. R. B. Atwood, a graduate of Fisk, Iowa State, and the University of Chicago, was appointed in 1929.

For fifty-eight years Kentucky State College though changed in name several times has clung to its primary function, the purpose for which it was created: the preparation of teachers for the public schools of the state.

The name Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons was applied by the legislature in 1902 as a result of the inauguration of federal land grant courses in agriculture and the mechanical arts. During this period a 265 acre farm was purchased and a high school department was added to the institution.

In recognition of the steadily advancing quality of work done at the institution the state legislature changed the name in 1926 to the Kentucky State Industrial College for Colored Persons. One final change was made in 1938 when the legislature named it the Kentucky State College for Negroes.

With a normal peace-time enrollment of between five and six hundred students from all sections of the state, Kentucky State College is a symbol of Kentucky's faith in her Negro citizens and of the confidence of the colored people in their own leaders.

On the campus proper, excluding the farm property, farm house and barns, there are two dormitories for women, two for men, a beautiful dining hall and kitchen, an administration building containing the school auditorium, library, and the president's office, the gymnasium, and three class room buildings. In addition there are several teachers' homes and the president's residence.

In the past fifteen years the physical plant has doubled in value. In that period two dormitories, one for men and one for women, a dining hall, and the heating plant were constructed, and the older buildings completely renovated and their usefulness in the educational program of the college increased.

At present Kentucky State College is a standard four year college accredited by its regional accrediting association and offers under-graduate courses leading to the bachelor of arts or the bachelor of science degree in the fields of English, History and Government, Sociology and Economics, Elementary Education, Business Administration, Commercial Teacher Education, General Science, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Agriculture, and Home Economics.

Today, confidently anchored on its green clad bluff overlooking the valley in which our state capitol is located, Kentucky State College is a bright beacon of learning for the Negro citizens of the state. Its leaders, alumni, and friends of both races look forward expectantly to its continued expansion in the service of Kentucky.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

(From 1944 Catalogue)

When the Southern Baptist Convention was constituted in 1845 there was no theological seminary within its territory. Education for the ministry was at that time provided by the Baptist colleges, most of which had theological departments or professorships; and by private study in the homes and under the direction of individual ministers, whose interest in younger ministers led them to provide for such private instruction and training. A few ambitious men studied in institutions in the North. There was a growing sentiment for a general theological seminary for the Convention. James P. Boyce, of South Carolina, had graduated at Brown University, and upon yielding to a conviction of a call to the ministry had studied theology in Princeton Theological Seminary. As Professor in the Theological Department of Furman University he manifested unusual ability and insight. Taking up the advocacy of a general theologi-

cal institution, he delivered a notable inaugural address before the University in 1856. This led to conferences and discussions culminating in a special Educational Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1857, at which definite decision was reached to establish such a school. The Seminary opened its session in Greenville, S. C., in 1859, with a faculty made up of James P. Boyce, John A. Broadus, Basil Manly, Jr., William Williams. The Theological Department of Furman University was merged with the new Seminary, which was an entirely independent school. Beginning auspiciously and developing with fine promise, the young institution was soon embarrassed by the Civil War. By the end of the session in 1862 it was found necessary to suspend operations, while the Professors turned to pastoral and other religious work. At the close of the War, although it seemed almost impossible to resume operations because of the loss of resources and of the widespread destitution, the indomitable courage and the heroic sacrifice of the members of the Faculty caused them to re-open the Seminary, October 1, 1865, and to carry it on in the face of discouragement which continued for many years.

To raise any adequate endowment seemed hopeless while the Seminary was located in the most impoverished section of the Convention territory, and it was decided that the institution might be moved into some other region where more prosperous conditions might afford better hope of support. Certain Baptists of Kentucky lent encouragement to that end, and the Seminary was moved to Louisville in 1877. Its support remained uncertain and its future precarious until 1880, when, in an hour of desperate need, the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, made a gift of \$50,000, which preserved the life of the school and set it upon the way of permanent material progress.

It was many years before sufficient funds were procured to establish the Seminary in its own grounds and buildings. It pursued its work in rented buildings in different locations until it was able to occupy its own property at Fifth Street and Broadway in 1888. Here four buildings were erected which housed the institution until the spring of 1926. Early in the present century it became increasingly evident that it would be wise for the Seminary to seek a more quiet site with larger campus facilities. Movements in this direction were halted by the World War. In 1921 a tract of fifty-one acres was purchased on Lexington Road, to which some three acres were subsequently added. The building of the new home was projected on a vigorous plan. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in November, 1924. The removal to the new site, known as "The Beeches," was effected March 26 and 27, 1926, and the Commencement for that session was held in the assembly room of the Administration Building.

The institution has been owned and controlled from the beginning by the Southern Baptist Convention through a Board of Trustees. Members of the Faculty have been chosen with care to secure men of scholarship, consecration, teaching gifts and personality. It is provided in the Fundamental Articles that every professor must be a member in good standing of a regular Baptist church, and all are required to enter upon a contract to teach and conduct their work "in accordance with and not contrary to" the convictions of Southern Baptists as expressed in a series of twenty articles drafted by Basil Manly, Jr., adopted by the Board of Trustees and made a provision of the charter of the institution. These articles deal with the basal principles of our religion and the essentials of Baptist polity.

Reckoning from beginning of full service, whether as Instructor or Professor, those who have served on the Faculty of the Seminary are the following:

James P. Boyce, 1859-88*, (Chairman, 1859-88, President 1888); John A. Broadus, 1859-95*, (President, 1888-95); Basil Manly, Jr., 1859-71** and 1879-92*; William Williams, 1859-77*; Crawford H. Toy, 1869-79†*; William H. Whitsitt, 1872-99†*,

(President, 1895-99); George W. Riggan, 1881-85*; John R. Sampey, 1885-1943, (President, 1929-42), (President Emeritus, 1942-); F. H. Kerfoot, 1887-99†*; A. T. Robertson, 1888-1934*; Edwin C. Dargan, 1892-1907†*; William J. McGlothlin, 1894-1919†*; H. H. Harris, 1895-97*; W. Owen Carver, 1896-1943, (President Emeritus, 1943-); Edgar Y. Mullins, 1899-1928*, (President, 1899-1928); George B. Eager, 1900-20*, (Professor Emeritus, 1920-29); B. H. DeMent, 1906-14†*; Charles S. Gardner, 1907-29, (Professor Emeritus, 1929-); H. C. Wayman, 1915-23†; L. P. Leavell, 1916-20†*; F. M. Powell, 1918-41†; W. Hersey Davis, 1919-; G. S. Dobbins, 1920-; J. McKee Adams, 1921-; R. I. Johnson, 1921-; Kyle M. Yates, 1922-42†; H. W. Tribble, 1924-; J. B. Weatherspoon, 1929-; E. A. McDowell, Jr., 1935-; H. C. Goerner, 1935-; J. Leo Green, 1939-; Ellis A. Fuller, 1942-, (President, 1942-); S. L. Stealey, 1942-; H. R. Peterson, 1943-; Charles A. McGlon, 1943-; O. T. Binkley, 1944-.

This Seminary has active membership in The American Association of Theological Schools, and is on the list of "Accredited Schools" prepared by the Commission on Accreditation created by the Association.

PURPOSE

The purpose of a theological seminary is the training of an intelligent spiritual leadership for the interpretation and extension of the Gospel of the Kingdom of God. Primarily such a leadership expresses itself in the pastoral ministration and direction of local churches. This was the dominant idea of the founders of this Seminary and must remain the chief function of the institution. A great denomination functioning as a factor in a world-wide Christianity, must have a general denominational leadership and must produce its share of the leadership for the whole Christian movement in the life of the world. This responsibility has been in the program of this institution steadily.

The Baptist polity and theory of the calling of its ministry provide that any church may authorize any one of its members to study for the ministry and to exercise the ministerial functions. This places upon the educational institutions of the denomination the obligation to provide scholastic training for all those who may be recognized by the churches as called into the ministry. At the same time, an institution must organize its courses, project its work and formulate its regulations in the light of the total objective which it must serve. From the first this Seminary has admitted to its classes all who were properly accredited by their churches; but has always reserved its scholastic recognitions for such students as could meet high standards of scholarship and give promise of efficient work. With the extension of general knowledge and the elevation of scholastic standards, the Seminary, while adhering to the principle of free admission, has advanced its standards and tests for those who are to be accredited by its diplomas; and has also extended its provisions for the training of scholarly leadership. As far as its resources allow, it seeks to provide for the varied demands of a large and great denomination finding its tasks in the complex conditions of the modern world.

Its facilities are not at all limited to Baptists but are open on the same terms to men of all denominations. Its rosters carry many names of students of various Christian communions and a few Jews. Throughout its history few sessions have lacked non-Baptist students.

*Deceased.

†Resigned.

**Resigned—re-elected after a period as President of Georgetown College.

LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

By FRANK H. CALDWELL, D.D.

The story of Louisville Seminary is a story of unique ecclesiastical cooperation, far-sighted administration, able teaching, and generous giving. An excellent history of the institution* has been written by the Rev. I. S. McElroy, D.D., whose name will always be inseparably linked with the first strong financial undergirding of the seminary. A story of the buildings was published some years ago by Dr. Charles R. Hemphill in brochure form. More recently a "Story of the Buildings" was written by the Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D.D., and published in the April, May, June, 1934, issue of *The Register*.

The list of the able professors and instructors, the wise ecclesiastical statesmen, the generous donors, and the loyal and outstanding alumni who have been used of God in the building of this "school of the prophets" is too long to be included in a brief sketch like this. Rather, it is the purpose of this booklet to present a bird's-eye view of the development of the seminary during five significant periods.

I. THE TWO PARENT INSTITUTIONS

The seminary had its beginning some years before the division of the Presbyterian Church into the two branches—U. S. A. and U. S.

The older of the parent institutions was the Danville (Kentucky) Theological Seminary, founded by the General Assembly of 1853 in response to an offer of the Synod of Kentucky to provide a site of at least ten acres and \$60,000 toward the endowment of three chairs. The high standard set for the faculty of this new "seminary of the west" is indicated by the names of the first four professors elected by that Assembly of 1853—Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., and Rev. Phineas B. Gurley, D.D.

The seminary opened its doors October 13, 1853, with three professors** and twenty-three students. Its hopeful beginning, however, was soon seriously blighted by the turmoil of the War between the States and the Period of Reconstruction, so that by 1883 only one professor, Dr. Stephen Yerkes, remained in the faculty, and there were very few students. At this time an earnest effort was made to secure joint use of the seminary by the U.S. and U.S.A. churches, but the effort failed because of certain "practical difficulties." Shortly afterward, the board elected some new professors, and Danville Seminary was revived somewhat, but it was unable to regain its pre-war strength. During its separate life of forty-eight years, sixteen professors and nine instructors served in the faculty of Danville Seminary, and more than three hundred ministers received all or part of their training in its halls.

In the meantime, following the failure mentioned above to make Danville Seminary an institution which would serve the Presbyterian Church in the U.S., as well as the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., the feeling grew that there should be a seminary to serve the former church in the region of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. After three years of diligent and fruitful campaigning under the leadership of the Rev. I. S. Mc-

**The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary*, published by the Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C., 1929.

**Breckinridge, Humphrey, and Joseph G. Reason. Dr. Palmer and Gurley declined their elections to the faculty by the General Assembly. Shortly afterwards two other "giants" were elected—Dr. Stuart Robinson and Dr. Stephen Yerkes.

Elroy, D.D., the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary was founded in 1893 under the joint control of the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, U.S. It began its life with financial resources of \$147,000 which were increased to \$247,000 by the end of the first year. The first faculty was composed of six able professors—Rev. William Hoge Marquess, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Francis R. Beattie, Ph.D., DD., LL.D., Rev. Thomas Dwight Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Thompson M. Hawes, D.D., and Rev. Edwin Muller, D.D. There were thirty-one students the first year, and the number grew steadily to a peak of sixty-seven in the fourth year, with an average of forty-seven students during the eight years of its life as a separate institution. By 1901 the financial resources of the seminary had been increased to "several hundred thousand dollars."

II. THE CONSOLIDATION OF 1901

Meanwhile, there had come to be in Kentucky two Presbyterian colleges—Central (U.S.), and Centre (U.S.A.), and two Presbyterian seminaries—Louisville (U.S.), and Danville (U.S.A.), and there was an increasing desire for consolidation. Accordingly, in 1901 the two colleges were consolidated as the Central University of Kentucky at Danville, and the two seminaries were consolidated as the Kentucky Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Louisville.* It is interesting to note that while the opposition in the General Assembly (U.S.) to the approval of this consolidation was not large, one ground of the opposition was that "it tends toward organic union with the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A." Louisville Seminary has never agitated for organic union of the two Presbyterian churches which own and control it, but for more than thirty-five years it has demonstrated the possibility of intimate and fruitful cooperation between these two churches, and it has sent out into both churches a constant stream of graduates to most of whom the ideal of re-union is not so much the result of propaganda as the consequence of vital experience.

III. THE ADMINISTRATION OF DR. CHARLES R. HEMPHILL, 1910-20

Prior to the election of Dr. Hemphill as president in 1910, the seminary, like most such institutions, functioned without such an official. Each member of the faculty, in turn, served as the chairman of that body, and most of the administrative details concerned with the care and maintenance of the buildings, refectory, etc., were handled by the "Intendent." One such "Intendent" during the period following the consolidation was Dr. Francis R. Beattie, who shared administrative responsibilities with Dr. Hemphill, and who in friendship was to Dr. Hemphill as Jonathan to David. His death in 1906 was a severe blow to the institution and to the whole community.

It is practically impossible to restrict the administration of Dr. Hemphill to the actual period of his presidency of the seminary, for he had been one of the founders of Louisville Seminary in 1893, and between that time and the date of his official election as president so much had been done by him which is usually regarded as "administrative."

Dr. Hemphill had a large part in securing most of the munificent gifts which made possible the erection and furnishing of the seminary buildings as they are today. His wise ecclesiastical statesmanship can be seen in the successful effort to consolidate Louisville and Danville Seminaries. His relation to the Second Presbyterian Church as their former pastor made it possible for him to maintain among the members of the great

*In 1926 the name of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary was resumed as the official name of the institution.

congregation a vital interest in the seminary, without which one wonders whether the institution could have survived.

During most of Dr. Hemphill's administration there was a full and able faculty—Dr. William Hoge Marquess in the Chair of English Bible, Dr. Thompson M. Hawes teaching Public Speaking, Dr. Henry E. Dosker in Church History, Pastoral Theology, and Missions, Dr. R. A. Webb in Apologetics and Theology, Dr. Jesse Lee Cotton, who was just beginning his long and fruitful professorship in Hebrew and Old Testament, and Dr. J. Gray McAllister, first as Acting Professor, then as full Professor of English Bible. But one year after Dr. Hemphill was elected president, Dr. Marquess resigned, and in 1919 Drs. Webb and Hawes died, leaving the faculty severely depleted. The student body, also, was considerably reduced in size toward the end of Dr. Hemphill's administration, as was the case with the student bodies of most seminaries during the years immediately following the World War.

IV. DR. JOHN M. VANDER MEULEN'S ADMINISTRATION, 1920-30

In 1920 Dr. Hemphill resigned the presidency to become Dean for the next ten years until his retirement from active duty. The Board then called to the presidency the Rev. John M. Vander Meulen, D.D., LL.D., who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Oak Park, Illinois, and who for five years previously had been pastor of the Second Church in Louisville. Dr. Vander Meulen immediately set about to increase the endowment of the seminary and to enlarge the student body, the curriculum, the faculty, and the synodical constituency of the institution. All of these objectives were accomplished to an amazing degree during the ten years of his administration. The financial resources were increased to more than a million dollars. Two new campus sites were procured—one on the Upper River Road, and the Pratt-Reynolds Campus on Cannon's Lane—with a view to the possible removal of the seminary to one of them. The student body rose in numbers to 119. In 1921 Dr. Thornton Whaling was called from the presidency of Columbia Seminary to the Chair of Systematic Theology, which had become vacant with the death of Dr. Webb. Dr. Charles H. Pratt was called in 1924 to the newly-established Reynolds Chair of Missions and Evangelism. To the new Mary Hamilton Duncan Chair of Religious Education, Dr. Lewis J. Sherrill was called later in the same year. When Dr. J. Gray McAllister resigned to go to Union Seminary in 1925, Dr. Andrew W. Blackwood was immediately secured for the Chair of English Bible. Following the death of Dr. Henry E. Dosker in 1926, Dr. Andrew K. Rule was called to the Chair of Church History. In 1928, Dr. W. D. Chamberlain was called as associate professor of New Testament Exegesis, becoming full professor in that chair on the death of Dr. Hemphill in 1932.

During this administration the curriculum was enlarged by the addition of chairs, undergraduate electives, and of courses leading to a Th.M. degree. Postgraduate study was also stimulated by the establishment of six fellowships. Also, two lectureships were established, and an excellent archeological museum was procured.

Though he was conspicuously successful in his administrative duties which he carried along with the responsibility for the Chair of Homiletics, Dr. Vander Meulen informed the Board in 1928 of his earnest desire to retire from the presidency to the Chair of Homiletics as soon as a new president could be secured. But when Dr. Thornton Whaling retired from the Chair of Theology in 1929, and Dr. Vander Meulen supplied that chair for a while, the students urged that he accept that professorship permanently, which he did, holding it until his death June 7, 1936. To the vacant Chair of Homiletics, the Rev. Frank H. Caldwell was called, at the same time that a new president was secured to succeed Dr. Vander Meulen.

V. THE ADMINISTRATION OF DR. JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM, 1930-36

The Rev. John R. Cunningham, D.D., LL.D., came to the presidency after conspicuously successful pastorates at Grenada, Mississippi; Gainesville, Florida; and Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia. As he began his administration in mid-summer of 1930, the people of America were being assured over the radio and in the newspapers that although the stock market had tumbled in an unprecedented crash late in 1929, "prosperity was just around the corner"! A few weeks later, America began to discover that instead of prosperity it was bank failures that were just around most corners. We were caught in the grip of perhaps the worse economic depression in history. And the seminary found itself with the largest faculty (ten active professors and one retired on pension), and the largest administrative staff in its history. Plainly, the first administrative task of the new president in a period of economic depression was one of financial retrenchment and conservation. How well this task was performed, and with what difficulties, only the presentation and interpretation of data, which have no place in a brief article like this, could show. In addition to this work of conservation, however, the permanent endowment of the seminary was increased during these depression years by more than \$240,000.00.

In the personnel of the faculty three changes occurred during Dr. Cunningham's administration. In 1931 the Rev. Julian Price Love, Ph.D., D.D., was called to the Chair of English Bible to succeed Dr. Andrew W. Blackwood who had resigned in 1929 to accept the Chair of Homiletics at Princeton. In 1932 Dr. Hemphill died, after having been in the faculty constantly for thirty-nine years. He was succeeded as Dean by the Rev. Lewis J. Sherrill, Ph.D., and as Professor of New Testament Exegesis by the Rev. William D. Chamberlain, Ph.D. In 1935 the Rev. Jesse Lee Cotton, D.D., LL.D., retired from the Chair of Old Testament, having served ably in that capacity for more than twenty-five years.

The academic standards of the institution were notably raised during this administration. At its very beginning the faculty was pursuing a study of theological curricula with a view to making changes which would render the training of the seminary more effective. This new curriculum was adopted and put into effect in 1932. At the same time the library was enlarged and made more usable, greater care was exercised in the admission of students to the seminary, academic records were more systematically handled, and students judged by the faculty to be not able to profit by seminary training or to adapt themselves effectively to the work of the ministry were guided into other vocations or other types of institutions early in their careers. As a partial result of this raising of standards, the size of the student body was somewhat reduced, but in 1936 for the first time in the history of the institution every man graduating from Louisville Seminary had already received his college degree and was receiving from the seminary a degree in divinity.

Various churches made overtures to Dr. Cunningham during his administration to return to the pastorate, and in March, 1936, he accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, severing his connection with the seminary immediately.

The Executive Committee named Dean Lewis J. Sherrill to serve as Acting President until the end of that academic year, at which time the Board elected Rev. Frank H. Caldwell, Ph.D., D.D., as President.

The Seminary needs additional resources amounting to \$500,000 in order that its work may be adequately endowed, and until those resources are made available through gifts and legacies, we shall have to depend upon liberal annual gifts toward current

expenses from friends who appreciate the significance to our church of a thoroughly trained ministry.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EASTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT

The Eastern Kentucky State Normal School was created by a legislative act March 21, 1906, and as provided for under the act, the Governor of the Commonwealth was authorized to appoint four regents with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction serving as ex officio Chairman. On May 9, 1906, Governor J. C. W. Beckham appointed on the first Board of Regents Hon. Jere A. Sullivan, Richmond, Kentucky; Hon. P. W. Grinstead, Cold Springs, Kentucky; Hon. Fred Vaughn, Paintsville, Kentucky; and Hon. J. W. Cammack, Owenton, Kentucky. James H. Fuqua, Sr., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was ex officio chairman by virtue of his office. Judge J. W. Cammack served the Board continuously from 1906 until his death in February 5, 1939.

LOCATION

Richmond was recognized at the outset as a probable site for one of the normal schools, since it offered a "ready-made" normal school plant, a main college building seating 800 and worth \$60,000, a dormitory of 35 rooms worth \$30,000, a gymnasium worth \$5,000 and fully equipped, an athletic field and grandstand, a city with a college and school spirit, and a railroad center—the most accessible point to the majority of Kentucky teachers.

On May 7, 1906, the Normal School Commission met in Louisville and accepted Richmond's offer of property worth approximately \$125,000. This property was the site of Central University which had been united with Centre College in Danville in 1901.

COLLEGE PLANT AND BUILDINGS

The present campus and adjoining dairy and truck farm consist of 223 acres. The campus of 40 acres and the college farm, devoted to dairying and vegetable gardening, contains 183 acres.

Sullivan Hall is the home of approximately 150 women students and is named in honor of Eastern's first local regent, Honorable Jere A. Sullivan. It was built in 1908.

Burnam Hall, a dormitory for women, was completed in 1940. The first section was built in 1920, and an addition was constructed in 1926. The entire structure provides living quarters for 370 women.

The John Grant Crabbe Library houses over fifty thousand volumes. It is named in honor of Eastern's second president. The original structure was erected in 1923 and the addition in 1936.

The University Building is the oldest building on the campus. It was erected in 1874 and was the home of Central University from 1874 to 1901. It is now used for the high school division of the training school.

The Cammack Building was erected in 1918. It is named for the Honorable James W. Cammack, regent from 1906 to 1939.

The Weaver Health Building, constructed in 1931, houses the swimming pool, two basketball floors, R. O. T. C. headquarters, offices of the college physician and several class rooms. It was named for Charles W. Weaver, regent from 1920 to 1932.

The Administration Building was constructed in 1928. It is named in honor of Eastern's third president Thomas Jackson Coates. The Hiram Brock Auditorium

adjoins the Coates Administration Building and might be considered a part of it. The auditorium is named for Senator Hiram Brock, Regent from Harlan, Kentucky.

Hanger Stadium was built in 1936. The college received this valuable addition to the plant as a gift from students, faculty, and friends of the college, supplemented by a PWA grant. This concrete, steel, and tile structure has dormitory accommodations for thirty men students, offices for coaches, dressing and equipment rooms, and showers. The seating capacity is 5,000.

Beckham, McCreary and Miller Halls, the new dormitory for men, are three separate buildings. Each section provides the finest dormitory accommodations for 48 men which makes the total capacity of the dormitory 144. This building was completed in 1939, and Beckham Hall was named for the late J. C. W. Beckham, who was Governor of Kentucky when Eastern was founded. McCreary Hall is named for James B. McCreary, a Richmond citizen, who twice served the state as chief executive. Miller Hall is named for Robert W. Miller, a Madison Countain, who introduced in the lower house of the General Assembly a bill establishing Eastern.

Memorial Hall, dormitory for men, which was on the campus when Eastern was established, was torn down when the new dormitory for men was built.

Memorial Hall Annex was built in 1920. It has recently been remodeled and now provides convenient dormitory accommodations for 60 men.

The Fitzpatrick Arts Building was constructed in 1939 and houses three departments of the college: industrial arts, home economics, and art. It is named for the Honorable H. D. Fitzpatrick who was a member of the Board of Regents of the college from 1930 to 1944.

Eastern's newest and finest building is its Student Union Building. The idea of a student building was conceived by Dr. H. L. Donovan, President of Eastern for 13 years. The college administration felt that students needed something more than classroom and library opportunities in order to develop initiative, personality, and social amenities of life.

The Student Union Building contains club rooms for students, recreation halls, a Little Theater, student post office, bookstore, soda fountain and grill, dining halls, the faculty club rooms, and a spacious reception room. It was named in honor of Kentucky's former governor, the Honorable Keen Johnson, who has served on the Board of Regents since 1936.

The other buildings on the campus not described are:

11) The Amphitheater, a replica of an ancient Greek Amphitheater. It was built in 1936 and has a seating capacity of 2,500. (2) The Roark Building, erected in 1908 and named in honor of Eastern's first president, Dr. Ruric Nevel Roark. It is now used as a science building. (3) The President's home which is next to the Administration Building. (4) The Rural Demonstration School, located on Stateland Farm. (5) A residence formerly occupied by the college physician, by the dean, but since fall of 1945 has been used as the home management house. (6) A residence on the campus occupied by the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. (7) A residence on South Second Street formerly used as a practice house for home economics majors. (8) Telford Music Building, acquired from the Presbyterian Church in —

INCOME AND MAINTENANCE

The income for maintenance increased gradually from the initial appropriation of \$20,000.00 per year in 1906 to \$353,615.03 in 1930-31. Beginning with the school year 1931-32, there was a great decline in the income of the college for maintenance purposes. The amount of income for this purpose continued to decrease until 1933-34,

when the total amount received was \$188,283.28. Appropriations for capital outlay have been made from time to time.

VALUE OF COLLEGE PLANT

Book value of college property, campus, grounds, buildings and equipment was \$3,058,184.22 on January 1, 1945. All of the buildings are in a good state of repair.

ADMINISTRATION

During the period of thirty-nine years since the institution was established it has had five presidents and two acting presidents; namely, Ruric Nevel Roark, President, June 2, 1906, to April 14, 1909; Mrs. Mary C. Roark, Acting President, April 16, 1909, to April 9, 1910; John Grant Crabbe, President, April 9, 1910, to September 1, 1916; Thomas Jackson Coates, President, September 7, 1916, to March 17, 1928; Homer E. Cooper, Acting President, March 19, 1928, to June 1, 1928; Herman Lee Donovan, June 1, 1928, to July 1, 1941; and W. F. O'Donnell, who has been president of the institution since July 1, 1941.

From time to time the Board of Regents has created administrative offices to assist the president in the administration of the college. These offices are:

1. Dean of Women, 1906. 2. Business Agent, 1907. 3. Registrar, 1908. 4. Director of the Training School, 1907. 5. Dean of the Faculty, 1915. 6. Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, 1918. 7. Dean of Men, 1921. 8. Director of Extension, 1920. 9. Director of Research, 1931. 10. Director of Personnel.

The appointed members of the Board of Regents, their home addresses, and their terms of service are as follows:

J. W. Cammack, Owenton, June 2, 1906, to February 5, 1939; P. W. Grinstead, Cold Springs, June 2, 1906, to May 8, 1914; J. A. Sullivan, Richmond, June 2, 1906, to April 26, 1930; Fred A. Vaughn, Paintsville, June 2, 1906, to June 16, 1916; H. M. Brock, Harlan, May 8, 1914, to April 26, 1930, April 27, 1932, to January 10, 1936; W. A. Price, Corbin, June 16, 1916, to May 15, 1920; Chas. F. Weaver, Ashland, May 15, 1920, to October 21, 1932; H. D. Fitzpatrick, Prestonburg, April 26, 1930, to April 27, 1932, January 21, 1933, to April 1, 1944; N. U. Bond, Berea, June 21, 1930, to April 27, 1932; John Noland, Richmond, August 12, 1932, to April 1, 1938; Glenn O. Swing, Covington, April 17, 1939, to April 1, 1944; Jesse Alverson, Paris, September 14, 1936, to —; Keen Johnson, Richmond, September 14, 1936, to —; O. F. Hume, Richmond, April 1, 1944, to —; E. J. Evans, Paintsville, April 1, 1944, to —.

In addition to the appointed members, the superintendents of public instruction who have served as ex officio members of the Board of Regents are as follows:

Jas. H. Fuqua, January 2, 1906, to January 6, 1908; John Grant Crabbe, January 6, 1908, to April 9, 1910; Ellsworth Regenstien, April 9, 1910 to January 1, 1912; Barksdale Hamlett, January 1, 1912, to January 3, 1916; V. O. Gilbert, January 3, 1916, to January 5, 1920; George Colvin, January 5, 1920, to January 7, 1924; McHenry Rhoads, January 7, 1924, to January 2, 1928; W. C. Bell, January 2, 1928, to January 4, 1932; Jas. H. Richmond, January 4, 1932, to January 6, 1936; Harry W. Peters, January 6, 1936, to January 4, 1940; John W. Brooker, January 2, 1940, to January 2, 1944; John Fred Williams, January 2, 1944, to —.

The elected officers of the Board of Regents are a vice-chairman, secretary, and a treasurer.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The campus training school at Eastern is the oldest in Kentucky. The Normal school, established in 1906, occupied the buildings formerly belonging to Central University.

On the campus at that time there was a private academy which was taken over by the "Normal" and converted into a "Model School," and elementary grades were added.

In normal times the campus training school has about 330 pupils and fourteen full-time teachers. It includes an elementary school of six grades, a high school of six grades with a principal, and a one-teacher rural school located near by on the college farm. The Richmond City School, affiliated with the college for the extension of student teaching, offers the services of from ten to twelve teachers. This makes available for the student teaching on the campus or very near the campus a total of about twenty-five training teachers and approximately 750 pupils.

ENROLLMENT AT EASTERN

In 1907, enrollment at Eastern Kentucky State Normal School was made up largely of people taking teacher training on the secondary level. The change was gradually made from students taking work of the secondary level to those taking teacher training on the college level. In 1930, teacher training of the secondary level was discontinued. The enrollment rose from a small number to a maximum of 1810 college students during the regular year. Another significant change in the enrollment was from the attendance of short periods to that of more students entering for the four year course. A large percent of the students enrolled in the curricula for the training of teachers. Others enrolled in non-professional courses in preparation for positions or professions other than teaching.

This information was assembled from *Three Decades of Progress*, the minutes of the Board of Regents, catalogs of the institution and from unpublished report on "Plans and Programs" prepared for the Commission on Teacher Education in 1942.

SAINT CATHARINE OF SIENA

FOUNDATION OF THE SISTERS OF SAINT DOMINIC

The heritage of St. Catharine of Siena foundation of the Sisters of St. Dominic, established in 1822 in Washington County near Springfield, Kentucky dates back to the early thirteenth century, when in 1206, St. Dominic founded the first convent of Sisters at Prouille in France. The education of youth and the personal sanctification of its members was the twofold object of this early foundation, which for more than seven hundred years has transmitted its spirit and multiplied its following until practically every country in the world has known the influence of Dominican teaching. The society was known as the Second Order of St. Dominic.

Of the same spirit and origin as the foundation at Prouille was that of the First Order, the Friar Preachers, learned and zealous monks, whom St. Dominic sent two and two through the length and breadth of heresy-stricken Europe to restore the Catholic faith to its original truth and vigor. Apostolic, yet contemplative, these sons of St. Dominic united action and asceticism in such a way that their charitable activities were vivified by contemplation and their cloistered life was quickened through their apostolic labors.

A further development of these two religious endeavors was the Third Order of St. Dominic, originally a lay organization for the dissemination of virtue and truth by the practice of self-sacrifice and prayer. Under the leadership of Blessed Emily Bicchieri, in 1256 a group of saintly women established a foundation, conventual in character, where the subjects lived in community, took the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and observed the Rule of St. Augustine and the Constitutions of the Sisters of Penance instituted by St. Dominic. More rapidly than the Prouille foundation this organization multiplied and spread, providing in 1822 an ideal for the infant

community pioneering in that heart of the wilderness of Kentucky. It was from this community that St. Catharine derived its spirit, its resourcefulness, and its power of adaptability to time and place, qualities indispensable in pioneer life.

The history of St. Catharine community has been one of a century and quarter's record of patient, courageous struggles, and glorious achievements in the cause of religion and the betterment of society. From the first humble foundation of seven Sisters on Cartwright Creek the congregation has grown into an institution that now counts its members by the hundreds and its pupils by the thousands, its influence extending from the east coast to the middle west and from the far north to the deep south.

It has fulfilled and is still realizing the ideal of its thirteenth century origin, adapting itself to the conditions and needs of nineteenth and twentieth century America, taking its birth in the humble beginnings of this great democracy and coming to maturity with the growth and expansion of the nation.

The history of the Dominican Fathers in America has always been closely interwoven with that of St. Catharine. It was Edward Fenwick, O.P., an American by birth but educated in Europe, who first cherished the hope of seeing the Order established in his native land. After many disappointments and long periods of waiting he finally arrived in November, 1804, at Norfolk, Virginia, from England. Under the direction of Bishop Carroll he proceeded to Kentucky, where in 1806 with Reverend Samuel Thomas Wilson and Reverend William Raymond Tuite, he established the first Dominican priory under the patronage of St. Rose of Lima. Later, in 1806, the cornerstone of St. Rose church was laid and with the growth and expansion of missionary endeavors of the Fathers, the need of teaching sisters to aid them in the work of Christian education in the territory under their jurisdiction became imperative. The fulfillment of this demand was realized through the foundation of the first order of teaching Dominican Sisters in the United States. Like St. Dominic, their founder, these American friars would have a sisterhood to unite the work of contemplation with that of education of youth.

One has only to return in spirit to that pioneer period to realize the hopes and fears that must have harassed the minds of Father Wilson, then Superior of St. Rose, and his counsellors as they considered the establishment of a new community of women in Kentucky. Could they, in this remote unsettled region, repeat what St. Dominic had accomplished in the heart of civilized Europe? If they could find souls to make the great surrender, were the people prepared for the undertaking? Had the people the vision of the future of the state and nation, and the realization of the opportunities ahead for those undertaking such an apostolate?

In the period of fifteen years since the Dominicans had come to Kentucky, their ministry had been extended in the state, with a large part of Ohio under their care. It had been a fruitful ministry, devout congregations filled their churches; a college established for boys was well attended, and to their novitiate came the sons of some of the leading families of the south. By those not of the Catholic faith, the Dominicans had been well received, and many came to embrace the teachings of the Church that they so zealously cherished and upheld. Such conditions tended to allay any misgivings they might have as to the feasibility of founding a community of Sisters.

Too, these sons of St. Dominic were prayful men. They were men of vision, with confidence in America and in a future that would yield a harvest of souls in the fields of the Church in the new continent. They realized that learning was one of the great weapons in fighting error and that sanctity was the true stimulant for zeal and the chief requisite for the holy formation of youth. They wished for holy and learned women to train the minds and to mould the character of the youth of their day.

Father Wilson accordingly laid plans for the establishment of a community of con-

ventual Third Order of women before Bishop Flaget of Bardstown, who highly approved the undertaking. Likewise Very Reverend Pius Maurice Viviani, Pro-Vicar General of the Order, not only approved of the foundation but accorded to its new members all the privileges belonging to the Second Order. Thus from the very beginning the future St. Catharine was affiliated with Second Order.

Memorable was the Sunday, on which the announcement was made before the congregation assembled in St. Rose church of the inauguration of this great undertaking. Not alone for Kentucky but for the entire country was this an important event since in the century that has followed the establishment of the first Dominican Sisterhood, the community had expanded to practically every section of the United States. Nine young women presented themselves before Father Wilson on February 28, 1822, as the first candidates and founders of the new community which was to be known as Saint Mary Magdalen.

Only the barest records remain of the proceedings of that occasion which organized the first foundation in America. The simple ceremony over, their first efforts were bent upon establishing a home. Their life was not an easy one. All the hardships of pioneering in an unchartered course was theirs.

On a farm belonging to St. Rose was a one-room log cabin, with a loft above, which provided the first humble home of the Sisters. Roughly built of trees from the surrounding forest, with the chimney made of mud and wattles, with small holes for windows, with earthen floors and homemade furnishings, the original home of the first Dominican Sisters in the United States possessed nothing of beauty and little of comfort. But in it they immediately entered upon their regular conventual life, and the same exercises and rules observed by their unknown Sisters in the stately convents in Europe were followed in the rude cabin on the frontier. Here at midnight they arose for Matins and Lauds, and dawn found them beginning their day of toil and prayer. Their lives had the variety of religious instruction, study, sacrifice, toil, and often the pangs of hunger. But their prayer, their study, their labors, their privations and their hunger won the divine blessings which have given their community permanency, numbers, strength, and unity.

As teaching was to be their chief duty, they immediately arranged for classes in English, history, and mathematics. Father Wilson and Rev. Richard Miles, their first chaplain, proved able teachers, attending to the spiritual as well as the intellectual needs of the Sisters.

But the material necessities the Sisters had to provide for themselves. With faith in God they took up the work nearest at hand and labored in the fields as well as in the house and in the classroom, to sustain their bodily needs and to provide wherewith to make their clothes.

On Easter Sunday, April 7, 1822, the first reception of Dominican nuns in the United States was held at St. Rose Church. Father Wilson officiated and gave the habit to Marie Sansbury, to be known as Sister Angela and later to be elected the first superior of the community. In St. Mary Magdalen chapel her companions were to share in the privilege of receiving the habit and of choosing from their number the one who was to be their superior.

The father of Sister Angela, who had seen two of his daughters enter the community, presented them with a farm on which was a large house, situated near Cartwright Creek in the heart of a rich and beautiful valley. It was here that the foundation was laid for the future community. An old still house nearby was converted into a school, the Academy of St. Mary Magdalen, later renamed Saint Catharine of Siena. A small

chapel was built and gradual improvements were made. By 1825 sufficient funds were available to erect a new school.

The century that followed this humble beginning was one of gradual expansion and growth. Through the trials and vicissitudes of frontier life the community emerged, adapting itself to the changing conditions and needs of growing America and extending its frontiers, as calls from far and near came for Sisters to establish new foundations.

The phenomenal growth of the parochial schools system at the close of the nineteenth century provided the community with many opportunities for augmenting its field of activity.

In 1830 came the first opportunity for extending its field of labor, when Bishop Fenwick of Cincinnati solicited a foundation of Sisters for his diocese. This community, Saint Mary of the Springs, established first at Somerset, Ohio, but later moved to Columbus, became the nucleus of a great educational congregation that today numbers hundreds and has foundations in many states.

Other large and independent communities which owe their origin to St. Catharine have their original foundations at: St. Cecelia's, Nashville, Tennessee, organized in 1860; Sacred Heart Convent, Springfield, Illinois, founded in 1873; Sacred Heart Convent, Galveston, Texas, established in 1882; and Saint Catharine of Siena Convent, Fall River, Massachusetts, founded in 1892.

In 1851 a foundation in the diocese of Nashville, in the parish of St. Peter Church, Memphis, gave the Sisters their first house in Tennessee, under the patronage of St. Agnes. Today St. Agnes Academy and Conservatory of Music, and Siena College, established in 1926, stand as a tribute to the sacrifices and labors of nearly a century.

In 1866 a foundation was made in Louisville in St. Louis Bertrand parish and a year later Holy Rosary Academy was established. From 1877 to 1882 were established several local missions, including the colored school at Briartown and the parochial school in Springfield.

Expansion in 1882 extended to Mattoon, Illinois, and in 1888 to Watertown, Massachusetts. In 1901 Spalding, Nebraska was the first of several midwest foundations, including one in Iowa. Later, in West Virginia and in Indiana, missions were founded. Since 1921 large parochial schools have been accepted in Chicago, Illinois; Brooklyn, New York; and Boston, Massachusetts. St. Catharine Hospital in McCook, Nebraska has been in operation since 1921.

The community now teaches 16,000 children in the Archdiocese of Baltimore and Washington, Boston, Chicago, and Louisville, and in the Diocese of Brooklyn, Des Moines, Grand Island, Indianapolis, Lincoln, Little Rock, Nashville, Omaha, and Owensboro. It conducts one senior college, one junior college, one hospital, thirty-two parochial schools and seven academies. The membership is 600.

In 1839 the State of Kentucky granted a charter for establishing an academy at St. Catharine, with all necessary privileges and rights. On July 24, 1845, the first graduation at St. Catharine took place. By a grant of the state legislature in 1851, the Sisters were permitted to change the name of the foundation from St. Mary Magdalen to that of Saint Catharine of Siena.

Though the work of the Sisters is primarily education, the annals of St. Catharine record many instances where in grave emergencies they have served in other capacities, often at the risk of their lives. The cholera epidemics in 1832 and 1854 found the Sisters laboring in the plague-stricken areas, one of their number, Sister Teresa Lynch, sacrificing her life as a victim of the plague.

In the crisis of the Civil War, the Sisters, true to the spirit of neutrality which

Kentucky proclaimed, sought to help the soldiers in both camps. In the Battle of Perryville they went to the battlefield to minister to the wounded and dying. They converted their convent into a temporary hospital to house the wagonloads of wounded soldiers brought in from the field of battle. At the request of Rt. Rev. Bishop Whelan, O.P., the Sisters of St. Agnes Academy, Memphis, took charge of the city hospital which had been requisitioned for wounded soldiers.

During the yellow fever epidemics of 1867, 1873, and 1878 in Memphis, many Sisters in their effort to give aid were victims themselves of the plague. To this day the citizens of Memphis honor the Sisters for their fidelity and loyalty during that time of agonizing grief. A little graveyard at Saint Agnes Academy mutely testifies to the heroism of those Sisters who gave their lives that others might live.

The World War period found the Sisters again summoned to the exercise of charity when the influenza epidemic swept across the country, taking its toll of victims alike in army camps and in civilian life. To Camp Zachary Taylor near Louisville and into the mountain and mining districts of Kentucky went the Messengers of Mercy to alleviate the sick and console the dying.

The greatest tragedy in the history of the community occurred in the winter of 1904 when a fire razed to the ground the academy, chapel, and convent, valued at \$350,000.00. In one night the results of eighty-two years of sacrifice and labor were reduced to ashes.

Not daunted, however, the Sisters immediately erected a modern, well-equipped building on a new and more reliable site. It stands high on a hill facing Bardstown pike, about two and one-half miles from Springfield. Later the grounds were landscaped and two additions have been made; a chapel and novitiate building in 1930, and a fifty-five room fireproof residence hall in 1936.

A milestone in the history of St. Catharine came at the first centenary celebration in 1922, when distant friends and alumnae assembled at the motherhouse to unite with the Sisters in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of their foundation. Felicitations from the Holy Father, Pius XI, and from Fr. Ludovicus Theissling, the Master General of the Dominican Order, were supplemented by greetings from many old and distant friends. Among the speakers during the days of celebration were Rt. Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., Bishop of Duluth, now Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the late Right Reverend Thomas Shahan, at that time Rector of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Since the education of youth is the chief work of the community, the Sisters devote their lives to preparation and study. Summer sessions at St. Catharine Junior College, now in its twelfth year, and courses offered at Siena College, Memphis, where the Catholic University conducts an extension summer session, provide the Sisters with opportunities of study within their own community. Other students take courses at the leading colleges and universities in the vicinity of their convents where they prepare for their master and doctorate degrees. A house of studies erected in 1938, near the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. provides the Sisters with every convenience of study.

The government of the congregation, originally under the direction of the Provincial of St. Joseph Province and later transferred to the ordinary of the Diocese is now under a Cardinal Protector, resident at Rome. It was Rt. Rev. Bishop Esser, O.P. and Rt. Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P. who generously assisted in securing papal approbation, placing the community in the rank of approved congregations. The revision of the rule in 1918 provided that a Mother General and four Counsellors be created as a ruling body to replace that of Prioress. This revision of the rule in its approved form

has been a model for other Dominican communities interested in revising the government of their congregations. Candidates for admission to the Order are received upon application. Certificates of health and recommendations from approved religious authorities are among the requirements for admission. After two years of intensive religious and educational training the subject is allowed to make profession, after which she may begin the work entrusted to her by the community.

The history of the development of the Dominican Order in the United States has been fruitful and inspiring. This fact is especially true of Dominican communities of women, whose foundation was laid by Mother Angela Sansbury and her companions, on the banks of Cartwright Creek a century and a quarter ago. Scarcely can one grasp the magnitude of the work of those pioneers in the wilderness of America. Besides the outdoor labor there was the struggle to adapt the interior life of the congregation to the conditions of time and place. In both they succeeded eminently, with little notice or encouragement or approbation of the world. Today, contemplating the result of their work, the expansion of the congregation, the multiplication of their schools, the excellence of their educational training, the holiness of their members, one realizes how truly was that little band of women the instrument of God for the dissemination of knowledge and the sanctification of souls.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF NAZARETH, KENTUCKY

By SISTER MARY RAMONA MATTINGLY, S.C.N.

When Bishop Benedict Joseph Flaget, the first Bishop of Bardstown, took possession of his diocese in June 1811, he was welcomed to Kentucky by the members of more than a thousand Catholic families many of whom had emigrated from Maryland before Kentucky achieved statehood. Reverend Stephen Theodore Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, had been sent to Kentucky by Bishop John Carroll in 1793. Here, he with the assistance of Reverend Charles Nerinckx and other missionary priests had ministered to the spiritual needs of the settlers, supervised the erection of sixteen log churches, and zealously promoted the spread of the Catholic religion in scattered districts. Life, both physical and spiritual, was vigorous on the frontier, and Bishop Flaget soon realized that vast possibilities were present for the development of a flourishing Catholic center if facilities for Catholic education were available.

The formation of religious congregations of women who would supply this need was suggested, and the communities of both the Sisters of Loretto and the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth were established near Bardstown in 1812.

The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth consider Reverend John Baptist David and Mother Catherine Spalding as co-founders. The former, who was later made Bishop of Maurocastro, was the devoted friend and assistant of Bishop Flaget, and accompanied him to Kentucky; the latter was the first superior of the congregation. December 1, 1812, is the date of the foundation since on that day Miss Teresa Carrico and Miss Elizabeth Wells left their respective homes with the purpose of becoming Sisters, and took possession of two rooms in a log cabin which had been prepared for their accommodation near Saint Thomas Seminary.

The humble convent was christened "Nazareth" and the Sisters soon became known as Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. By Easter in 1813 the community numbered six, and at that time Sister Catherine Spalding, although less than twenty years of age, was chosen superior. She was singularly fitted for the work intrusted to her, and for almost fifty years guided her associates by word and example.

In the early years most of the members of the congregation came from Catholic

homes in the vicinity, and were trained for the teaching profession by Father David, an experienced educator, who had taught at Anger in France and at Baltimore and Georgetown before coming to Kentucky. His educational ideals, outlined more than one hundred thirty years ago, are applicable today, and as the basis of the educational philosophy of the Nazareth community have been responsible for much of the success it has attained. He insisted that the congregation must adopt the best in educational policies; that the Sisters be trained in the most approved methods, and thoroughly prepared for their work, which was to be always solid rather than brilliant.

Father David was relieved of some of his responsibilities by the arrival of Miss Ellen O'Connell of Baltimore who joined the little community early in 1814. She was a gifted woman, an experienced teacher with an excellent education, and as Sister Ellen she gave invaluable aid to Mother Catherine in the selection and preparation of teachers. Sister Ellen was directress of the first school which was opened on August 23, 1814, and in it she gave practical application to the ideals which were inculcated by Father David and Mother Catherine. In 1822 the mother house of the congregation and the school were moved to the present site two miles south of Bardstown, and two years later Nazareth Academy had one hundred boarders. Henry Clay presented diplomas to the members of the first graduating class in 1825, and presided at the public examination which preceded this function.

In 1829 the Sisters sought and obtained from the Kentucky legislature a charter which gave the congregation legal existence and its official name, *The Nazareth Literary and Benevolent Institution*, and also empowered it to grant academic degrees. At that date Nazareth Academy was already the alma mater of daughters of representative families, both Catholic and non-Catholic, and the Sisters had established three schools, which are still existing, in other sections of Kentucky. The first, Bethlehem Academy at Bardstown, was opened in 1819; the second, Saint Vincent Academy, was established in Union County near Morganfield in 1821; and two years later Sisters went to Scott County to establish the third institution at White Sulphur on the Limestone Road. Saint Catherine Academy, as it was called, was transferred to Lexington in 1833.

Two years after the charter was granted, Mother Catherine opened the first Catholic school in Louisville in a small building adjoining Saint Louis Church. This was the beginning of Presentation Academy, and two other outstanding institutions of Louisville, Saint Vincent Orphanage and Saint Joseph Infirmary, originated from the same foundation. Both were the outgrowth of Mother Catherine's charitable interests in orphans and sick persons in the vicinity.

Meanwhile the school at Nazareth was making rapid and steady progress. The earliest printed copy of the curriculum is found in the *Catholic Almanac* for 1833-35. In it reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography (with the use of globes), history, rhetoric, botany, natural philosophy including the principles of astronomy, optics, chemistry, etc., plain sewing, marking, needlework, drawing, painting, music, and the French language, are enumerated, and it also notes that "a course of Lectures on Rhetoric and Philosophy will be given annually by the Professors of St. Joseph College." In 1841 another advertisement records the addition of Italian and Spanish languages, the harp, guitar, and dancing, to the list of subjects taught. A clause in the same notice states that: "no solicitude or influence is used to change the religious principles or creed of the pupils; should any manifest a desire for such change, the parents or guardians are informed of the same."

The earliest existing catalogue of Nazareth Academy is dated 1857. This and those following years indicate a numerous attendance of girls from the southern states. In

1860 the enrollment from Louisiana alone was one hundred girls; in the following year the registrants from both Mississippi and Louisiana outnumbered those from Kentucky. The proximity to Nazareth of Saint Joseph College, Bardstown and Saint Mary College near Lebanon was advantageous in securing patronage from the deep south and elsewhere. The enrollment continued to increase until the end of the Civil War period, and during the conflict more than four hundred resident students were at Nazareth. When the war was concluded, however, many girls returned to their homes in the affected areas and took up the work of supporting families made destitute through the ravages of war and deprived of the care of fathers and brothers who were killed in battle.

With the reconstruction of the southern regions, greater educational facilities became available and it was not necessary to journey to Kentucky to secure these advantages. Through the years, however, it has become traditional in many southern families to send daughters to Nazareth, and a great percentage of the student body has continued to be descendants and relatives of students of early days. Another factor in maintaining traditions at Nazareth has been the comparatively few changes in administrative personnel. Sisters Ellen O'Connell, Columba Carroll, Marietta Murphy, Mary Ignatius Fox each served as directress for a long period of years, and the present dean and directress, Sister Margaret Gertrude Murphy, has served since 1937.

Ecclesiastical superiors and chaplains residing at Nazareth have likewise greatly influenced the institution. These, too, have served long terms of office and have come to know more than one generation of Nazareth students. Bishop David, who is foremost in this list, gave unstintingly of his time and talent until 1833. Reverend Joseph Hazeltine proved a worthy successor between 1835 and 1861, and he is largely responsible for the excellent records of early students which are on file at Nazareth. Reverend Francis Chambige, a recognized authorized authority in the physical sciences, proved a valuable addition to Nazareth's faculty, and shared his knowledge with both Sisters and students. His mineralogical and geological specimens were given to the school, and they form the nucleus of a valuable collection. From 1871 to 1900 students of Nazareth were privileged to share the friendship and guidance of Reverend David Russell, a former vice-rector of the American College of Louvain. His interest and industry are recorded in the museum in a full collection of the various woods found in the vicinity of the motherhouse. Reverend Richard Davis, who became chaplain in 1903, gave thirty-eight years of his life to Nazareth. He was an experienced teacher, a great lover of the classics, and an earnest advocate of a thorough training in physical education. He was the donor of the two medals awarded each year to a college and an academy student.

Nazareth is greatly indebted to these and other benefactors for their aid in attaining and maintaining the high moral standards for which the institution is noted. The educational influence of Nazareth, the oldest boarding school west of the Allegheny mountains, can be judged from the fact that since 1814 thousands of students have enrolled from many states of the United States and from Latin American countries. During the past twenty-five years students from Puerto Rico, Cuba, and South America have been on the school roster, but 1943 brought the first group, five college freshmen and three academy students, from Costa Rica.

The Nazareth Alumnae Association was formed in 1896, and Mrs. Anna Bradford Miles, a niece of Jefferson Davis, was elected first president. Since its organization the society has seconded the work of the Sisters in all that benefits the college and academy. Notable achievements have been the presentation of the reading room, rest house, gymnasium, and chairs for the auditorium.

When developments in the educational world called for accreditation and certification, Nazareth welcomed these movements. In 1913 the high school department of the academy was accredited by the University of Kentucky, and the following year it was affiliated with the Catholic University of America. In 1920 the institution was accorded membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and in the National Catholic Educational Association.

Preparations were made for the opening of a community normal school in 1914. In that year and thereafter, summer schools have been held in which courses in methods and administration are offered to prospective and in-service teachers and administrators. The junior college department was added in 1921 and this, together with the normal school, received recognition from the Kentucky State Department of Education in 1922. The junior college became a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1929, and the program of college studies was raised to the senior level in 1937 through incorporation with Nazareth College in Louisville.

During the more than one hundred thirty years of its existence, the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth has established schools in many sections of the United States, from Mississippi to Massachusetts, from Maryland to Oregon. The community now numbers more than thirteen hundred members, and educational activities are carried on in two colleges, thirty-seven high schools and ninety-seven grade schools. Two of the high schools and six of the grammar schools are located in rural sections of Kentucky, and one high school and five grammar schools are attended by colored children of the state. The total enrollment in schools conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth is more than thirty thousand pupils of which almost one-half are sons and daughters of Kentucky citizens.

CARDOME VISITATION ACADEMY

By EMMA VORHEES MEYER

Cardome Visitation Academy, Georgetown, Kentucky, occupies the Governor Robinson Estate to which the Sisters moved their school for young ladies which they had established at White Sulphur in 1875.

At Georgetown in the District of Columbia is the oldest house of the Visitation in America which had been established by Miss Alice Lalor and two companions under the direction of Father Leonard Neale, S.J., a native of Charles County, Maryland. When Father Neale was created Bishop of Baltimore, the highest dignitary of the Church in the United States, he obtained from Pius VII a grant for the group to be considered as belonging to the Order of the Visitation. Mention should be made here that the site of the Georgetown house in the District is one of historic interest to American educators because it marks the spot where Miss Lalor and her Sisters opened, June 24, 1799, what became the first free school in the District of Columbia.

The Visitation Sisters made their first Kentucky settlement at Maysville, on the Ohio, in 1865. From the Maysville group seven Sisters established a school at White Sulphur ten years later.

White Sulphur had much to recommend it to the Sisters. The winding Elkhorn was mentioned in descriptions to be found in magazines and newspapers of the State. One mentions that visitors to White Sulphur referred to "that beautiful Elkhorn tract . . . to which no description can do justice." Known as a particularly healthful section, it was in the neighborhood chosen by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, when he thought it wise to move his Choctaw Academy from Blue Spring. He had also erected there a hotel two hundred feet long, with double verandas, as well as a similar building called "The Tavern" in order that the

many who desired to drink the water might be accommodated. The establishment was referred to as a watering place of "considerable celebrity." One account stated that a visitor "described a fashionable company of between 150 and 200 happy mortals quaffing water and luxurating in the shades of the forest trees." He went on to say that he spent one night there when there was a ball attended by the "beauty and refinement of Kentucky."

White Sulphur was also inseparately associated with the history of the Church in Kentucky, for it was there that one of the first churches in the State had been erected. The first humble structure of logs had been so much frequented that the ever increasing congregation had, in 1820, constructed a handsome and substantial church which was placed under the patronage of St. Pius. About thirty-eight years later the Covington Diocese had been created with the Rt. Rev. C. A. Carrell, S.J., D.D. as first bishop. The scholarly prelate found the retirement of White Sulphur so pleasing that he spent much time there. Of interest to educators as the region where Indian students of the now extinct Choctaw Academy had returned to their people as "stars in the dark night," it is interesting also as the place where Bishop Carrell established a college for young men. This college flourished until the breaking of the War for Southern Independence when the students laid down their books to take up arms for the South and her cause. An Orphan Asylum for Boys succeeded the college but it was not a success.

It was also at White Sulphur that Father Stephen Theodore Badin, the first priest ordained within the limits of the thirteen original states, had settled following the trip he made in company with Father Barrière from Washington, D. C. to Lexington, Kentucky, walking all the way except that part of the trip on flatboat from Pittsburg down the Ohio river to Maysville.

A beautiful healthful region where a historic church had a bishop actively interested in education and which was a center of the States's social life and "meeting place of the brilliant seekers of health or pleasure" was a challenge to the Sisters who held a long and enviable record for successful teaching and who had established a school at Maysville in 1865. That such a place would be favorable to the establishment of a school for young ladies was proven by the success of the venture which was headed by Mother Mary Angela Sweeney.

To Mount Admirabilis, for that is the name by which the Academy was first known, Kentuckians of culture and refinement sent their daughters who soon had as their fellow students young ladies from other states. The course of instruction, equal to those in the best academies of the East, set a high standard for the education of young women. Students continued to come in such growing numbers that not only the faculty but the equipment and accommodations of the Academy were constantly being enlarged. In September, 1875, there were seventeen rooms for fifteen boarders and a number of day pupils. Three years later a new building was erected containing a study hall, music hall and a dormitory for girls. In 1888 the Academy's sixty boarders and numerous day pupils were housed and taught in a number of buildings, which gave the appearance of a little village, and the Academy was referred to as one of the leading educational institutions of the South.

Finally, the Sisters were faced both with the desirability of locating where better travel facilities would accommodate the growing number of young ladies who came from a distance, and the necessity of holding a clear title to a more extensive acreage upon which more commodious buildings could be erected. Being members of an Order in which each group is independent of every other group the responsibility of deciding upon a new location and the expense incurred was now upon those who had invested

practically all their funds in improvements. With characteristic fortitude they made their own decisions and financial arrangements.

After a time the Sisters found available in the same delightful region, Scott County, an Estate on the crest of a gentle eminence dominating an extensive panorama of the country with the beloved Elkhorn forming a crescent about its fertile meadows. Here was not only the same dry bracing air free from violent disturbances but, less than a mile away near the historic Big Spring known to the Indians and the early settlers of the West, could be seen the growing county seat, Georgetown, with its railroad stations and other conveniences. The Lexington-Cincinnati road passed the entrance to the Estate and the Frankfort-Cincinnati trains stopped there. The location seemed ideally suited to their purpose and so Mother Mary Agatha Cahill, representing the group, made the first cash payment upon their new home to which they moved in 1896.

A hospitable mansion famous in the early days as a frequent rendezvous of great leaders and which had welcomed LaFayette, Webster, Clay and other illustrious visitors, had been built in 1821 by Major Benjamin Stuart Chambers, an officer in the War of 1812, who called it "Acacia Grove." The beautifully proportioned and well preserved mansion had passed through the hands of different owners until it came into the possession of Governor James F. Robinson who changed its name to "Cardome" (*Cara Domus*.) The superb banquet hall and delicately turned spiral stairway, both added by Governor Robinson, are prized architectural features of the old mansion which also has some examples of beautifully panelled woodwork.

To the original mansion the new owners added spacious class rooms, study halls, and dormitories. A few years later plans for the construction of a new Main Building were submitted by a firm of eminent architects and a structure of imposing proportions was then erected, the gem of which is the beautiful Romanesque chapel on the second floor. This building, connected with the old mansion, is heated by a modern plant located at a safe distance and is connected by modern walks to a recreation building called "White Hall" erected in 1941 on the site of a small building which had been moved to the Estate from White Sulphur. A wide veranda leading from the study hall and auditorium overlooks the immense recreation grounds reserved for the exclusive use of the students.

Encouraged to spend all the time not required for study and class work in the open air the young ladies are offered every possible diversion for their recreation periods. On the north side of the playgrounds are concrete tennis courts and basketball grounds; on the west, the outside gymnasium; while the archery and croquet sets adorn the east portion of the extensive campus. Canoeing upon the beautiful Elkhorn creek which is within the Academy grounds and "hikes" under the watchful eyes of two chaperones usually end with a weiner roast at the outdoor grill by the tennis courts, in one of the summer houses or in "White Hall." During the winter season musical, dramatic and literary evenings are frequent. The students have, in addition to their club rooms, the large auditorium with its musical instruments and its smooth floor where they may dance.

Graduates of the Academy are admitted to colleges and universities without examination, having spent four years under the training of a faculty whose members are highly qualified and professionally trained. The faculty is headed by His Excellency the Most Reverend Bishop, Francis W. Howard, D.D. for twenty years President of the National Catholic Educational Association.

Now, the first traces of the old sulphur spring in the narrow dell just beyond the old convent grounds and the White Sulphur Church, and the pile of ruins on the hill above, are the last vestages of the old order of things and the *ante bellum* days of social elegance and distinction. But near the city limits of Georgetown is the stately

entrance to Georgetown Visitation Academy where busses along the Dixie Highway make regularly scheduled stops to accommodate young ladies from all parts of the United States who, under the direction of the Sisters, find the constantly serene and maternal atmosphere which the Sisters of the Visitation have always emphasized.

The Order of the Visitation was founded in France in 1610. Its founders, St. Francis de Sales, one of the great writers of the 17th Century (now, patron of the Catholic press) and St. Jane Frances de Chantal, were both of the nobility. A culture of over three hundred years prevails in all academies of the Visitation and each girl who comes under the strong, kindly guidance of the Sisters is regarded as a sacred personality. The modern dictum of education—"Learning is specific" was not unknown to the founders of the Order; and the members, trained in their school of philosophy, are conscious of their heritage and their responsibility as teachers. That spirit of refinement and gentility which marked the beginnings of the Visitation has been handed down through the generations in its academies.

Cardome is a school of Christian education. To the graces of the mind and body it would add the higher beauties of the soul. It would inculcate the virtues which ennoble, strengthen and refine; which form the crown of pure womanhood and prepare the girl to go forth to the battle of life, in truth, a "valiant woman."

ST. JOSEPH'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL—BARDSTOWN

In the dim dawn of Catholicity in Kentucky (1819 to be exact), St. Joseph's College was founded under the aegis of Bishop Flaget. The Reverend George O. M. Elder was first president. The students varied in number from one hundred to two hundred and fifty, many of whom were from Louisiana and Mississippi. Classes were first held in the seminary basement, but as the south and later north wings were built to be finally connected by the present main building, professors and students filled all available quarters as they were completed. In January, 1837, disaster struck when a fire starting under the roof gutted the main building. This hastened the death of Father Elder who died eight months later. Succeeding presidents were the Reverends Ignatius Reynolds, Dr. M. J. Spalding, J. M. Lancaster, and Edward McMahon until the Jesuits took the school over in 1848.

Reverend Peter Verhegen was the first Jesuit Superior of St. Joseph's. In June, 1848, he became Rector of the College and St. Joseph's Cathedral parish. Several secular clergy also helped to staff the college. Under Father Emig's presidency the present Flaget Hall was erected. Many ground improvements were made plus the liquidating of a \$23,000.00 debt. Trouble arose, however, between the Jesuits and the diocese in that the property of St. Joseph's had been given to them in trust. This "Trust" clause was objectionable in the contract. The Jesuit Fathers petitioned the diocese to deed the property to them in "fee simple." This was not granted. The property was then redeeded to the diocese in 1868 when the Jesuits left the state. In the fall of 1869 the preparatory seminary was moved from St. Thomas to St. Joseph's College. Reverend P. de Fraine was superior. In 1872 boys were admitted who had no thought of studying for the priesthood. In 1872 Father Coughlan became president until his death in 1877. Reverend William J. Dunn assumed the presidency for one year when Father O'Connell took charge. In 1880 Reverend W. P. Mackin became president at which time the college was in a promising and flourishing condition. Father O'Connell resucceeded to the presidency in 1887 and remained its head until the college closed in 1889.

The closing of St. Joseph's occurred when the Diocese was faced with the imminent abandonment of St. Mary's College at Lebanon. Unable to support two colleges, St.

Joseph's was closed and the students sent to St. Mary's to bolster a slender enrollment. St. Joseph's remained vacant until 1892 when the orphanage at St. Thomas, which had burned, was transferred to St. Joseph's. The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth and their charges occupied the main building until 1902 when they left for more suitable quarters in Louisville. The college again was vacant until 1911. An uncommon coincidence then took place.

Back in 1836 a poor travel-worn pilgrim named Theodore Ryken was visiting Bishop Chabrat at Bardstown. He was then seeking episcopal support for his projected congregation of teachers which he was to found in Bruges, Belgium in 1839. No doubt he visited the beautiful campus and buildings of St. Joseph's College which was directly behind the Bishop's residence. Little did he realize that the congregation that was still but a figment in his mind would one day be the faculty of this famous center of learning. Such a coincidence after a span of almost a century assures us that we live in an ordered world, that there is a design for living. This rhyming of life's epic between the visit of an unknown, poverty clothed Ryken and the accession to St. Joseph's seventy-two years later of his own religious family makes one tingle. When the Xaverian Brothers, which Theodore Ryken founded, took control of St. Joseph's amid the panoply and splendor of the apostolic delegation somewhere in titanic space a planet must have smiled—smiled and whirled in reverse.

1. St. Joseph's College was reopened September 9, 1911. It was formally dedicated by Most Reverend Diomed Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Brother Sulpicius, C.F.X., long engaged in Catholic educational work in Kentucky, Virginia, and New England was the first President, when control of the school was assumed by the Xaverian Brothers.

(a) 85 pupils—50 day and 35 boarders were enrolled on opening day. Before the end of the year, the registration reached 100.

(b) Three distinctive courses of study were pursued—Classical, Latin, Scientific, and General Business.

(c) Extra-curricular activities consisted of various sports, debating society, literary club, biking and over land hiking clubs.

(d) In four years, the school gained an enviable reputation for a high scholastic standard, excellent discipline, and admirable school spirit.

(e) Student body was represented by a majority of students from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Illinois.

2. Brother Fidelis, C.F.X., became headmaster in 1915. His administration was marked by an increased enrollment, additions made to the gymnasium, and a new power plant was built.

3. Brother Ignatius, C.F.X., assumed charge of the administration in 1918. During his directorship, the school celebrated its centenary of establishment (1919). A number of Alumni from the East and West, who had been former students, attended the centennial banquet which was held at the school in June, 1919.

4. Brother Victorian, a member of the school faculty since 1913, became headmaster in August, 1920. He remained in charge during two terms of three years each. During his administration, St. Joseph Alumni began to assume leadership. Many had become lawyers, doctors, and prominent business men. They manifested an interest in the school by their frequent visits and by recruiting the student body.

5. Brother Vincent, C.F.X., was headmaster from 1926-1928. During his regime the old stone wall which faced the entire frontage and the handball alley, which had been built on the front lawn were removed. The campus was hedged, thus giving the property a more modern appearance.

6. Owing to illness, Brother Vincent resigned in 1928, and Brother Victorian assumed charge during 1928-1929.

7. Brother Aurelius, C.F.X., was appointed headmaster in 1929. He continued in office for two years. During his administration, the buildings were renovated and re-decorated. The General Commercial course was discontinued and a General English course supplanted it.

8. During the summer of 1929, Brother Benignus, C.F.X., was appointed to the office of headmaster and remained as principal for one year. During his principalship the school gymnasium burned.

9. Brother Liguori, C.F.X., became headmaster in August, 1932. During his directorship, a new gymnasium was built and the alumni association was formally organized and officers were elected. The name of the school changed from St. Joseph College to St. Joseph Preparatory School.

10. Brother Colombiere, C.F.X., succeeded Brother Liguori as headmaster in 1938. During his principalship, the school has reached a new record of enrollment. One hundred and fifty boys are now enrolled. Among its enrollment are representatives from six states. The school has maintained a Class "A" rating since 1936, when it was so classified by the Kentucky State Board of Education.

Today St. Joseph's Prep is preeminent among Catholic boarding schools of this area. Advances have been made in courses and equipment to keep pace with the ever progressing light of education. At present, St. Joseph's is a shining sword lying in the hands of the sovereign state of Kentucky. Sheathed for over one hundred years in the scabbard of Catholic spirit and tradition, its power and strength is now being wielded in shaping future God-fearing citizens for an even greater America.

ABBAY OF OUR LADY OF GETHSEMANI

Gethsemani Abbey lies nestled amid the knobs of Nelson County, Kentucky. Its foundation is due, in the designs of God, to a crisis which the Abbey of Melleray in the Department of Lower Loire, France, was facing in the eventful year 1848.

On the part of the government eviction and expulsion were threatening, whilst the community had grown into an overcrowded hive, and a swarm was inevitable. So for a double reason it was deemed advisable to anticipate events and seek a refuge in foreign lands.

Coincidentally Bishop Flaget, the first incumbent of the See of Louisville, had just entered a request for a Trappist foundation in his diocese. Everything contributed to make his wish realizable, and in the autumn of that same year a band of forty Trappists, to be reenforced shortly after by a second detachment of fourteen, set out for the Wilds of Kentucky where, in Nelson County, a farm had been purchased for them from the Sisters of Loretto.

They set sail on November 2nd, and arrived via New Orleans at the present site of the monastery on December 21, 1848. This date marks the official opening of the new foundation. Pioneer work was the daily program of the monks, but we may say what the Fathers of our Country said when they set on foot the great movement which gave us liberty and put us on the roll of the world's great nations: "Annuit Coeptis"—He blessed the work now begun.

In 1850 the monastery was canonically erected into an abbey. The initial holder of the abbatial chair was the leader of the expedition to the New World,—Dom Eutropius Proust, and it was the Most Reverend Martin J. Spalding, then Bishop of Louisville, who conferred on him the Abbatial Blessing, and so became the first prelate to bless and install an abbot in the New World.

The monks set to work gathering material for a church and adequate buildings. Work was commenced in the face of many difficulties whilst the "Civil War" was raging. However at the end of the struggle between North and South, in 1866, the church was consecrated and the buildings dedicated to divine service. The Ceremony was performed by the Most Reverend John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, whilst the Most Reverend Martin J. Spalding, now become Archbishop of Baltimore, delivered the address.

The second Abbot, Dom Benedict Berger devoted all his energies to the development of the religious spirit, to prayer and penance,—the real purpose of the Order of Trappists, or Cistercians of the Strict observance. His term lasted 28 years, and he died in 1890.

His successor, Dom Edward Chaix-Bourbon was remarkable for his personal holiness. His life, in general, was an inspiration and an incitement to good for all who were privileged to come into contact with him. His health failing, he resigned after eight years, and became Chaplain for the Trappistine Nuns of Notre Dame des Gardes, in France.

The fourth Abbot, Dom Edmund M. Obrecht, was a man of eminent endowments of mind and heart. During his long administration of 36 years he raised the Abbey to a position of honor and recognition. Shortly after his entrance into office Gethsemani celebrated its Golden Jubilee, June 7, 1899. This event brought the monastery into relations with the most eminent Church Dignitaries in the country. Dom Edmund was efficient in both material and spiritual activities. His crowning achievement in the temporal order was the enclosure wall,—a stretch of masonry, 8 feet high and describing a circumference of one and a quarter miles around the monastic buildings.

The year 1924 was perhaps the most memorable in the annals of the Institute, made so by the Triple Jubilee kept on May 21st. Gethsemani held its Diamond Jubilee whilst the Abbot celebrated the 50th Anniversary of his Ordination to the Priesthood and the Silver Jubilee of his Abbatial Blessing and Installation.

GETHSEMANI SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

A few words on the School and the College will not be amiss here. Gethsemani School and College are the outgrowth of Christian charity in the pioneer days when Kentucky was just emerging from the wilderness where Daniel Boone had hunted and fought, and where Henderson and Harrot bartered with their tawny host, the Cherokee. It was not at first planned or designed for a school, but providentially served to fill a crying need, and providentially withdrew when the need no longer existed.

Its inception synchronized with the arrival of the Trappists in the State. Already in 1851 the founders of the new monastery recognized the distressing situation of the surrounding country-folk, owing to lack of schooling and religious instruction. One of their first cares after settling down, was to open a school for the gratuitous education of boys. Those were thrilling days full of romantic interest. Mr. John A. Doyle, of Louisville who died in his 91st year in 1942, loved to tell of the olden times when he attended school here whilst Grant and Lee were battling in Virginia. Pupils of all denominations were admitted, and soon there was an enrollment of 60 boys. Subjects taught in the early days were the 3 R's and grammar. On Sundays the monks imparted religious instruction to a large congregation, doubly attracted by the additional novelty of having members of the Trappist Order, the children of Citeaux who rank the great St. Bernard as their outstanding ornament and light, in their midst. The chant, especially that of the historic and incomparable "Salve Regina" was always a drawing card, second only to the Faith which was the light and the life of their existence.

In the course of time rudimentary training was considered inadequate, and at the request of many amongst its benefactors and patrons the school was raised to the rank of a Boarding Institution, and still later became a College with powers from the State to confer academic degrees.

It continued its activities for decades whilst towns grew up to stud the map of Nelson County. In 1912 on March 1st a fire destroyed both College and School buildings, and it was decided not to rebuild, as the needs which had occasioned the inception of this particular activity no longer existed.

GETHSEMANI TODAY

Today Gethsemani gives its special attention in the line of educational activities to its Ecclesiastical Seminary and to Retreats for both clergy and laymen. Under the guidance of its 5th Abbot, Dom Frederic M. Dunne, the first native American to hold the office, the community is flourishing. Its members are practically all native born and number 140. The hidden mission of prayer and sacrifice for the benefit of a suffering mankind goes on night and day, according to the Holy Rule of St. Benedict. The Trappist Order, on the whole, numbers about 80 houses, in all parts of the world, and its membership of monks and nuns runs up a total of 5,000. In character it is the member of a Contemplative Order, doing no outside ministry, but giving all its best attention to the execution of the Divine Office and to Church Service, whilst the members support themselves by the labor of their hands.

It is trusted that the mission of the Order will continue to benefit our dear country, and our Kentucky Commonwealth in particular. If Moses on the mountain won the battle for his people by prayer and supplication, may we not be confident that the immutable God of Armies will have kind regard to the men and women who have consecrated all their talents and the powers of soul and body to His service alone? Their prayers and sacrifices will avail much to preserve our homeland in prosperity in days of peace, bring it the blessings of victory in the crucial day of battle and keep it ever true to the high standard set by the Founders of the Kentucky Commonwealth:—"United,—in prayer and good will,—we stand; divided,—by discord and enmity,—we fall"; true to the standard raised by the Fathers of the Country, so beautifully conceived and so warmly cherished as the pledge of further thrift and safety and peace,—IN GOD WE TRUST.

HISTORY OF FANCY FARM AND ST. JEROME CHURCH

By MRS. HENRY H. HUNT

Near the midwestern boundary of Graves County, about ten miles west of Mayfield on State Highway 98, lies the thriving and neat little town of Fancy Farm. It ranks among the oldest settlements in Jackson's Purchase, the first pioneers coming to the site in 1829.

Connected with and inseparable from the history of this town is the story of St. Jerome Catholic Church. To reveal the history of one is to unravel the life story of the other. For what became known as Fancy Farm, was at first only a small Catholic settlement with the first St. Jerome Church, a small log structure (built in 1836), as the center of social as well as religious activity. 1836 is considered the date of the beginning of the parish, while a post office was not established or a name given the place till several years later.

St. Jerome is doubtless, one of the oldest churches in the Purchase, and is the oldest of nine Catholic parishes in the same area. She continues, as she has from the beginning and through a century and more of existence, to be the guiding spirit that rules

the lives and fortunes of her people. She is the hub or axis about which dial the principal events in the foundation, growth, and development of Fancy Farm.

During the past eight years, the parish has been under the pastorate of Rev. Edward Russell, a native of Springfield, Kentucky. He received his early education in the graded school there and later attended St. Xavier College, Cincinnati. His studies in philosophy and theology were made at St. Meinrad Seminary, St. Meinrad, Indiana.

The present St. Jerome Church, now fifty years old, beautiful, unique, and impressive, almost invariably arrests the attention of passing and visiting strangers. Recently renovated both exteriorly and interiorly by Fr. Russell, it stands serene and imposing, presiding, over the enterprises of the surrounding country and the little town whose bosom it adorns. It is the only church at Fancy Farm or for miles around as the people all profess the Catholic faith. This is the reason for the immense proportions of St. Jerome as a rural church; the secret of her uniqueness. It is also the one thing that gives to Fancy Farm a far-and-wide reputation; one not common to towns of only four hundred souls.

Under the pastorate of St. Jerome are two other Catholic parishes, branch missions of and once a part of St. Jerome parish. These are St. Charles, Carlisle County, about one and one-half miles west of Kirbyton and St. Denis' lying between Dublin and Beulah.

Remnants of Catholics of Fancy Farm also form a portion of St. Joseph parish, Mayfield. The first church there was built in 1887 by Rev. Lawrence B. Ford who was then pastor of Fancy Farm. The St. Joseph parish continued under the pastorate of St. Jerome till 1911, when a resident pastor took charge.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bound up in the history of Fancy Farm of St. Jerome Church and the missions, is the story of the people who came and settled here in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The people themselves are almost one hundred percent lineal descendents of the persecuted Catholics who came over from England with the Catholic Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, and founded the Catholic colony of Maryland in 1634.

Descendents of these, one hundred and fifty years later, decided to settle in Kentucky. They were doubtless moved by a spirit of adventure and the desire to found new homes on new and better lands. They were also actuated by a desire to evade new persecutions which, according to the history of Maryland, were at that time rather potent.

By the terms of the pact signed in Baltimore, sixty families agreed to settle in Kentucky on Pottenger's and Cartwright's creek at the nearest possible date. The first group, led by Basil Hayden, left St. Charles and St. Mary's counties in the early months of 1785. Trekking across the mountains of upper Virginia, they came by way of Pittsburgh, and from there on down the Ohio on flatboats. Entering the wilderness at Limestone, (Maysville) they stopped by Goodwin's Station. Pressing on, they reached Pottenger's creek, their intended destination, by the end of spring of the same year.

There they made their homes, warding off Indian invasion and enduring the toil and hardships necessary to pioneering in the wilderness of Kentucky. They built the first Catholic Church in the state, dedicating it to the Holy Cross in 1792. Holy Cross, Marion County, marks the site of this first Catholic settlement in the state.

Belated arrivals of the signers of the Baltimore Pact came in 1887 and settled on Cartwright's Creek, about twenty miles from Holy Cross. The site of this settlement, the birthplace of Lincoln, is Springfield, Kentucky.

Other contingents of the pact got over in the approximate years that followed. In fact there was a steady influx of Catholics into the state during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. In all, eight Catholic settlements were made. Besides those named there were Lebanon, Bardstown, New Hope, New Haven, and Fairfield.

According to records, the first families at Holy Cross and Springfield bore such names as Hayden, Willett, Carrico, Toon, Hobbs, Spalding, Elliott, Buckman, Cash, Mills, Riley, Bowlds, Burch, Thomas and Wilson. These same names have been the most prevalent at Fancy Farm from the beginning to the present time.

FIRST CATHOLICS COME TO PURCHASE

When in 1818 General Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby bought the west end of our state from the fierce Chicksaw Indians, news of the new and unmolested territory soon spread throughout the commonwealth. The first white settlers got here in 1821. Others followed and settlement of the Purchase was soon under way.

Meanwhile, at Springfield in 1808 the Dominican Fathers had erected the first Church of St. Rose. The same year, there was born in that parish a youngster whose name now heads the list of Catholic pioneers to Graves County. This was Samuel Willett.

In July 1828, at the age of twenty he married Elizabeth Hobbs, also of St. Rose parish. Having heard of the new rich territory, the Purchase, these newlyweds decided to stake their chances in the west. In the spring of 1829 they made their toilsome journey cross state on horseback and came to Graves County. Young Sam bought a half a township of land from the government at the rate of twelve and one-half cents an acre. His domain embraced all the present site of Fancy Farm.

At Christmas, John W. Willett came to visit his brother, Samuel, and to make his home here. These two brothers, with a few families that followed in the approximate years, were the pioneers of St. Jerome's congregation and founders of Fancy Farm. Ever found to be among the most active members of the neighborhood, they toiled for the good of the church, and for the furtherance of any enterprises that were conducive to their civic advancement.

Having been a leader in the building of the first and second churches at Fancy Farm, Mr. Willett had fondly hoped to see the completion of the present edifice. However, death claimed him in the year of its erection, June 1892, at the age of 84.

Others who pioneered to these parts were former friends and neighbors of the Willetts in Washington County. Mrs. Polly Hobbs, mother of Sister Julia one of the first members of the Nazareth Sisterhood, and also mother of Elizabeth Willett, wife of Samuel Willett, came in 1831. With her came two grown sons, Albert and Thomas Hobbs. In 1833, William, Hilary, and Lloyd Toon as well as Cornelius and Henry Carrico brought their families and settled in the vicinity of St. Jerome. John and James Cash came with their families in 1834. James Cash bought and homesteaded a place near the present site of St. Denis Church in Hickman County. The late William Bennett and Louis A. Cash, financiers of Fancy Farm, were his sons. Grandsons are the late Edward F. Cash, Will L. Cash, James Cash of Fancy Farm, and Robert L. Cash of St. Louis. Granddaughters are Mrs. Allie Carrico of Paducah, Mrs. Edward Gardener of Mayfield, Mrs. Victoria Elliott, Mrs. Maggie Blincoe and Mrs. Julia Carrico of Fancy Farm.

In 1834, also, Thomas M. Hayden migrated here with ten sons and three daughters. Several of these were married and had large families at the time. This Thomas Hayden, the ancestor of all the many Haydens in Jackson's Purchase, as well as of

a great many in Missouri and Arkansas, was a known direct descendant of the first Catholics in Kentucky. He was the son of Basil Hayden, whose name is on record as being the leader of the first group of Catholics who left Maryland and settled Holy Cross, Kentucky, in 1785. Basil Hayden and his brother of Fancy Farm are his grandsons.

FIRST CHURCH OF ST. JEROME

The Rev. Elisha Durbin, who for many years was famous as a missionary of all Western Kentucky, heard of the sprinkling of Catholics in the Purchase. From his headquarters at Sacred Heart Church, Union County, he visited them as early as 1830 or 1831. In their homes, he administered the sacraments bringing to them the consolations of their faith.

It was at the exhortation of Father Durbin the first church of St. Jerome was built. He bought a plot of ground and in 1836 a small log church stood by to mark the zeal of the pioneer Catholics of Graves County.

Rev. Alfred Hagan, a native of Nelson County, was appointed the first resident pastor of St. Jerome in 1843. Father Durbin never relented his interest in the parish. He continued his visitation at long intervals, practicing his ministry here until prevented by enfeebled health about 1885.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED, TOWN NAMED

Up to 1845, Father Durbin had acted as postman for the isolated Catholic pioneers. Collecting their sparse mail at certain stations in the upper counties, he brought it in his saddle bags as he made his rounds to visit them.

During the pastorate of Father Hagan, the people living near the St. Jerome Church petitioned for the establishment of a post office in the neighborhood. A Government Inspector was sent to investigate and report on the matter. While staying here, he was the guest of Mr. John Peebles an applicant for the position as postmaster. The Inspector was requested to suggest a suitable name for the new post office. In compliment to the neat home-surroundings and well planned farm of his host, Mr. Peebles, he suggested the name "Fancy Farm." The post office was established in that year, 1845. The suggested name was applied and the then incipient town has ever since been known as "Fancy Farm."

Father Hagan died at Fancy Farm in 1846. His remains were interred in the St. Jerome Cemetery.

Rev. Patrick McNicholas then had the pastorate till about 1851. He was succeeded by Rev. William Oberhülsman, a Belgian. He began the second church of St. Jerome. This was to be of brick, burnt on the premises by members of the parish. Death overtook Father Oberhülsman and the task of completing the church fell to his successor, Rev. Patrick Bambury. He saw the beautiful ornate brick structure dedicated June 13, 1858. This church after 1893, was used as a town hall and school auditorium. In 1911 it was razed and the brick used in the interior construction of the present rectory.

In the St. Jerome Church Cemetery today stands a plain tomb in the form of a shaft bearing the insignia of the priesthood. It marks the final resting place of Fathers Hagan and Oberhülsman.

During and after the Civil War, we find Rev. John M. Beyhurst, Rev. William Bourke and Rev. Thomas A. Barrett on the roster. From 1871 to 1881 the Carmelite Fathers, who were then stationed at Paducah, had the pastoral care of St. Jerome.

In 1881 Rev. Richard P. Feehan of the Louisville diocese became the pastor. He built the first parochial school (the present convent building) at Fancy Farm. This

school was first opened in September, 1882, with the Franciscan Sisters of Shelbyville, Kentucky in charge.

The late Mr. W. C. Carrico of Fancy Farm as a lay teacher had had the educational care of the youngsters of Fancy Farm in his hands before that time.

After eight years here, the Sisters of St. Francis moved to Iowa in 1890. Two years later the St. Jerome School was reopened by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. This Sisterhood has ever since retained their charge at Fancy Farm. Due to the untiring zeal of these Sisters, many students have left the portals of St. Jerome's School imbibed with higher education and more extensive training than is ordinarily obtained from secular schools of the same standing.

Resigning the pastorate in 1884, Father Feehan was replaced by Rev. Lawrence B. Ford. He remained in charge till 1888, being the guiding spirit, and winning the love and respect of the people in whose midst he moved and worked.

Many of the old residents of Fancy Farm remember as far back as the pastorate of Fathers Bourke and Barrett, of the cherished Carmelites, and of Fathers Feehan and Ford. We have in Fancy Farm today a white haired patriarch, Mr. James B. Carrico, who was baptized in his infancy by Rev. Patrick Bambury in 1859. Mr. Carrico now 84 years of age, is the grandson of the pioneer, Henry Carrico. He has witnessed the growth of Fancy Farm from a village to its now most modern stage.

On September 30, 1888 Rev. Charles A. Haeseley, who rightly has been called the "Builder of Fancy Farm," arrived to begin a lengthy pastorate of thirty-two years. Volumes might be written and all would not be told of the many good deeds performed by Father Haeseley for the benefit of the people of his parish and the advancement of Fancy Farm.

Native son of Switzerland of German descent, he came here after having spent eleven years in the priesthood in Kentucky. With his coming, there distinctly begins in the history of Fancy Farm what we might term "a period of transition." Here he spent his best years, giving vent to his genius, and leaving to his credit and to his memory the only buildings of moment at Fancy Farm—the church, the school, and the rectory. These buildings are visible proof that Father Haeseley was a man far ahead of his times. For who would have conceived of buildings of such proportions for a rural parish in the nineties and early years of the present century. It is to the farsightedness and genius as well as to the zeal of Father Haeseley that Fancy Farm is indebted for these beautiful and substantial buildings today.

Seeing the need for a mission church in Carlise County, his first care was the building of the present St. Charles Church in 1891.

In 1901 Father Lambert, a Jesuit, preached a mission at Fancy Farm. Having long before seen the urgent need of a larger parochial school, Father Haeseley petitioned of the Bishop of Louisville through Father Lambert the permission to build. The request was denied at the time. However, filled with the hope of a new school in the near future, Father Haeseley began preparations for building. Brick was burnt and lumber was cut and placed on the grounds. In 1907 Father Lambert gave a second mission at Fancy Farm. At Father Haeseley's request, he again asked the Bishop to consent to the building of a large parochial school at Fancy Farm. This time the request was granted. At an expense of \$13,000, with much labor and materials furnished by members of the parish, the present school was erected. Debt on the structure was cleared by the time it was ready for classes in September, 1909.

The following Sisters of Charity of Nazareth have held the superiorship of St. Jerome since the beginning of their charge:

Sister Samuella, who with two others reopened St. Jerome after the Franciscans relinquished their charge.

Sister Lazarilla, superior at the time of the opening of the present school.

Sister Mary Josepha—1911-1915.

Sister Mary Claver, in charge during World War I.

Sister Agnes Patricia, who for twenty-three years was missioned at Fancy Farm as a primary teacher and superior for one term of six years.

Sister Mary Martnia and Sister Mary Bathildes, both superiors here during the depression.

Sister Helen Frances, enshrined in the hearts of all who knew her.

Sister Mary Carmelia, present Superior, who already claims the love and esteem of the people of Fancy Farm.

The crowning glory of St. Jerome's School as well as of the parish are her many former pupils who have devoted themselves to the religious life.

In the priesthood she claims: Rev. Francis M. Burch, Rev. Paul Durbin, Rev. Hildebrand Elliott, Rev. Rudolph Carrico, Rev. Thomas M. Hayden, Rev. William Burch.

In the brotherhood: Otis Elder, Brother Dominic.

More than fifty young ladies in recent years have entered the Nazareth sisterhood.

Close on to fifty others have entered other orders, to mention: Mt. St. Joseph's Convent, Davies County, Mt. Clare, Clinton, Iowa, the Holy Cross Sisters of Notre Dame, Indiana, and others.

In 1913 and 1914 Father Haeseley and his assistant were occupied with the building of the St. Denis Church named above.

Rev. Albert J. Thompson was appointed assistant in 1915. With the coming of World War I, he volunteered his services in the U. S. Army. This left the whole burden of St. Jerome and the missions on Father Haeseley who already was fast becoming enfeebled by age.

In April 1920, a fire, originating in the church, damaged the interior to the extent as to necessitate a complete renovation and decoration. To see this huge task through, Father Haeseley remained at Fancy Farm nearly a year longer than he had intended.

Resigning the pastorate November 20, 1920, he was given the chaplaincy of St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville. His death occurred there October 19, 1926. His remains were interred in St. Louis Cemetery, Louisville.

He was succeeded at Fancy Farm by his assistant, Rev. Albert J. Thompson who had returned from France to his former post, July, 1919.

Father Thompson had as assistant erected the parochial schools at St. Charles and St. Denis. In 1923 as pastor of St. Jerome, he directed the exterior renovation of the church. About 1929 a plot of ground was purchased enlarging the school premises. In 1931 the present boys' playground was improved and reconstructed. In 1933, due to the effects of the Depression, it became necessary to ask state aid for the school. Through the efforts of Father Thompson, this was obtained and the people of St. Jerome thereby relieved for the time being of the financial burden of the school.

Father Thompson's pastorate was not marked by any great material advancement, but he certainly had the spiritual interests of his people at heart. It has been said, "He stood at his post during one of the most trying times in the history of our country, preaching to the exclusion of all other interests, Christ and Him crucified."

He left Fancy Farm in February, 1935, and took up his charge as pastor of St. Stephen Church, Owensboro. For the past four or five years he has been pastor of St. Francis De Sales, Paducah.

The present pastor, Father Russell, aforementioned took charge of the parish, March 1, 1935. The present assistant pastor is the Rev. Benedict F. Huff, who devotes most of his time to care of the missions of St. Charles and St. Denis.

During these eight years, he has completely lost himself in service to his people. His first care was the spiritual advancement of his charges. He organized societies: The Holy Name, Altar Society, Sodality of Our Lady and Children's Holy Childhood Society, all conducive to the spiritual benefits of members. The material side has not been overlooked. Large debts have been completely cancelled and the church renovated both exteriorly and interiorly at an expense of about twenty thousand dollars. The convent building and school have each been repaired and improved.

Father Russell plans to build an auditorium and classrooms to supplement the now crowded school. The St. Jerome School has under the pastorate of Father Russell become consolidated. The Pirtle, Wrights, Richardson, Salem schools of Graves County and the Redix school of Carlisle have of recent years been merged with St. Jerome's; the people of those districts so desiring this change.

OUR BOYS IN THE SERVICE

Father Russell's pastorate here will ever be remembered as of World War II. Over one hundred and fifty names are inscribed on the Honor Roll in St. Jerome's Church. They are of young men of the parish who have been called and have volunteered their services to their country in the present war. To date, June, 1944, one gold star, in memory of Thomas Merritt Willett, has been placed on our service flag.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

Notre Dame Academy, Covington, has been functioning as an educational institution since 1876. In 1875 the Sisters of Notre Dame purchased a lot upon which was erected a four-story building. Solemn dedication took place July 26, 1876. In September classes were opened for grade and high school students, with music and needlecraft as private courses.

Within a short time, it was necessary to enlarge the building by the addition of east and west wings, and by adding another story to the entire structure. In 1901 a new chapel building was erected. An adjoining residence was purchased in 1921, and converted into a music studio.

From an enrollment of sixty pupils, including grades and high school, the registration steadily increased. In 1937, the elementary grade department was discontinued in order to devote the entire building to high school classes. The present enrollment, in 1943, is three hundred and eighty girls.

Notre Dame Academy was accredited by the State in 1923 and received an "A" rating, which has been maintained to the present. In 1924, Notre Dame Academy became a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and has remained a fully accredited high school.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LA SALETTE

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

It was 1856, and leap year. More than that it was February twenty-ninth, when at Nazareth, Kentucky, the Council of the Sisters of Charity met in special session to make final deliberations on what was at the period of history, a momentous venture, a new colony of Sisters would be sent out to found a school in the Northern Kentucky diocese of Covington.

Covington, originally known as "The Point" because of its location at the confluence of the Ohio and Licking Rivers, had long outgrown its status of a mere trading post in the wilderness, and was fast becoming a flourishing industrial settlement. It counted in its population a goodly number of German and Irish immigrants eager to establish homes in America, the "Land of Promise," and to give, in full reciprocation, all their youthful vigor and enthusiasm to the beloved land of their adoption.

In testimony of the religious spirit of its growing population, Covington was a city of churches. As early as 1833, it had been made the center of the newly formed Northern Kentucky diocese with Most Reverend George Augustine Carrell, its first bishop. This saintly prelate immediately interested himself in the spiritual and material welfare of the people. Quite naturally, he felt the training of the young was his serious obligation and he insisted that no matter at what sacrifice schools must be built and a Christian education provided.

Animated by this spirit, Bishop Carrell, in 1855, petitioned Nazareth that the Sisters "take charge of a pay and poor school in Covington." The terse minutes for the Council meeting merely record the resolution together with the names of Sister Clare Gardiner, who was appointed superior, and her five assistants, two of whom were to teach in the "poor" school and the others at the "pay school."

The *Cincinnati Commercial* gave publicity to the event and after eulogizing the work of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, went on to say, "The charitable services of these Ladies will find a proper field in the growing and industrial population of their new charge." The *Cincinnati Telegraph and Advocate* in its issue of January 26, 1856, quaintly and "respectfully solicits the kind countenance and aid of the benevolent public of the sister cities" toward furnishing the house and school for the Sisters. The generous response to the appeal was evidence of the esteem and welcome accorded the newcomers.

The new school was established in a small two-story brick house on "The Commons," the present site at Seventh and Greenup Streets. At the request of Bishop Carrell, it was given the title of Academy of Our Lady of La Salette after the famous French shrine where the Blessed Virgin had appeared in 1840. Classes were organized immediately and sixteen families were registered as patrons. The average tuition was one dollar a month, often paid "in kind." The next year the enrollment had more than doubled itself.

Interesting are the entries in the carefully kept records of those early days: "Mr. John Handlon donates a box of candles . . . often keeps the little community in milk, butter, and eggs all month." "Mr. Murray donates vinegar." Five pair of shoes are invoiced at a total of \$5.50; a barrel of sugar is purchased for \$14.90; even the opening of a barrel of flour is recorded as an event of importance.

In short time the little six room school and convent, with its clean whitewashed interior, had become far from adequate. There was the added disadvantage that the Sisters did not own even the ground on which the school was located, and it was not until 1886 that this was secured. Plans for a new building had long been in the making and now the cornerstone was finally laid for what was then the latest in school buildings. Immediately the number of pupils so increased that additional teachers had to be provided. By 1903, expansion again was necessary. A third story was added to the school and a permanent convent at last supplied for the Sisters.

The story of La Salette is akin to that of other pioneers in the field of education. The unbounded trust in Divine Providence instilled by Saint Vincent de Paul in his first Daughters of Charity and received as a precious heritage by the Sisters of Charity in the New World, gave them dauntless courage in the face of every obstacle; love of

God and of neighbor prompted whole-hearted response to every call for self-sacrifice. Truly did the Sisters live their motto, "The charity of Christ urges us!"

But the history of La Salette would be incomplete were not some mention made of those admirable women, administrators and teachers, whose influence has left a distinctive impress on the school's aims and quality of instruction, for, under the Providence of God, it is to their ability, generosity, and self-sacrifice that the institution owes its growth and opportunity for service. Notable among them are: Sister Clare Gardiner, the pioneer superior; Mother Helena Tormey and Mother Cleophas Mills, both of whom later became Superior General at Nazareth; and Sister Lauretta Meagher, who was the last living Civil War nurse and whose life would make rich copy for the biographer. It was she who directed the school during a period of over thirty years, from 1879 to 1912.

La Salette, in the century of rapid and manifold changes in education has kept abreast of each advance; yet, conservatively, she has clung to the permanent in ideals and principles. The weighted curriculum of earlier days offers an interesting comparison to the present clearly organized courses of studies, classical, commercial, and homemaking, each of which is supplemented by speech; music, instrumental and vocal; and physical education.

In 1920, La Salette merited affiliation with the Catholic University of America; in 1923, the school was accredited by the State of Kentucky; and, in 1930, by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

We have seen how in rapid stages, the Academy outgrew its humble foundations. In 1939 came the crowning achievement when the modern fireproof high school was completed. It contains all that is latest and best in classrooms, library, science and homemaking laboratories, gymnasium-auditorium, lunchroom, and recreation hall.

For close upon a century, La Salette has served the community of Covington in the field of education. In times of public distress, she has hastened at the call of charity to relieve the suffering and the afflicted. But it is not in this, nor is it in her exceptional educational opportunities that she takes just pride; rather her joy is in the fruit of her labor, the sterling young women who, through the years, have confidently gone forth from her prepared to occupy intelligently and with becoming grace an honorable place in Christian society, be that place the professions, business, or woman's grandest career, the home.

ACADEMY NOTRE DAME OF PROVIDENCE

Academy Notre Dame of Providence, a five-story brick edifice in Renaissance style, was erected at Sixth and Linden Avenues, Newport, Kentucky, by the Sisters of Divine Providence in September, 1903. The Academy was established with the approval of the Right Reverend Camillus Paul Maes, D.D., then Bishop of Covington, who recognized both the desirability of such a select educational institution in the newly opened residential district of eastern Newport and the inadequacy of the quarters of the original school begun in 1899 at Mount Saint Martin's Convent, Newport, the first home of the Sisters of Divine Providence in America.

Academy Notre Dame of Providence was built with vision. It is spacious and surrounded with grounds laid out into park, lawns, and playground. From the beginning it was equipped far in advance of the times. It has a chapel, an extensive reference and a fiction library, chemistry laboratories, museum, specialized commercial, domestic science, dress-making, and fancy-work departments, an art department and a music department, a large study hall, capacious recreation halls, cafeteria, and an excellent auditorium with stage and balcony.

It opened as a day school in September, 1903 with an enrollment on the first day of one hundred pupils, the number increasing thereafter year by year. The purpose of the Academy, as the early prospectus states, is "to provide for girls and young women a solid, practical, and Christian education and to develop in them that simplicity of manner and delicacy of feeling characteristic of noble Christian womanhood." Boys were admitted to the grades, however; and difference of religion was no obstacle to entrance, attendance at classes in religion not being exacted of non-Catholic students. The academic or high-school department offered then as now four courses: the Classical, the Scientific, the English, and the Commercial, the last now being limited to elective classes. Modern languages were specially cultivated from the elementary grades throughout the academic classes with the particular advantage of native teachers. There were also a literary post-graduate course and a course in elocution. The Academy is authorized to confer diplomas in music and elocution as well as in the academic field.

Since October, 1905, Academy Notre Dame of Providence has been affiliated with the University of Kentucky at Lexington. James K. Patterson, then the distinguished and learned president of the University of Kentucky, made the final inspection in person. At the close of his visit he remarked: "When I see all this, it almost makes me regret that I cannot go back forty years and begin all over again." In 1914 the Academy was also affiliated with the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C.

In September, 1929, the scholarly Bishop of Covington, the late Most Reverend Francis W. Howard, D.D., selected Academy Notre Dame of Providence as the Central Catholic High School of Campbell County. The classes expanded so extensively as a result that in June, 1934, the grade school was discontinued. The enrollment at the present date, January, 1945, numbers 250 young girls who come from the various diocesan and private grade schools in the vicinity. As Central Catholic High School the Academy retains its title, Academy Notre Dame of Providence; it remains an institution of the Sisters of Divine Providence whose members constitute its faculty.

THE SISTERS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE OF KENTUCKY

The Sisters of Divine Providence are the youngest of the communities of religious women in Kentucky, the Congregation having made its American foundation at Newport, Kentucky in the Diocese of Covington, in August, 1889. In 1888 the Right Reverend Camillus Paul Maes, third bishop of Covington, Kentucky, in quest of teachers, visited the Mother House of the Congregation of Divine Providence at St. Jean de Bassel, Moselle, a flourishing educational institution founded in France in 1762 by the Venerable John Martin Moye, the cause of whose beatification is now at Rome. The request of Bishop Maes fulfilled the hopes of Reverend Mother Anna (d. 1908) that the Sisters participate in the education of American youth and form a province of the Congregation in the United States of America. The next year (1899) accordingly, found in Covington, Kentucky, the three pioneers of the American foundation.

By October, 1899, these three, under the direction of Bishop Maes, purchased and were established in the historic Colonel Jones mansion, crowning a hill on the outskirts of Newport, Kentucky. Mt. St. Martin's, as the house and hill were soon designated, became the first American Mother House, convent, and novitiate of the Congregation. There in November of that same year the first school, Mt. St. Martin's Academy, was opened in what was originally the capacious carriage house. In the following March the Sisters, whose number had been increased by other Sisters from the Mother House in France, accepted their first parochial school.

In August, 1903, the new Academy Notre Dame of Providence, at East Sixth and

Linden Avenue, Newport, Kentucky, was dedicated. Superseding Mt. St. Martin's Academy, it was an instant success. It carried a full college preparatory course as well as a commercial course, and specialized in music, the arts, and domestic science. In 1934 the Academy closed its elementary and grammar school grades to become, under the patronage of His Excellency, the Most Reverend Francis W. Howard, D.D., Bishop of Covington, the Central High School for Catholic Girls in Campbell County. Academy Notre Dame of Providence was affiliated with the University of Kentucky in October, 1905, and with the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., in 1915.

St. Anne Convent, the present Mother House and novitiate of the Congregation in the United States, was completed in 1919 at Melbourne, Kentucky, about eight miles from Newport. St. Anne's was erected on a splendid piece of property of 187 acres, the generous gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter O'Shaughnessy of Newport, Kentucky. The training school of the Sisters was transferred here from Mt. St. Martin's; a house for aged and infirm was built, and in 1931 the magnificent Sacred Heart Chapel was erected.

Recruited by American girls and assisted by additional numbers from abroad, from the very first year in America the Sisters of Divine Providence assumed charge of parish schools in Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Rhode Island, and Maryland. Besides Academy Notre Dame of Providence, they opened other select academies and private and parochial high schools. They undertook homes for the aged in Baltimore, Maryland, and at Staten Island; they have an Infant Asylum at Providence, Rhode Island, a home for working girls at Mt. St. Martin's, Newport, Kentucky, and for French immigrant girls in New York City.

Since 1890 they have participated in the Kentucky Mountain Mission work begun by Bishop Maes and zealously promoted by the Most Reverend Francis W. Howard, D.D., Bishop of Covington. In 1915 the Sisters of Divine Providence opened a substantial and beautiful academy and boarding school, St. Camillus Academy, at Corbin, Kentucky, in the heart of the mountainous district. In August, 1920, they opened St. Agatha Academy and boarding school at Winchester, Kentucky.

In 1928 under the auspices of the Most Reverend Francis W. Howard, the Sisters of Divine Providence, with the other teaching communities of the Diocese of Covington, founded Villa Madonna College at Covington, Kentucky. The College is a senior liberal arts college, conferring the A.B. degree and also having a department of teacher training equipping the student for state certification in elementary or secondary school teaching.

This year, September, 1943, the Sisters of Divine Providence are staffing two parochial schools for negroes in the Diocese of Covington.

THE URSULINES OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Of the many Convents of Ursulines in the United States, the largest independent House is that which has its Motherhouse and Novitiate in Louisville, Kentucky.

The Ursuline Order was founded by Saint Angela Merici in 1535 in Brescia, Italy, when it spread to Milan, Lyons, Paris, Wuertzburg, Straubing, and thence to Louisville. In 1858, the Most Reverend Martin John Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, through the agency of the Reverend Leander Streber, O.F.M., applied for Ursulines at Straubing, Bavaria, to take charge of the newly-established parochial school of St. Martin. In answer to the call, three nuns left Straubing on September 13, 1858, took passage on the steamer "Ariel" (which twice barely escaped destruction—once from an explosion, and once from being struck by a Turkish man-of-war) landing in New York in late October and arriving in Louisville on October 31, 1858. The Superior of the

little band was Mother Mary Salesia Reitmeier, and her companions were Sister Mary Pia and Sister Mary Miximilian.

On arriving in Louisville, the nuns were domiciled in a small, miserable frame house consisting of two rooms and a garret, situated near St. Martin School on what is now Shelby and Chestnut Street. In November they opened classes in St. Martin's parish school with an enrollment of fifty pupils. During the long winter that followed, the nuns suffered loneliness, heartache, and even want, but these heroic souls never looked back. Their days were filled with works of mercy and their nights recorded long hours spent in mastering the English language.

The principal end and aim of Ursulines being the education of young girls, Mother Salesia decided to enlarge her sphere of activity by establishing a boarding school where girls might receive both an elementary and high school education. Accordingly a two-story brick building of about twenty rooms was built in 1859, which was to serve as a convent for the Sisters and a temporary residence for boarders. It was called the "Ursuline Convent of the Immaculate Conception." Six little boarders entered, and Mother Pia was named Directress. Three more nuns came over from Straubing to assist.

Early in 1860 a novitiate was opened, and the first American girl to enter was Miss Cecelia Schweri, later known as Sister Mary Leandra. She was joined by three young ladies from Straubing and another American girl, and on September 8th, these five young ladies received the habit of the Ursulines. The little Community now numbered eleven. In order to give the girls who finished St. Martin's parochial school an opportunity of higher education, day pupils were now admitted to the Academy. Quarters again became too small, and a dormitory and refectory were added for the boarders.

Ursuline Academy of the Immaculate Conception was well on its way when the Civil War broke out. In 1862, food was scarce and expensive, the price of fuel rose, and the Sisters were in great distress. Then Louisville was threatened with bombardment, which caused such terror that the parents took their children home, and the boarding school had to be closed. However, after a few weeks the danger passed and the pupils returned.

When classes were resumed in September, 1863, boarders in great numbers enrolled in the Academy, and the school from that time on continued to flourish. By an Act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, on January 12, 1864, the Academy was incorporated under the title of "Ursuline Society and Academy of Education," and was empowered to confer the "usual academic degrees of a literary educational institution." At the graduation exercises which took place in 1867, the first graduate of Ursuline Academy, Miss Anna Kotter, received her crown and diploma. There were 125 pupils in the Academy during this year.

In 1867 the cornerstone of the present Chapel of the Immaculate Conception was laid, but on account of bad weather the work had to be discontinued during the winter. In the spring of 1868 the work was resumed. The walls had been completed and the gable finished, when the cable fastened to the second beam gave way. The beam fell backward and shattered the gable and the wall to a depth of about fifteen feet above the ground; both side walls were badly damaged. After six weeks the debris was cleared away and the rebuilding of the walls was begun. The chapel was completed and dedicated on December 26, 1868. As a result of the shock sustained when the walls of the chapel fell, Mother Salesia became seriously ill and died on June 25, 1868. With her passing a great and remarkable life was ended—a life whose fine, true, and elevated character impressed itself upon all with whom she came in contact. At the death of the Foundress, the Community numbered thirty professed Sisters, six Novices and five Postulants; and the nuns were conducting, besides the Academy, four parochial

schools—St. Martin's, St. Mary's, and St. Joseph's in Louisville, and Corpus Christi School in Newport, Kentucky.

Mother Salesia was succeeded by Mother Martina Nichlas, a woman of rare ability, whose administration, covering a period of thirteen years, was principally noted for the extension of the Order, in and out of the State, in parochial school work. During this period St. Peter's School and St. Vincent dePaul's School in Louisville, Sts. Peter and Paul School in Cumberland, Maryland, and fifteen other small schools in Indiana and Illinois were placed in charge of the Community. Later some of these schools were transferred to other Orders.

On August 14, 1874, at the invitation of the Reverend Paul J. Volk of Daviess County, Kentucky, five nuns were sent to the Green River Hills of Southwestern Kentucky, fifteen miles from Owensboro, to open an academy for girls. On their arrival they found a house not yet plastered, with no doors in the second floor, and no furniture. Undismayed by hardship and the direst poverty, the nuns set to work, and as soon as the house was completed and the most necessary furnishings procured, they announced the opening of school. Five pupils enrolled at the beginning of the first year; eleven at the beginning of the second year; and from year to year the number increased. In 1880 the Charter of Incorporation was obtained, and Mount St. Joseph Ursuline Academy was beginning an era of expansion. A novitiate was opened in 1895, and many young women from the neighboring counties entered to swell the ranks of the Sisterhood; and in 1912 Mount St. Joseph became an independent Ursuline Motherhouse.

In 1876 a plot of about thirty-two acres of land, beautifully located on what is now Lexington Road, was purchased with a view of establishing a boarding school in the country. Four Sisters moved into the small brick house which stood on the farm, and on October 4, 1877, they opened school. Five children came the first day; eight days later there were seventeen, and by Christmas the number had increased to seventy-two. This was the beginning of Sacred Heart Academy. The first pupils were day pupils who came from the vicinity, but after two years boarders only were accepted. It functioned as a boarding school until 1916, when day pupils were again admitted.

In 1887 the Ursuline Convent on Chestnut Street was no longer spacious enough to accommodate the nuns, day pupils, and boarders; hence the boarders were transferred to Sacred Heart Academy, and Ursuline Academy became exclusively a day school.

In 1888 the first Commencement of the Sacred Heart Academy was held on June 26. Miss Sabina Orrick of Canton, Mississippi was the first graduate. In 1889, to accommodate the increased number of boarders, an addition was built to the original structure.

In September, 1894, the novitiate was transferred from the Motherhouse on Chestnut Street to Sacred Heart Academy, as living in the country was more conducive to the health of the young Sisters.

On December 28, 1897, sixteen nuns took charge of St. Joseph's Orphanage. There were 122 children to be cared for at the time.

In 1900 the old convent on Chestnut Street was replaced by a new building which was used as the Motherhouse until 1917. It was then given over to the exclusive use of Ursuline Academy, and the Motherhouse transferred to the present site on Lexington Road. Today Ursuline Academy stands as an historic witness of Ursuline missionary zeal, the fruitfulness of which is still evident in the educational aims and methods of the institution.

The continuous growth of Sacred Heart Academy on Lexington Road called for new buildings, and in 1903 the cornerstone of a large three-story edifice was laid,

and in May, 1904 it was dedicated. It was destroyed by fire in 1918. For a period of six years one wing of the new Motherhouse (which had been completed and dedicated the previous year) was taken over by the Academy and used until in May, 1926 the new Academy was ready for occupancy.

In the interval another building was erected, St. Ursula Hall, containing an auditorium, gymnasium, and class rooms, and in 1921, the Sacred Heart Junior College and Normal School opened, principally to provide an opportunity for higher education and professional training for the young members of the Community. Provision was also made for observation and practice teaching in the Model School, which offers young teachers in training an opportunity to prepare for the work of the Institute under the direct supervision of critic teachers. The latest building erected on the campus is Brescia Hall, the science building, the first unit of a college building project.

In 1938 Ursuline College, a Liberal Arts Senior College for the higher education of women, in which vocational training is not disregarded, absorbed and superseded the Junior College. The College is affiliated with the Catholic University of America, and is approved by or has membership in the National Catholic Educational Association, Kentucky Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the American Association of Colleges, the Association of Southern Colleges for Women, the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, the Catholic Literary Association, and has filed application for membership as a senior college in the Southern Association of Colleges, while retaining the Junior college membership held since 1933. The College is fully recognized by the State Department of Education and is empowered to issue Teachers' Certificates on both elementary and secondary level.

As the years passed and the Community grew in numbers, new schools were opened in the various States. At present the Community numbers 467 professed nuns, 15 novices, and 8 postulants, and is in charge of the following schools; with a total enrollment of a little more than eleven thousand pupils:

St. Martin's School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1858; St. Joseph's School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1867; St. Peter's School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1868; Sts. Peter and Paul School, Cumberland, Maryland, since 1870; St. Mary's School, Madison, Indiana, since 1871; St. Vincent de Paul's School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1881; St. Boniface School, Evansville, Indiana, since 1881; Holy Trinity School, St. Matthews, Kentucky, since 1883; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1897; St. Boniface School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1898; St. Anthony School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1899; St. George School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1899; St. Helen's School, Shively, Kentucky, since 1902; St. Mary's School, Cumberland, Maryland, since 1903; St. Elizabeth's School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1906; St. Leo's School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1906; St. Therese School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1907; St. Ann's School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1907; St. Peter Claver Colored School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1908; St. Francis Assisi School, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1911; St. Augustine's School, New Straitsville, Ohio, since 1915; St. Francis de Sales School, Morgantown, West Virginia, since 1915; Sacred Heart School, Conemaugh, Pennsylvania, since 1915; St. Patrick School, Sidney, Nebraska, since 1916; St. Patrick School, North Platte, Nebraska, since 1916; Blessed Sacrament School, Omaha, Nebraska, since 1920; St. Michael School, Madison, Indiana, since 1922; St. Rita School, Okolona, Kentucky, since 1928; St. Peter's School, Columbia, South Carolina, since 1936; St. Joseph's School, O'Connor, Nebraska, since 1937; School of the Holy Spirit, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1937.

High Schools and Academies:

Ursuline Academy, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1859; Ursuline Academy, Cumber-

land, Maryland, since 1891; Sacred Heart Academy, Louisville, Kentucky, since 1877; St. Francis de Sales High School, Morgantown, West Virginia, since 1916; St. Patrick's Academy, Sidney, Nebraska, since 1916; St. Patrick's High School, North Platte, Nebraska, since 1916; Ursuline High School, Columbia, South Carolina, since 1937; St. Joseph's Academy, O'Connor, Nebraska, since 1937.

Senior College:

Ursuline College, since 1938.

ST. CATHERINE ACADEMY, LEXINGTON

Among the Religious of the West, the name of Mother Catherine Spalding must long stand pre-eminent. She was endowed with attributes of mind that fitted her beyond others for leadership. In purpose she was straightforward. She was conciliatory in speech and manner. She discovered quickly and acted promptly. She sympathized deeply with poverty and suffering and it was the comfort of her life to be able to relieve the one and assuage the other. It is impossible that one in her position, so qualified, should not be able to command willing support. This she did from the beginning to the end of her career. She lived to see the unpromising seedling she had helped to plant, and to which her tender care was given at every stage of its growth, lifting its branches in the free air of heaven and scattering its fruits broadcast for the refreshment of the multitudes.

Catherine Spalding was born in Maryland, December 23, 1793. She and her sister, Ann, having early lost their parents, were cared for by their aunt, Mrs. Thomas Elder, of the Cox Creek settlement. At the age of nineteen, she left her comfortable home to become the companion of the two young women who had preceded her to Nazareth, with the avowed purpose of devoting themselves to the Religious life and its unselfish pursuits. By the suffrages of her associates, she was placed at the head of the community for eight terms of three years each.

In April, 1823, Mother Catherine, having been replaced at the Mother House by Mother Agnes Higdon, went with three other sisters to White Sulphur, Scott County, to establish a school on a farm given for that purpose by Mr. James Gough. This gift was made on condition that the donor should receive a small annuity during the remainder of his life. The transaction really amounted to a purchase as Mr. Gough lived a long time and the annuity was paid to the last.

The house was named St. Catherine's in honor of Mother Catherine's patroness, St. Catherine of Siena, in compliance with the desires of Bishop Flaget and Bishop David. By a coincidence the Nazarenes started for their new field of labor on the feast of St. Catherine of Siena. These sisters carried with them a letter from Bishop Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown, to Father Chabrat of White Sulphur.

The little colony in Scott County met with many hardships. The sisters used to tell of many trying circumstances connected with this hard and seemingly fruitless mission. Journeys back and forth to Nazareth had to be made on horseback or in a private carriage. It took about three days to make this trip; the nights were spent in farmhouses on the way. They never failed to take advantage of the hospitality of Mrs. Bostows, an English lady living at Frankfort. She had two daughters who were educated at Nazareth and she was always glad to harbor the sisters when they passed through Kentucky's Capitol.

The school at White Sulphur was never very prosperous; the congregation was scattered, the pupils few; hence it was decided to move the school to a more propitious location. The farm in Scott County was sold and the proceeds helped to purchase property on Limestone Street, in Lexington, eighteen miles distant. Thus after the first decade

of the history of St. Catherine's had been told at White Sulphur, the sisters, acting under the guidance of Father Reynolds, Nazareth's new Ecclesiastical Superior, took up work in the new field November 28, 1833.

Sister Ann Spalding, the youngest sister of Mother Catherine, was at that time in charge of the school. Sisters Seraphine, Clementia, Pelagia, Christine and Claudia labored with her.

The Lexington property was conveyed by deed dated May 4, 1834, from James Logue to the Rt. Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, in favor of Nazareth Literary and Benevolent Institution. It extended from Limestone Street to Walnut, having a depth of six hundred feet and frontage of one hundred and twenty feet, and costs four thousand dollars. On the Limestone side there was a small frame house opening on the street. Back of it was Mr. Logue's residence, the first brick house in Lexington. There were four rooms above and four below. The rooms on the first floor were utilized as parlor, music room, girls' refectory and sisters' refectory; the last named served also as community room. On the second floor a room was fitted out as a chapel and used until Saint Peter's Church was built. The other rooms were dormitories. Soon after the sisters' arrival, the frame building at the front was moved to the rear and a brick house was repaired and enlarged for the class rooms.

All the buildings on the new property were in a delapidated condition, and it took time, labor and expense to put the whole in a becoming state. The sisters thought the tribulations of Scott County were to be renewed, but their fears were unfounded, and their school was immediately patronized. Lexington was then growing rapidly; railroads and other improvements were a means of greatly increasing the population of the sparsely settled city.

In 1837 the sisters allowed St. Peter's Church to be built on a portion of their lot. Rev. E. McMahon, pastor at the time, supervised its erection. Then Father McMahon bought the Walnut Street end of the sisters' property for one thousand dollars. On it was a two-story brick house which was the priest's residence until St. Paul's Church was built. This house became the girls' parochial school after it had been purchased back by Nazareth from Father Becker on the sixth day of November, 1866. This old school had been built partly from the brick which once composed of the old Catholic Chapel in which the celebrated Father Baden officiated for so many years.

A remarkable incident took place at St. Peter's Church on Sunday, August 13, 1854. Just a few minutes after the congregation had retired from the building, the entire ceiling fell to the floor beneath, flattening everything to its level, with the single exception of a statue of Our Lady. This statue was later enshrined on the Academy grounds.

On the 16th of August, 1845, Nazareth gave permission to build. Sister Ann Spalding was still in charge of St. Catherine's and superintended the work. It was not completed when she died, May 15, 1848, and Sister Isabella Drury, who replaced her the following August, saw it finished.

The death of Sister Ann, who for fifteen years had been the guiding spirit of St. Catherine's was tragic. In those days the sisters had some women slaves working about the house. Sister Ann unwittingly offended one of these slaves and was poisoned by her. The fatal dose was administered by mixing poison with some seemingly fine butter milk. Sister Ann died very suddenly and by some accident it was discovered that she had been poisoned. The sisters had the young slave sent south, but had nothing further done to her.

Sister Ann was buried in the old Catholic graveyard on Winchester Street, now

Third Street, but the remains were afterward removed to our beloved "God's Acre" at Nazareth.

Among the pioneers, Sister Ellen O'Connell deserves a distinguished place. After holding many important offices at Nazareth, she was transferred to St. Catherine's where she accomplished much in a few years, and where she died in 1841.

St. Catherine's has experienced seasons of depression and of prosperity. Her early years were marked with trials of various kinds, not the least of which was her struggle with prejudice; but Providence took care of her and raised up chivalrous men who nobly defended her cause. Their sentiments are voiced in an editorial of the time which says: "There is nothing more calculated to raise us to an eminence than nurseries of learning of this kind. Many of my acquaintances have been under the sisters' tutelage; and I have found the sisters affable, agreeable, intelligent, polite, though quite plain, unassuming and unaffected in their dress and manner."

The work begun by Mother Catherine and Sister Ann was continued by worthy successors—Mother Frances, Sister Isabella, Sister Gabriella and Sister Mary. In 1864 Sister Lucy was placed in charge. This proved an event of importance not only to St. Catherine's, but to the people of Lexington as well.

Just before her arrival, a destructive fire burned the whole third story of the academy and damaged much of the second. The building was saved from utter destruction by the bravery of the fire department and the prompt and kind assistance of the men of Lexington. Sister Lucy's first labor at St. Catherine's was to repair the damage as soon as possible. The sisters had been given shelter in the homes of kind friends, but soon returned to resume their school work. This siege of hardship was followed by a period of prosperity—the number of students increased steadily and St. Catherine's soon reached a high degree of efficiency.

On May 18, 1874, Sister Lucy left St. Catherine's for the new Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital in Louisville. The duties of superior were then assumed by Sister Cleophas who had spent the first fourteen years of her religious life as music teacher at St. Catherine's. Sister Lucy's absence was of short duration, for in a few years she was again at St. Catherine's.

The commodious music hall and auditorium, which stands in the rear of the academy, may be justly styled a monument to the memory of Sister Lucy. The last two years of her life were spent in planning and erecting this building. Sister Lucy died suddenly May 11, 1892, before she saw the first commencement exercises in the new Saints Mary and Joseph Hall.

Many remember with affectionate gratitude the noble self-sacrificing character of Sister Lucy and many owe to her not only their accomplishments in education, but also their training in character and manners. Sister Lucy did much for the moral uplift and mental advancement of the pupils of Catherine's. She was not only capable and accomplished, but pious and solidly learned. During her twenty-eight years at St. Catherine's the institution prospered materially as well as intellectually, and even today her name is a household word in many non-Catholic as well as Catholic homes of the city.

Mother Cleophas was a second time Sister Lucy's successor, having been at Nazareth in the meantime filling the office of Mother Superior. After five years she was recalled to Nazareth to resume the duties of Mother Superior. It is to good Mother Cleophas that we owe the privilege of having our dear Lord in the house with us. She had the parlor transformed into a chapel, calling it Saint Lucy's after the patron saint of the late beloved superior.

Reluctant as Religious are to receive any publicity, certain ones have, by long service,

become indented with certain schools. A sketch of St. Catherine's would hardly be complete without mention of some individuals who have given the best years of their lives to its upbuilding and maintenance. Prominent among these are Sister Lauretta, Sister Miriam, Sister Johanna, Sister Salesia, Sister Wilhelmina, Sister Christine, Sister Agnita and Sister Alma. The last named has spent her entire Religious life in Lexington and her diligence in the office of Sacristan has become almost proverbial. Sisters Francina, Ambrosia, and Wilhelmina taught at St. John's Parochial School. Sister Anita came to St. Catherine's in 1872. Such a true mother was she to the little ones under her care that a whole lifetime has not been able to obliterate her memory from those whose early years she trained. After nearly twenty years the voice of obedience called her to other fields. Some one asked her on the morning of her departure, "Sister, have you had your breakfast?" "I really do not know," was her forced reply. Indeed her bodily needs were all forgotten in her deep grief of heart.

Saint Paul's Parochial School, adjoining Saint Paul's Church, was for the boys of the parish and was taught by lay teachers. These except a professor for the older boys, were replaced in September, 1887, by Sisters Mercedes, Hilda and Geraldine. Thus the number of Sisters at Catherine's was increased to fifteen, and in the year 1888, to seventeen, by opening a school on Jefferson Street for the colored children, Saint Peter Claver's School. Sister Ambrosia was in charge of this school, assisted by Sister Mary dePazzi. For more than twenty-five years Sister Ambrosia labored among the colored people of Lexington. She effected much good. Among those whose influence at St. Catherine's will be felt for many a day is Sister Mary George, who is still in charge of the primary department, after thirty-five years of service. The names of Sisters Kostka, Susanna and Mechtildes also will long be remembered. To the interest and activity of Sister Salesia and Sister Mary Benita is due the establishment of the Alumnae.

St. Peter's Parochial School was opened in 1915 with three Sisters and a lay teacher. During its short existence it has prospered and each year has increased its attendance and efficiency.

For the last quarter of the century affairs at St. Catherine's have been directed by Sister Ligouri, Sister Mary Vincent, Sister Evangelista, Sister Teresina, Sister Imelda and Sister Constance. Under the guidance of these superiors many improvements have been made.

In 1895, Nazareth granted St. Catherine's the privilege of conferring high school diplomas, recognized by the State. In 1918 the academy was affiliated with the State University of Kentucky. Standardized methods, up-to-date equipment and carefully planned school rooms have enabled St. Catherine's to keep pace with the times.

Among her loyal friends the academy gratefully numbers Major Falconer, who, during many years so generously rendered valuable aid to the growing institution. An honored guest at the commencements since '64, he has lent material as well as moral support to these exercises by sending a decorator each year to help to beautify the hall and stage whence St. Catherine's daughters entered Life's school.

St. Catherine's also owes a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. R. C. Falconer, who has, for over a quarter of a century, given his professional services, not only gratuitously but unsparingly, promptly responding to every call, whether by day or night, that might be requested.

Since education is the battlefield of the present day, Saint Catherine's Academy continues its untiring work in this battlefield. It is the objective of this institution to turn out pupils with some self knowledge, some energy and some purpose.

The preparation and development of the faculty receives first consideration. Ex-

cellent specialized courses are offered. The Academy is affiliated with the State University and is a member of the Southern Association with an "A" rating.

To perfect discipline of mind and the power of steady application, material expansion is now going on. Improvements in painting, heating, ventilation, lighting have received special attention. Large, airy rooms are being annexed in the rear providing a desirable location for a recreation hall, chemistry laboratory, class and music room.

The Music Department is second to none. Saint Catherine's Orchestra is widely known; music students have received recognition by partaking in the McDowell Club programs. The gratifying results of the various musical contests at the University, in violin, harp, piano and wind instruments, as well as the high rating received in Vocal and Glee Club selections assures the general public that S. C. A's success is an end proposed and attained.

In order to improve speaking abilities, as well as to give poise and confidence, Speech Classes are daily conducted. Competitions in Oratory and Debates are gratifying, besides giving to the students something completed or accomplished in the best sense.

Saint Catherine's Cafeteria is an asset to the Institution as has been verified by Government inspectors. Hot dinners are carefully planned and served to some 270 pupils, thus affording them the opportunity of enjoying a real meal at a minimum cost.

THE BENEDICTINE SISTERS OF COVINGTON

The Benedictine Sisters of Covington, Kentucky, trace their origin to the first foundation in America made by the Benedictine Sisters of the Cassinese Congregation. Seven years after the foundation of the first convent of Benedictine Sisters in America, at the request of Bishop Carroll, the first Bishop of Covington, four Sisters including Reverend Mother Alexia, the Superioress, were sent from Saint Benedict Convent in Erie, Pennsylvania, to open a school in Saint Joseph parish, Covington. This was in 1859.

Although the little foundation encountered poverty, difficulties, and hardships innumerable, the sacrifices and sufferings of these pioneer Sisters were rewarded by the encouragement and financial assistance of friends and benefactors so that, in 1862, they were able to erect a small convent, which was subsequently enlarged to meet the needs of the growing community. In the Providence of God, the first postulant to seek admission to the Order, Helen Saelinger, was destined to become the second Mother Superior, Reverend Mother Walburga. To date the Order has been governed by only five Mother Superiors, members now number one hundred and ninety.

The small beginning made in 1859 bore such fruit that from the Covington Mother House were established three other convents, in Indiana, Louisiana, and Alabama, which when they became self-sustaining, were incorporated as independent establishments.

After the erection of a convent in 1862, the Sisters opened Saint Walburg Academy in Covington, which continued in existence until 1931, when the need of the academy building for other purposes necessitated its closing.

The continued expansion of the Order enabled the Sisters, in 1907, to erect a boarding school, Villa Madonna Academy, on a large tract of land six miles from Covington. Later the Mother House was transferred to Villa Madonna, and in 1937 a separate Mother House was erected on adjoining property.

One of the early charges of the community was the care of Saint John Orphanage, which it was asked to undertake in 1877, by the Society for the Protection of Orphans, and which is still under its care.

In 1921, the Benedictine Sisters opened Villa Madonna College, which they conducted

successfully for seven years. In 1928, the need arising for a more central location, it was transferred to Covington and has since operated as a diocesan college under the joint direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, the Sisters of Divine Providence, and the Benedictine Sisters.

Besides Villa Madonna Academy, a boarding and day school, which the Benedictine Sisters conduct, they are also in charge of the following parochial schools:

Holy Cross Elementary and High School, Latonia, Kentucky; Saint Benedict Elementary and High School, Covington, Kentucky; Saint Henry Elementary and High School, Erlanger, Kentucky; Saint James Elementary and High School, Brooksville, Kentucky; Blessed Sacrament Elementary School, Fort Mitchell, Kentucky; Saint Joseph Elementary School, Covington, Kentucky; Saint John Orphanage Elementary School, Fort Mitchell, Kentucky; Holy Guardian Angels Elementary School, Sanfordtown, Kentucky; Saint Anthony Elementary School, Forest Hills, Kentucky; Saint Joseph Elementary School, Crescent Springs, Kentucky; Saint Paul Elementary School, Florence, Kentucky; Saint Therese Elementary School, Southgate, Kentucky.

NAZARETH COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

The Liberal Arts College conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky, and located at Fourth and Breckinridge Streets in Louisville has presented many changes, even exteriorly, since its inception on October 4, 1920. Then it was a fine old mansion about fifty years old with imposing white stone front and wrought metal balustrades, and an elegant interior of carved walnut, imported wall coverings and Venetian etched glass, crystal chandeliers and huge mirrors. In 1931 a three-story wing was added to provide additional library and laboratory facilities and an assembly hall. In 1933 two adjacent buildings were purchased for dormitories, and named Catherine Spalding and Flaget in honor of the Founder and the promoter of the Nazareth Congregation of Sisters of Charity. In 1938 a gymnasium-auditorium was erected. Fire destroyed Flaget Hall in December, 1938, and necessitated extensive changes; plans for two new buildings were drawn in 1940. The first of these was completed in June, 1941, and includes living quarters for thirty-five Faculty members, a cafeteria, laboratories and class rooms for the home economics department, and a central heating plant. What is now the administration building was completed in June, 1942. It has offices for the Dean, the Treasurer, and the Registrar, parlors and other social rooms, ten new classrooms, laboratories for biology, physics, and psychology, and science lecture halls. Three of the laboratories vacated have been renovated and added to the chemistry department. The former administrative offices have become part of the library. Externally, the fine old residence has been replaced by a group of impressive red brick buildings trimmed in white sandstone; the style is Tudor-Gothic.

Mother Rose Meagher founded Nazareth College; she received loyal assistance from a group of Louisville ladies, among whom Mrs. R. I. Nugent, Mrs. Florence Buschmeyer and Mrs. Eliza Enos were prominent. The work of these ladies is being continued today by the Nazareth College Guild, founded in the fall of 1927. Mrs. Louis J. Hollenbach is President of the Guild. Mother Mary Catharine Malone was the first President of the College and was succeeded in 1936 by Sister Mary Anastasia Coady, the present incumbent. Sister Dula Hogan was Dean for the first four years, Sister Berenice Greenwell from 1924 to 1932, Sister Mary Anastasia Coady from 1932 to 1936, and Sister Mary Ramona Mattingly from 1936 to 1942. Because this article deals with Catholic educational institutions in Kentucky, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, it should note that Sister Berenice's dissertation for her Doctor's degree was *Nazareth's Contribution to Education (1812-1933)*, and Sister Mary Ra-

mona's was *The Catholic Church on the Kentucky Frontier* (1785-1812). Sister Charles Mary Morrison, appointed Dean on August 15, 1942, had been since 1925 head of the mathematics department and since 1926 Registrar at Nazareth College. In both these positions she exhibited extraordinary administrative ability and won a wide circle of friends for herself and for the College. She was born in Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, July 19, 1895, entered the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth in 1916, received her A.B. at Fordham University, New York in 1922, her M.A. at Fordham University, New York, in 1925, and her Ph.D. at Catholic University, Washington, in 1931.

The original Faculty consisted of Sister Mary Eunice Raisin, Sister Mary Adeline O'Leary and Sister Mary Alicia Meyer. Early in the first year, 1920-1921, Sister Mary Edwin Fennessey joined the teaching staff. In 1941-1942 the Faculty numbered forty-five, among whom were four M.D's, one J. C. L., and sixteen Ph.D's. In September 1942, the Faculty was increased by three additional Ph.D's. Nearly all the rest of the Faculty hold Master's degrees.

On October 4, 1920, the enrollment at Nazareth College was seven, representing Kentucky, Indiana, and Arkansas. October 18, 1920, afternoon and evening classes were begun for part-time students, and by the end of the year the enrollment was fifty-five. In 1935 six leading hospitals—General Hospital, Norton Memorial Infirmary, St. Joseph Infirmary, Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, St. Anthony's Hospital and the Jewish Hospital—registered their student nurses for courses in biology, chemistry, dietetics, English, philosophy, psychology, sociology and religion. The total enrollment during 1941-1942 was six hundred and seventy-two.

The first curriculum included English, French, Latin, Spanish, chemistry, mathematics, and religion, all except French and Spanish obligatory. Today there are nine major Departments: Education, Fine Arts, Home Economics, Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy and Psychology, Religion, Science, and Social Science, and twenty-seven distinct branches; the Language Department, for instance, includes English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, and Spanish; the Science Department includes chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology. The four-year curriculum now offered leads to the degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Bachelor of Science in Education, Bachelor of Science in Nursing, and Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education. Students of the College, upon completion of the required conditions, are entitled to Teachers' Certificates from the Kentucky State Department of Education. Presentation Academy, located on the campus, serves as a laboratory school for teacher training.

Degrees were granted for the first time in June, 1924. The six graduates almost immediately organized the Nazareth College Alumna which now has a membership of over five hundred.

Nazareth College was accredited by the Kentucky State Department of Education in April, 1925, and became a member of the Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities in December of the same year. It was affiliated with the Catholic University of America in February, 1926, and became a member of the Catholic Educational Association in June, 1926. The College has been a member of the Southern Association of Colleges for Women since December, 1928, and of the Association of American Colleges since January, 1929. It was approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in April, 1938.

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE AND ACADEMY

MAPLE MOUNT, KENTUCKY

Mount St. Joseph Ursuline College and Academy, Maple Mount, Kentucky, situated fifteen miles southwest of Owensboro, the metropolis of Daviess County, is under the direction of the Ursuline Nuns who bear the same standards of Christian education today as their great patroness St. Ursula bore centuries ago. St. Ursula was teacher of innumerable young women of the sixth century, who with her young followers surrendered her life in defense of Christian principles. The Ursulines who have been renowned as educators of youth for more than four hundred years, trace their lineage back to the Society of St. Angela in 1535. In her admiration and devotion to St. Ursula, St. Angela chose St. Ursula as the patroness of her Order, thus calling her band Ursulines.

The history of Mount St. Joseph College and Academy goes back to its lowly origin in 1862, when a school was opened on the Feast of the Annunciation, March 25, by the Rev. Ivo Schacht, first resident pastor of St. Alphonsus Church. Father Schacht and his parishioners constructed a log house, 50x20, to serve as the school building. Two lay teachers were employed for the first year. The following September four Sisters from the Motherhouse of Loretto, Nerincks, Kentucky, came in response to Father Schacht's appeal for teachers who consecrate their lives to the Catholic training of youth. They named their home St. Joseph Academy, and in October began their mission of labor and love with an encouraging number of pupils. Records of the year 1870 show an enrollment of thirty-seven. About three o'clock on a severe winter morning of December, 1870, the Academy burned. For four years the mount on which the Academy stood lay desolate in a veritable forest of the Green River hills and valleys in Western Kentucky.

Mount St. Joseph Ursuline Motherhouse, College and Academy had its beginning in 1874 when the third pastor of St. Alphonsus Church, the Rev. Paul Joseph Volk laid the foundation of another Academy just in front of the ruins of "old St. Joseph's." Unlike the log structure of 1862, Father Volk and his co-workers erected a three-story brick building at the cost of charity and sacrifice, in a location destined to become a "place for prayer, a place for study, and a place for happiness," as described by Bishop McCloskey. Father Volk applied to the Bishop of Louisville for Sisters to open the school which was also to serve as a boarding school for young women. The Right Rev. William George McCloskey proposed the Ursulines of Louisville.

On August 12, 1874, five Ursuline Nuns, Mother Pia, Sister Johanna, Sister Xavier, Sister Margaret and Sister Martina of the Ursuline Convent, Chestnut and Shelby Streets, Louisville, responded to the proposal. After a voyage down the Ohio, they landed in Owensboro; the fifteen mile ride in a spring wagon which followed was a new experience for the pioneers who thought their journey would never end and probably lead into an impenetrable forest of wild beasts. The delayed announcement of their coming made their unexpected arrival on the evening of August 14th a surprise and a pleasure for Father Volk. They had expected the building to be completed, but not one habitable room was to be found in the house; only the bare walls with roof and a floor stood before them. Thus began the career of the Ursulines of Mount St. Joseph. Though they were without an article of furniture, without provisions and without pecuniary means, they had a rich fund of determination and unwavering trust in God to promote the Christian education of youth. In September, the new Academy was ready for the formal opening of the scholastic year. Five girls, constituting the

first boarders of the Academy, matriculated to learn the truths of religion, music, art, and the secular subjects, not excluding the domestic arts.

In the summer of 1875, Father Volk planted the maple grove which became renowned for its beauty and gave Mount St. Joseph its popular title, "Maple Mount."

The second and third years were for the Nuns a repetition of the first in hardships, suffering, and a real struggle for existence. In the fall of 1877, an increase of students gave new courage and vigor to their efforts.

The summer of 1878 marks the beginning of a new epoch for Mount St. Joseph, financially and educationally, when Sister Augustine Bloemer was appointed by her Superior of the Ursuline Convent, Louisville, to labor at Mount St. Joseph. In the glow of health and zeal Sister Augustine was a person capable in every way of building up the new Academy. Mother Augustine succeeded Mother Leandera as the third Superior of Mount St. Joseph, and during her tenure of eight years 1882-1890, Mother Augustine's name became synonymous with the growth of the institution. However, the phenomenal success of Mother Augustine's arduous zeal and labor could never have been accomplished without the financial aid of her father, Henry Bernard Bloemer of Louisville, and the educational ability of her pupil, Leona Willett who received the name Sister Aloysius when becoming a Nun in the Ursuline Convent, Louisville. In the fall of 1882, Sister Aloysius Willett was appointed by her Mother General of the Ursuline Motherhouse, Louisville, to take charge of the senior department of Mount St. Joseph Academy. In cooperation with Father Volk, Mother Augustine made plans for another building. During the year of 1882, Mother Augustine's father was architect, artisan, and financial security in the erection of the three-story brick building adjoining the first structure, and later in 1883, he purchased for the benefit of the Institution, the adjoining farm of two hundred and fifty-seven acres which supplied the fruit, vegetables and meat for the Academy. In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Bloemer moved from their Louisville home to a residence on Mount St. Joseph farm where they remained until 1890 when Mother Augustine was transferred back to Louisville. At Mount St. Joseph, Mr. Bloemer was a constant benefactor, a generous kind father who not only kept the buildings but also the farm in splendid condition. A short time after returning to his Louisville home, Mr. Bloemer died. When Mother Augustine was appointed Superior at Mount St. Joseph for a second term, 1897, Mrs. Bloemer, through devotion to her only child, returned to Mount St. Joseph. Like her husband, Mrs. Bloemer's zeal for souls and the Catholic training of youth continued. Before her death, December 14, 1898, Mrs. Bloemer deeded the farm of two hundred and fifty-seven acres to the Institution and erected another three-story brick building now known as the Chaplain's residence.

Lives of hundreds of Christian mothers in happy family homes and Sisters in various religious orders serving in the capacity of teacher, nurse, and care for the poor, etc., bear testimony to the fruit of the instructions given by Mother Augustine and her co-workers at Mount St. Joseph. At the time of Mother Augustine's death in 1906, the records show there was an average enrollment of more than one hundred students in the Academy. Under the wise leadership and tutelage of Mother Augustine the academic course was organized in three divisions, primary, junior and senior. Annie Johnson, daughter of Ben Johnson, Calhoun, Kentucky, was the first to complete the academic course, receiving graduation honors in 1880. During this year Mount St. Joseph was incorporated by the State Legislature of Kentucky, and under the charter granted was empowered "to confer academic diplomas and degrees as are conferred by the Colleges of the United States." Though modest in its claims as an Academy which today is classified as a four-year high school, the senior division of the Academy was,

in reality offering the lower division of a college curriculum because its courses embraced branches in science, philosophy and literature which today are considered belonging only to a college curricula. The senior division also provided the teacher training curriculum which prepared the students to secure first class certificates to teach in the public schools. Among those students was Leona Willett, one of the first pupils from Union County, Kentucky to be enrolled in the Academy. After her graduation in 1881, Miss Willett secured a first class State teacher's certificate to teach in her home county. But the position of a public school teacher was not her ideal. On the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 1882, in the Ursuline Novitiate, Louisville, Leona Willett invested in the holy habit of religion and receiving the name Sister Aloysius, consecrated her life and extraordinary talents to the service of religion and the instruction of youth. The following November, Sister Aloysius Willett, pupil of Mother Augustine, was appointed to teach and serve as Directress of education at her Alma Mater with Mother Augustine Bloemer, Superior. Thus began the life of Sister Aloysius Willett at Mount St. Joseph in the cause of Christian education for which she labored approximately forty years. Of the pioneer Ursulines, Sister Aloysius receives special mention because she was destined by Divine Providence to become the foundress of Mount St. Joseph Ursuline Motherhouse.

From its very foundation in 1874 to the year 1895, under the leadership of such superiors as Mother Pia Schonhofer, Mother Leandera Schweri, Mother Augustine Bloemer and Mother Aloysius Willett, Mount St. Joseph Academy gradually prepared essentials which made possible the establishment of an Ursuline Novitiate at Maple Mount. At the time few besides Bishop McCloskey and Father Volk realized that in the workings of Divine Providence Mount St. Joseph was educating her future Ursuline autonomous Community. In July, 1895, Rt. Rev. William G. McCloskey, D.D., as Bishop of Louisville Diocese, convinced of the necessity of a Novitiate to perpetuate and vitalize the work of religion and religious education in southwestern Kentucky, opened the Novitiate. The first five young women to become Novices in Mount St. Joseph Ursuline Novitiate were: Mary Agnes O'Flynn of Owensboro, Sister Mary Agnes; Teresa Jenkins of Union County, Sister Mary Ursula; Lelia Kohl of Sebree, Kentucky, Sister Mary Angela; Mary Winters, Sister Mary Joseph; and Elizabeth Harvey of Maryland, Sister Mary Clodilde. The first three mentioned received not only their Catholic education at Mount St. Joseph, but also their novitiate training under Mother Aloysius Willett, the first Mistress of Novices. Until her death in 1920, Mother Aloysius continued without intermission in the various offices of Directress of the Academy, Mistress of Novices and first Mother General of Mount St. Joseph Ursuline Community.

The present prosperity and far reaching influence of Mount St. Joseph is to a great extent due to the zeal and wisdom of Father Volk and Mother Aloysius who built firmly the foundation of Mount St. Joseph Ursuline Community as well as that of the College and the Academy. With Mother Aloysius, Mother Agnes O'Flynn served as first Mother-Assistant, and Mother Angela Kohl, second Mother-Assistant.

Mother Agnes succeeded Mother Aloysius as Mother General of the Ursuline Community in 1920. Under the leadership of Mother Agnes and her successors, Mother Teresita Thompson, Mother Gonzaga Cotter, and Mother Teresita Thompson, the present Mother General, Mount St. Joseph continued to grow and expand. With Mother Teresita Thompson who is completing her fourth term of office—twelve years as Mother General, the membership of the Community numbers approximately four hundred Nuns caring for more than seven thousand youth in Mount St. Joseph Junior College and Academy, and in fifty-two parochial schools, elementary and secondary.

Forty-two of these schools are conducted in Kentucky; the others in Missouri, Nebraska and New Mexico. Sacred Heart Academy, Waterflow, New Mexico, and St. Bernard Academy, Nebraska City, Nebraska, are boarding schools for young women. This does not include the Summer schools of catechetical instruction, began in 1923 and continued annually after the regular school year, for children in the rural districts of Kentucky and the other states.

For nearly seventy years, Mount St. Joseph has served as an educational institution. Each year as accrediting agencies developed, the Academy was duly accredited as Class A by the State Board of Education, the University of Kentucky, and by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, as well as being affiliated with the Catholic University of America. The Academy continues to enroll annually more than one hundred students, offering the college preparatory or four-year high school curriculum including music, art, and the commercial subjects.

To meet the modern demands of a Catholic college education for women, the Junior College curricula was added September, 1925, with an enrollment of sixty-two students. During this scholastic year, the State Department of Education and the Committee on Accredited Relations of the University of Kentucky fully accredited and admitted Mount St. Joseph College with highest classification to the Class A Accredited Private Junior College Institutions. In 1926 the College was admitted as member of the American Association of Junior Colleges, and in 1932 as a member of the Southern Association of Colleges for Women; and in the same year when the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Universities provided for junior college admission, Mount St. Joseph College was admitted to membership in the association. Adjoining the campus is St. Alphonsus School which serves as an elementary laboratory school in which the college students pursuing the teacher training curriculum do their laboratory work in the various subjects of the grades from the first to the eighth inclusive, under experienced Ursuline Teachers with broad training and legally certified by the State Board of Education. The official approval of the College by the accrediting agencies is a guaranteed recognition of the high scholastic standards of the Institution enabling students to transfer their sequence with advanced standing to the junior class in a leading senior college or university, or technical school. Through reciprocal recognition accorded accredited institutions the teacher training curricular also meets the requirements of the Department of Education of the various States. Teachers' Certificates are issued by the Department of Education of the various States on a basis of transcripts from Mount St. Joseph Junior College showing the completion of a two-year curriculum including courses specified by the regulations of the respective States.

Since 1928 the annual enrollment in the college including the six to twelve weeks summer sessions averages from one hundred fifty to two hundred students from various parts of the United States and Puerto Rico. The great majority of students completing the required curriculum are now successfully laboring as homemakers, teachers, nurses, social service workers, librarians, laboratory technicians, secretaries and accountants, public health workers in various parts of the world.

Mount St. Joseph, no longer isolated as in its lowly beginning, is situated on paved highways 54 and 56, only a twenty minute drive from Owensboro, and one hour from Evansville, Indiana. The Owensboro-Princeton Bus Line passes Mount St. Joseph daily in its two round trips between Owensboro and Princeton; to this bus line connections may be made with the Louisville-Nashville and the Illinois Central Railroads enroute to distant places. Mail facilities were through the first U. S. Post Office, St. Joseph, established in 1886, adjoining the campus, until mail circulation was sufficient to secure the establishment of a U. S. Post Office on the campus in 1934, bearing the

title "Maple Mount." In a delightful room centrally located on the campus, Maple Mount U. S. Post Office now serves two daily mails coming through Owensboro from all parts of the world.

Through the facilities of modern communication material growth rapidly developed. The three-story structure of 1874, the nucleus from which the surrounding buildings grew, and fronted by the historic grove of 1875, is now the Main Building. This brick edifice contains reception rooms, the music and art studios. In the music studio is the Gallery of Living Catholic Musicians began by the Music Department, October, 1938; the Gallery numbers sixty-five living Catholic musicians who have made worthwhile achievements in the field of music; besides the gallery of portraits, the music library contains manuscripts of their compositions. From the belfry and observation tower of this building one may view the surrounding country or study the constellations. The Museum, located on the ground floor, contains valuable historic collections and a variety of specimens for the study of the sciences. Adjoining the Main Building to the south, is another three-story brick structure erected in 1882, which houses the Mount St. Joseph Library of thousands of books in common demand, and priceless historic volumes, current magazines and bound volumes of periodicals to supplement the book material in the various fields of instruction. To the north of the Main Building and facing the terraced campus in evergreens, including the majestic oaks which sheltered the arrival of the first Ursulines in 1874, and the Norwegian Spruce Avenue planted by the hands of Father Volk in 1890, is the present Academy; this four-story brick edifice of colonial architecture, erected in 1904, is equipped with needs for the Academy boarders and day students. The Mount St. Joseph Auditorium on the first floor is supplied with modern picture and stereopticon machines affording educational pictures and illustrated lectures; the stage with its lighting fixtures, velour drapes, and scenes make fitting setting for recitals, concerts, and plays produced by the students' dramatic classes, and visiting artists. East of the Main Building and facing the terraced campus is the Students' Infirmary, a two-story brick structure erected in 1882. Facing the east balconies of the Main Building is the two-story brick structure known as the Bloemer Building erected in 1886, equipped for the commercial department. St. Angela Hall, a four-story brick edifice erected in 1913, is the college residence for lay students, and contains the administration offices of the Dean and Registrar, lecture and social rooms. Directly west of St. Angela Hall, St. Michael Hall was erected in 1922 and equipped with laboratories, lecture rooms, etc., for the natural sciences. The Chapel which was originally in the building of 1874, became more centrally located when the new Chapel of brick and stone construction, Tudor-Gothic design, was dedicated in 1929; the stained glass windows are the work of Munich artists, the choir is equipped with a splendid pipe organ. East and west wings of the Chapel are the Ursuline Halls of 1929, containing reception rooms, lecture and assembly rooms, and residence for the Nuns. The dining halls, culinary department and the refrigeration plant occupy the ground floor of the Chapel and Ursuline Halls.

The grounds which surround Mount St. Joseph comprise five hundred acres, including parks, campuses, gardens, orchards, fields and woodlands. From the dairy farm of modern equipment and well-selected livestock are derived milk, butter, cheese, and a large part of the meat consumed at Mount St. Joseph. The water supply comes from two wells of more than two hundred and five hundred feet deep respectively, operated by a Meyers Self-Oiling pump run with a five-horse power direct current generated by the Institution's Power Plant; the steam laundry is also connected with this plant which supplies heat and electric light for the campus.

Thus, Mount St. Joseph enjoys the quiet seclusion and atmosphere conducive "to prayer, to study, and to happiness." Its organization and enrollment gives ample opportunities to cultivate that home-like spirit for which the Ursulines are noted preparing young girls for the responsibilities of Christian motherhood, in accord with the ideals of St. Angela, Foundress of the Ursuline Order. Designed not for antagonistic competition but for sympathetic cooperation to provide a needed unit in the educational work of the diocese and the State. Mount St. Joseph, as an educational institution under the inspiration of Faith, stands for the best, both in the natural and supernatural order; it is guided by the spirit and traditions of the Catholic Church in education and culture, combined with American principles and ideals. While it welcomes non-Catholic students and subjects them to no undue influence in regard to religious beliefs, it aims to train young women in whose leadership others will find direction in the attainment of the ideals of the Catholic Church for the service of God and society.

LORETTO ACADEMY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Conducted by the Sisters of Loretto. Founded in 1812. Incorporated in 1829

The Sisters of Loretto, a teaching body of religious women, is an American foundation, having been established in Marion County, Kentucky, by a zealous missionary priest from Flanders. Rev. Charles Nerinckx, with the consent of the first Bishop of Kentucky, Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, accepted the offer of Mary Rhodes, who had been educated in a convent school in Baltimore, to teach the children of the neighborhood. She succeeded so well, that she was glad to accept the proffered help of Christina Stuart, Anne Havern, Anna Rhodes, Sarah Havern and Nellie Morgan, who were willing to share the poor log-cabin home, which Miss Rhodes was having prepared for herself adjoining the equally poor cabin wherein she conducted her classes. Before many months, the young teachers found their school work so much to their taste, they decided to band themselves into a body of religious instructors, and devote their lives to the cause of Christian education. This was in 1812. The location was near Hardin's Creek, in Washington County, now Marion, St. Charles's parish. Moved to the present location in 1824, beginning there also with log cabins, though of more ample proportions and better quality, the Teaching Order began to grow apace. In 1829, December 18, the House of Representatives, and December 21 the Senate, at Frankfort, Kentucky, discussed the desirability of passing a bill to incorporate Loretto. Mr. Hardin of Nelson, in his eloquent speech on that occasion, said:

"Is it generous to refuse Legislative aid to the efforts of these helpless females, who have already done a great deal for virtue, a great deal for piety, a great deal for charity, a great deal for literature?" "Dr. Rudd," the records continue, "rose to support the motion of the gentleman from Nelson . . . the bill carried by a majority of 31 to 4," and Loretto was incorporated under the title of Loretto Literary and Benevolent Institution.

Loretto's first branch establishment was at Calvary, on the Rolling Fork, Kentucky, where for eighty-four years the Sisters conducted a prosperous school, and Calvary Academy could claim many a wise and holy woman among the mothers of Christian households of Kentucky and neighboring States. Two other foundations that have done incalculable good and continue in unbroken success in the line of education are Bethlehem Academy, St. John, Kentucky, founded in 1830, and St. Benedict's Academy, Louisville, founded in 1842. Of the one hundred twenty-five schools founded by the Lorettoines since 1812, five were opened in their Centennial year, 1912, the most promis-

ing of which is perhaps that in Rockford, Illinois. The Sisters of Loretto are now presiding over schools in ten states—Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Alabama, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, and conducting day schools in the large cities. The Institution numbers at present approximately one thousand members. Candidates enter upon their training as soon as they join the sisterhood and pass later to the Normal school of the Society to prepare for the career of teachers. The Academic course is taught in the larger boarding schools, with such accomplishments as young ladies desire; grammar grades in the parochial schools including kindergarten work in some localities.

Negroes and Indians likewise claim the attention of the Loretto Sisters, but in separate schools.

The Sisterhood is a Catholic organization, but non-Catholic pupils are admitted without question as to belief, outward respect only being expected of them during religious services.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY (ST. BENEDICT'S)

Conducted by Sisters of Loretto, 1842-1925

In the spring of 1842 Coadjutor Bishop Chabrat purchased the property in Portland, then a suburb of Louisville, better known as Cedar Grove, paying \$1,200 of the Sisters' money for the lot which was deeded to them in 1856 by the Right Reverend M. J. Spalding for a consideration of \$4,000 on which was erected the Academy buildings. It was first known as St. Michael's.

The first community consisting of four members left Loretto on August sixteenth, accompanied by Mother Superior Generose Mattingly. Those destined to commence the establishment were Sisters Thecla Myres, Bridget Spalding, Angela Green, and Eulalia Flaget (niece of Bishop Flaget).

They reached their destination about four o'clock p.m. on the seventeenth. On the 25th of the same month, Sister Angela Green was appointed Local Superior with Sister Eulalia Flaget as Treasurer. Sister Angelica Hayden arrived to assist in the school which opened September third.

On August eighteenth they received the congratulatory visit of Right Reverend Dr. Flaget, Bishop of Louisville, together with many others, from the most respectable inhabitants of Louisville. The Bishop blessed the house and offered up the Holy Sacrifice in a small room fitted up as a temporary chapel.

By December first the Sisters were able to give hospitality to five Sisters of Good Shepherd who had come from France to open a house of their Order in Louisville, their first in the United States. While here, the Good Shepherd Sisters applied themselves to the study of English. Their own convent was ready for their occupancy the following September. (See Below).

On July 2, 1844, the scholastic year terminated with 25 boarders. The examinations were conducted by the Reverend Father Larkin, S.J., and the Reverend J. McGill, later Bishop of Richmond. Two pupils Misses Anna Carrell and Terese Langhorne finished their course of studies, and were crowned. To Misses Louisa Barbaroux and Mary Elizabeth Wathen were awarded the gold medal of superior merit.

On July 2, 1846, at the annual examination, Miss Isabel Churchill was crowned.

In August of 1866, Bishop Lavialle changed the name of the Academy to Benedict's in honor of Bishop Benedict Joseph Flaget, but it continued to be more generally known as Cedar Grove. This name we believe was derived from the fact of the number of cedar trees there.

NOTE: From the Annals of the Good Shepherd Order in Louisville, 1853-93, "The Sisters of Good Shepherd arriving in Louisville on December 1, 1842."

ST. CAMILLUS ACADEMY, CORBIN, KENTUCKY

St. Camillus Academy, erected in 1915 under the direction of the Sisters of Divine Providence of Kentucky, is situated in Corbin, Kentucky, one of the most pleasant and picturesque localities of the cliff regions of southeastern Kentucky. The site of the institution is ideal, combining the climatic advantages of a height of some hundred feet with beautiful, healthful environment. Excellent train service renders it easy of access.

The architecture of St. Camillus Academy, modeled after the old French Chateau style is most pleasing; the grounds are spacious, offering ample opportunities for recreation.

The purpose of its foundation is to provide for girls and young women a solid, practical, Christian education, and to develop in them that delicacy of feeling characteristic of noble Christian womanhood.

The school is approved by the State Department of Education and is affiliated to the University of Kentucky. The regular courses of study of the Academy include the Elementary and High School grades. There are also courses in Dramatics and Music, and a special Commercial Course for Post Graduates.

FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER XXI

¹Rev. Martin Spalding, *Sketches of Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky*, Vol. 1, p. 486.

²Alvin Fayette Lewis, *History of Higher Education in Kentucky*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899), p. 12.

³Collins, *History of Kentucky*, Vol. II, p. 570.

⁴Lewis, *op.cit.*, 32.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 32. ⁶*Ibid.*, p. 12. ⁷*Ibid.*, p. 30. ⁸*Ibid.*, p. 31. ⁹*Ibid.*, p. 32. ¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 13.

¹¹Marshall, *History of Kentucky*, Vol I, p. 443.

¹²Lewis, *op.cit.*, p. 28.

¹³Lewis, *op.cit.*, p. 22.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 23. ¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 25. ¹⁶*Ibid.*, p. 28. ¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 33.

¹⁸Rev. W. J. Howlett, *Life of Rev. Charles Nerinckx*, (Techny, Illinois: The Mission Press S.V.D., 1915), p. 86.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, p. 87. ²¹*Ibid.*, p. 251. ²³*Ibid.*, pp. 255, 256.

²⁰*Ibid.*, pp. 120-123. ²²*Ibid.*, p. 254.

²⁴Lewis, *op.cit.*, p. 36.

²⁵*Ibid.*, p. 37. ²⁶*Ibid.*, p. 40.

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²⁷*Ibid.*, p. 43. ²⁹*Ibid.*, p. 46. ³¹*Ibid.*, p. 51. ³³*Ibid.*, p. 60.

²⁸*Ibid.*, p. 45. ³⁰*Ibid.*, p. 47. ³²*Ibid.*, p. 58. ³⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 58-64.

³⁵Hamlett, *op.cit.*, pp. 292-295.

³⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 5, 6. ³⁷*Ibid.*, p. 7. ³⁸*Ibid.*, p. 8.

³⁹*Frankfort Commonwealth*, November 5, 1850.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, p. 50.

⁴¹*Legislative Documents of 1850*, pp. 616-619.

⁴²The copy of the Third Constitution of the State of Kentucky, in Carroll's *Kentucky Statutes* (1909), p. 80.

See Appendix—for debate upon public education in constitutional convention of 1849.

⁴³Hamlett, *op.cit.*, p. 106.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, p. 162. ⁴⁵*Ibid.*, p. 200. ⁴⁶*Ibid.*, p. 205.

⁴⁷*History of Education in Kentucky 1915-1940*, compiled under direction of H. W. . Peters, State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Frankfort, 1940), pp. 30-45.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, pp. 85-108.

⁴⁹H. L. Donovan, *A State's Elementary Teacher Training Problem*, p. 13. (Dissertation in partial fulfillment of doctrate at Peabody College, 192).

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, p. 16. ⁵¹*Ibid.*, p. 16. ⁵²*Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁵³Alfred Leland Crabb, "an Estimate in Strong Colors." (In *Teachers College Heights*, December, 1937).

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 3, 4. ⁵⁵*Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁵⁶J. T. Dorris *Three Decades of Progress*, (history of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond), p. 26.

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, p. 27.

⁵⁸Hamlett, *op.cit.*, p. 278.

⁵⁹Moses E. Ligon, *A History of Public Education in Kentucky*, pp. 337-357. (*Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service*, College of Education, University of Kentucky, June, 1942).

⁶⁰Senate Bill, No. 14, as follows:

"An Act for the establishment of two normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, and appropriating moneys for the maintenance and operation thereof.

"Whereas; the state normal schools already established can neither reach nor train all elementary teachers needed for the common schools;

"Therefore, be it enacted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION I

"That the State Board of Education is hereby authorized and empowered to establish two new normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, one to be located in the western part of the state and one in the eastern part of the state.

"The State Board of Education is hereby authorized to receive gifts—of land, buildings, or money for the establishment of these two normal schools for white elementary teachers.

SECTION II

"The management and control of these two normal schools, when established, shall be and is hereby vested in the State Board of Education.

SECTION III

"There is hereby appropriated out of the General funds of the state, to each of these normal schools, for the maintenance and operation, the sum of thirty thousand dollars annually. The Auditor of the Commonwealth is directed to draw his warrant for said sums above appropriated, upon requisition signed by the chairman and secretary of the State Board of Education. Provided, that the above for the maintenance and operation shall not become available for said normal schools until the State Board of Education has received for each of the said schools gifts of land suitable for the purposes of each school, and also, gifts of buildings or money, or both equivalent in value to at least one hundred thousand dollars. Provided further, that if gifts and donations

are made, sufficient to establish one of said schools, then the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be available for the operation of said school."

⁶¹Paducah *Evening Sun*, September 2, 1922.

⁶²An Associated Press dispatch from Mayfield printed in the Paducah *Evening Sun*, September 4, 1922.

⁶³Sketch quoted from Louisville *Courier-Journal*, December 28, 1871.

⁶⁴Hamlett, *op.cit.*, pp. 41, 42.

⁶⁵*Ibid.*, p. 75.

⁶⁶*Ibid.*, p. 76.

⁶⁷*Ibid.*, p. 77.

⁶⁸*Ibid.*, p. 77.

⁶⁹*Ibid.*, p. 78.

⁷⁰Quoted from *Courier-Journal*, July 5, 1911.

⁷¹Hamlett, *op.cit.*, pp. 106-109.

⁷²Collins, *History of Kentucky*, II, 340.

⁷³Hamlett, *History of Education in Kentucky*, pp. 193, 194.

⁷⁴Hamlett, *op.cit.*, p. 198.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, p. 198.

⁷⁶*Ibid.*, p. 202.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, p. 205.

⁷⁸Quoted from *The Courier-Journal*, July 23, 1928.

⁷⁹Ligon, *History of Public Education in Kentucky*, pp. 170, 171.

⁸⁰*Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service*, College of Education, University of Kentucky, Vol. XVI, No. 3, Lexington, March, 1944 (Kitty Conroy, "George Colvin, Kentucky Statesman and Educator"), pp. 18, 19.

⁸¹*Ibid.*, pp. 20, 21.

⁸²*Ibid.*, p. 22.

CHAPTER XXII

DRIFTING SANDS OF POLITICS, 1900-1944

By COLONEL LUCIEN BECKNER

THE CLOSING YEARS of the century saw a number of progressive political steps taken. The recent invention of gasoline-driven vehicles and the increasing wealth and culture of the farm people brought on an agitation for dismantling the toll-gates, putting the upkeep of the roads on the county governments, and freeing them to the use of all.

The most thickly settled parts of the State had what was then thought to be an excellent system of graded and macadamized roads. These had been built by private companies and were maintained by tolls collected from all who traveled them. Many of these companies paid dividends on stock and all of the roads gave their communities invaluable services. On account of these the managements and many of the best citizens were loath to have changes made in the system, fearing inefficiency in county management.

THE "TOLL-GATE WAR"

Noting the reluctance of the managements and fearing the political power of the others who were opposing change, certain other elements of the population, particularly country residents, in many places took the law in their own hands and proceeded to pull down the toll-poles at night, threatening those who would collect tolls, and even burnt the houses of gate-keepers. So many of these night raids took place at about the same time that it looked like a wide-spread organization was behind them; but the facts were that after the first raid the others were merely copying an action that appealed to them as effective.

The Legislature of 1897 placed severe penalties upon anyone injuring property, real and personal, particularly that of roads and railroads; and empowered any officer from Circuit Judge to Constable to select a posse, arm it "with guns and ammunition," and protect threatened property and apprehend the criminals if the property was injured.

While the toll-gate "night riders" got the largest headlines at the time, there were other important things done by the 1897 Legislature. One of these was a law to prevent the spread of glanders; all important in a State so much of whose wealth was in live stock. Another was the organizing of the State's cities into classes as contemplated by the new Constitution of 1899. Others were acts against riotous assemblages; against sending or circulating threatening letters; and the appointment of a committee to investigate conditions at the Eddyville Penitentiary, the management of which had received state-wide criticism; and to determine "whether or not it is best to place the State's prisons under a commission of business men with power to remove officers at its pleasure."

Upon the report of this committee the Legislature of 1898 enacted laws setting up such a commission and giving it complete powers to manage the prisons and care for the prisoners. The commissioners were also empowered to hire to the highest bidders, all the able-bodied convicts; and to permit parties so securing prison labor to set up machinery and equipment inside the prison. On March 1st, the Republican Governor, William O. Bradley vetoed this bill, but five days later the Legislature passed it over his veto, thus continuing in Kentucky the vicious crime of selling helpless human beings to labor. The Legislature also appropriated \$30,000. for installing plumbing, electric

lighting, cold-storage and better fire protection, and repairing and renovating the old buildings.

THE GOEBEL ELECTION LAW

This Legislature also enacted what was known as the Goebel Election Law. Under it the Legislature was to elect three commissioners, who were to hold office for four years, a majority of whom would constitute a quorum. Vacancies in this commission were to be filled by the Legislature, if in session, and, if not, by the remaining commissioners.

This commission was given power to appoint three commissioners for each county annually—possibly all of the same party. A county commissioner could be removed at any time by the State Commission which could also fill the vacancy thus created. These county election commissions appointed all local election officers and could also remove them at pleasure. The county commissioners were to act as canvassing boards of the election returns and to award certificates of election. Any two of the board constituted the board.

In case of a contest over the offices of Governor or Lieutenant Governor the General Assembly was to elect by lot a Contest Board consisting of eight House members and three Senators, any seven of whom could act. In other contests the State Canvassing Board, consisting of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Clerk of the same court, a Circuit Judge and a commonwealth attorney, was to judge the returns. The county boards were to have like powers in their jurisdictions.

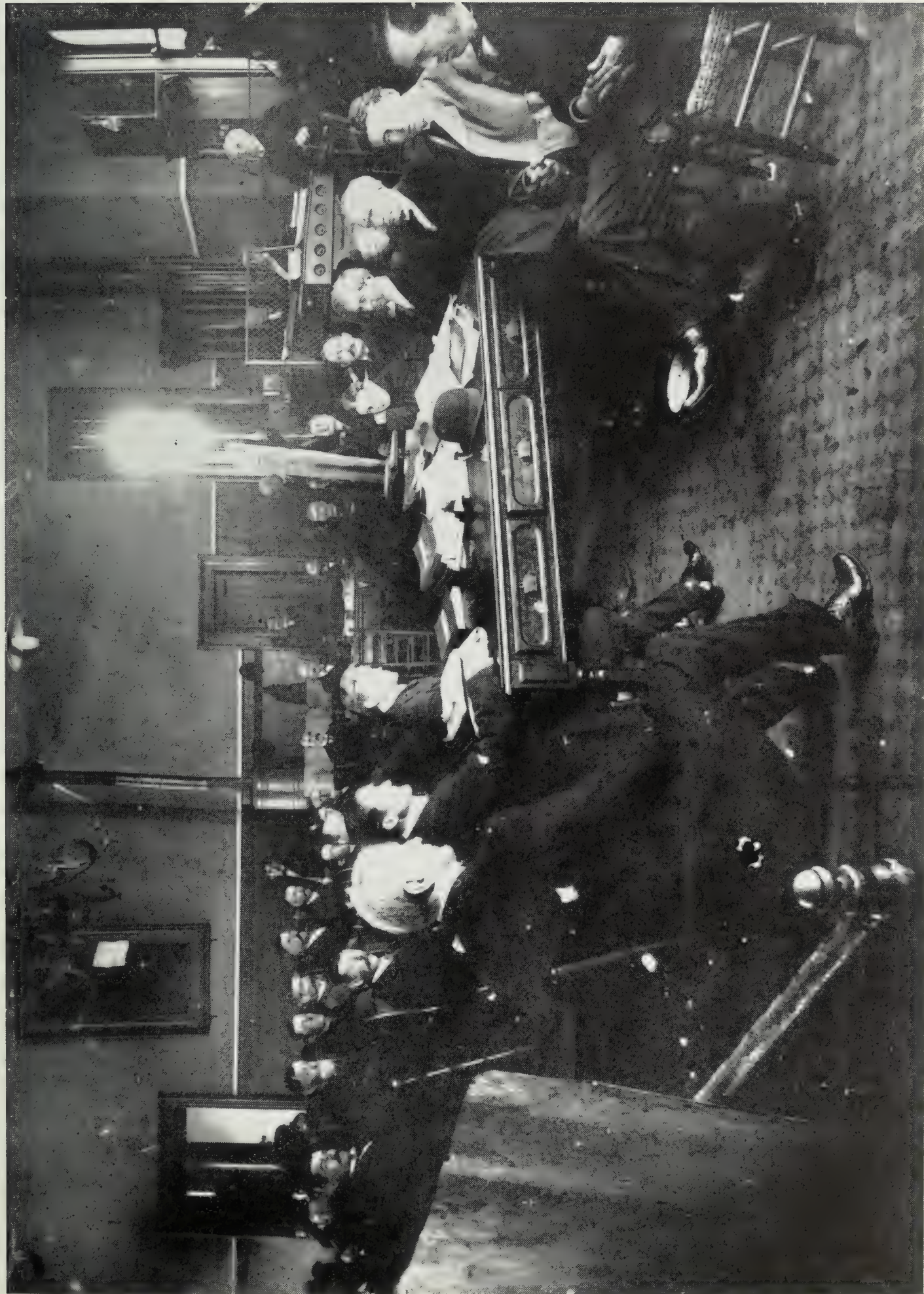
The bill stated that "the election frauds now perpetrated in the State" were the reason for its going into effect at once. As the bill was plainly a "ripper," designed in passing to take from the newly elected Republican governor all power to influence election machinery and place it in the hands of assured Democratic partisans, Governor Bradley vetoed it on March 10th, but the Legislature passed it over his veto the next day.

The same legislature prohibited the sale of liquor in any local option district in Kentucky, an act considered necessary because of the over-riding the expressed will of the voters in so many places and ways. This was a faint rumble in what was later to become a national thunder storm. Laws were also passed to melt the casting upon the County governments of the public roads by the turnpike troubles.

The Geological Survey which has been such a stimulus in the mineral and soil development of the State, suffered one of its periodic removals to the State University. Non-technical legislators, not realizing the wealth which accurate knowledge and publication of mineral resources produce think to save expense by amalgamating the Survey in whole or part with the University. Those who engage in mineral development too often find that this removal is but an eclipse of the Survey's largest usefulness. This removal, however, was of benefit in that it assisted in creating a mining school at the University.

POLITICAL TURMOIL

The last years of the century were marked by initial steps of one of the most profound political revolutions in Kentucky's history. Until the election of Governor Bradley, Kentucky had been electing Democratic governors ever since the Civil War. During Bradley's regime, Democratic leaders began actions to recapture the State government. There was much difference of opinion as to method, but the most elaborate, determined, and to many seemingly the most efficient method was expressed by the Goebel law which would "rip" from the Republican governor and his party the influence his position gave him.



Court Scene during Trial of Caleb Powers for Murder of William Goebel.

The Democratic convention, meeting in Louisville in June, 1899, became known as the "Music Hall Convention," from the place of its meeting. The candidates whom the county conventions sent to it were William Goebel, Parker Watt Hardin, and William Johnson Stone. Yet the anti-Goebel sentiment, which was very strong, centered about Mr. Hardin, making him very strong. Goebel had 168½ votes out of 1092 which made Stone so confident of the nomination that he gave Goebel the organization of the Convention. The Stone-Goebel coalition beat Hardin. Then the Goebel managers managed to throw out enough Stone delegates to nominate Goebel. Seeing the trend of this agreement early, together with their dislike of the actions of the permanent chairman, Judge D. B. Redwine, of Jackson, some delegates who had not been unseated left without voting, intending thereby to void all obligations to support the nominee. These balking delegates later had much influence in the defeat of Senator Goebel at the polls. The conduct of the Convention was one of the points of heated debate throughout the campaign, many voters holding that the Convention did not have the right to overturn the actions of the county conventions which had given Goebel only one delegate in six.

This was the last election in which the Civil War was influential. The Confederate veterans were now on the decline from the apex of their power, not having enough votes to hold their control of the Democratic party, but enough to affect the final result. William J. Stone had lost a leg while captain in the Confederate Army and most of the prominent Confederate veterans had loyally championed his candidacy. Not only were the old veterans for Stone, they were determinedly against Goebel.

In April, 1895, Senator Goebel had shot and killed Gen. John L. Sandford in an altercation that was the culmination of many years of political contention. Gen. Sandford had served throughout the Civil War in important positions and particularly as Adjutant General under Gen. John H. Morgan. At that time in Kentucky there were many members of Morgan's Brigade still living and, although Goebel was acquitted, the Morgan veterans and many other Confederates were very angry at the killing as the proof showed that Goebel immediately before the shooting had published in his paper a defamatory article about Sandford, containing "fighting words" in Kentucky. As a body the Confederate veterans threw their influence against Mr. Goebel.

Amongst other features in this complicated political picture was the fact that, although Senator Goebel had inclined towards the "Sound Money," or gold standard, policy at first, he had remained loyal to the regular ("Free Silver") wing of his party.

Those who had left the Music Hall Convention in disapprobation and their followers throughout the State, not wishing to vote the Republican ticket, met in convention in August, under the name of "Honest Election Democrats" and nominated a full State ticket headed by Ex-Governor John Young Brown.

To all of these troubles in the Democratic Party must be added the opposition of the Republican Party which had been ruling the State for four years under a vigorous and astute politician, Governor William O. Bradley, and had an organization stimulated to its best efforts by the opportunity presented in their opponents' confusion.

The Republican nomination had been contested between Samuel H. Stone, a leading business man and Auditor in the retiring administration, and William S. Taylor, the retiring Attorney-General. Although Stone's social and business connections were the stronger, Taylor proved the better politician. In this contest feelings were not inflamed and in the election the Republicans were solidly behind their nominee.

The regular Democrats made the campaign emotionally bitter rather than sanely constructive; and by election day overly-ardent followers were ready to go the limit for their champions.

Although the Democratic party was the stronger normally and carried the Legislature, it was not able to control its anti-Goebel members; and Taylor and the whole Republican ticket were declared elected by the Election Commission appointed under the Goebel Law, consisting of two Democrats and one Republican. This Commission declared the result to be, for Taylor 193,714; for Goebel, 191,331; and for Brown 12,140, a plurality for Taylor of only 2,383 votes out of 400,000 votes cast. Taylor was sworn in December 1, 1899, and the rest of the Republican ticket on January 1, as the Kentucky Constitution directs. Goebel at once contested before the Legislature the decision of the Election Commission and the feeling in the State became electric. His contest was based on alleged frauds in the counties where the Republicans were in power, mostly in Eastern Kentucky.

In Frankfort inflammatory speeches were made containing expressions such as "Wading through blood up to the saddle-girths" and "Goebel must be stopped at whatever cost." Republican voters from the counties contested had been pouring into Frankfort allegedly to assert their right of personal petition. They were too many to be accommodated by the hotels and consequently had to camp in the Capitol grounds, finding shelter in the halls and basements of the public buildings.

This mob of men was not organized for revolution or any extra legal action. Its members were present as individuals and their petition to the Legislature, while fervid, was a well worded appeal for justice under the law. But in the back of each individual's head was the idea that personal appearance was more terrifying to the Goebelites than a mere paper petition. These men arrived in a highly emotional mood and the speeches made to them by Democratic anti-Goebel orators increased the high tension.

Governor Taylor called out the militia and had it patrol the Capitol and grounds. All this was proclaimed by the Goebel members of the Legislature an effort to intimidate them. Objecting to pass through files of soldiers to reach their seats in the legislative halls, the Goebel majority adjourned the meeting to the Frankfort Opera House and later to Louisville. Governor Taylor, by proclamation declared a state of revolution and adjourned the Legislature to meet in London, a Republican stronghold, which only the Republican members proceeded to do.

On January 30, in the midst of this confusion Goebel was shot as he was proceeding through the Capitol grounds to the Capitol; the rifle being fired from the window of the office of Caleb Powers, the newly installed Republican Secretary of State. He was carried to his room in the Capital Hotel where he lingered until the Legislature declared him Governor and he was sworn in. His opponents denied that he was alive when sworn in; but the horror of the assassination, and the fact that it must have been the work of one or more of his opponents, quickly turned the State against the Republicans. In the hunt for the criminal, emotions and political opportunism were too fierce and eager to permit calm judicial procedures. Arrests were numerous, the trials which dragged on for months and even years were tainted at times with perjury, and a number of men were convicted.

The trials were held before Ex-Lieutenant Governor James Cantrill, then the regular judge of the circuit in which lies the county of Franklin. Robert B. Franklin, the Commonwealth Attorney, led the prosecutions but many of the ablest lawyers and orators in the state appeared on one side or the other.

These trials were confusing to the people at large, little testimony being so clear and free from political suspicions as to completely convince. A few objective facts were established. Henry Youtsey possessed the rifle, purchased the shells, had been guilty of wild talking, was in the building from which the shot was fired at the time, and

borrowed from Caleb Powers, a short time before, the key to his office from whence the shot came. He made several confessions, differing in details.

Governor Taylor and several of the Republican officials were indicted on the theory that it was a Republican plot to which he was accessory. The proof about a general Republican plot had little more than the march of the petitioners on Frankfort and the fact that the Republicans only would profit. Governor Taylor and others finally fled to Indiana whose governor refused to extradite them on the grounds that no evidence of their guilt was produced. This theory of a conspiracy was finally given up and all those indicted, indicted and tried, or merely suspected were finally granted executive pardons. Youtsey was the last one pardoned. Powers was elected to Congress after his pardon.

The Goebel Election Law was revised and its objectionable features amended or repealed in 1900, at a special session of the Legislature called by Governor Beckham for that purpose.

THE SCOTT-COLSON DUEL

During the height of the excitement of the Goebel contest there occurred in Frankfort an event that added much fuel to the conflagration. Col. David G. Colson, on January 17, shot and killed Ethelbert Scott in the crowded lobby of the Capital Hotel, as the result of a feud originating when they were officers in a Kentucky regiment during the Spanish War. Both drew weapons and shot it out. Two bystanders were killed, one wounded, and another broke his leg in jumping down a stairway to get out of range. Colson had been a member of Congress and Scott was a nephew of the retiring Republican Governor, William O. Bradley.

J. Cripps Wickliffe Beckham, having been elected lieutenant-governor on the Goebel ticket, succeeded at the latter's death on February 3, filled out the unexpired term and was then elected by a plurality of 4,100, and for the next term reelected to succeed himself by about 27,000. In his first election Governor Beckham was opposed by John W. Yerkes of Danville, an accomplished and well-known lawyer.

The year 1901 saw an unusual outbreak of mob violence. On January 11, a negro was hanged at Springfield for raping a white girl; on February 6 another was hanged at Nicholasville for the same cause; on July 17 a white man was hanged at Owensboro charged with murdering his wife; and in August another white man was lynched at Russellville for assault upon and murdering a sixteen-year-old white girl. These lynchings, so deplorable at the time, probably had a salutary effect upon the thinking of those who had not been accustomed to consider themselves responsible for such unjudicial punishments. Certainly lynchings have become fewer since the opening of the new century and have practically died out by its middle.

Judge Clifton J. Pratt, who was the candidate for Attorney-General on the Taylor ticket, took his appeal against the action of the Legislature to the courts, who unseated his opponent, R. J. Breckinridge, of Danville, and declared Pratt legally elected, whereupon he took over the office, Judge Breckinridge bowing gracefully to the Courts' decision. The Legislature of 1902, however, took from General Pratt the right to appoint the legal assistants in his office and gave it to the Auditor, showing that partisan resentment was still strong.

This Legislature provided for the present public library system in Louisville by enabling the city to accept the Carnegie offer of \$200,000. It also provided for libraries in cities of the second class. It also authorized the voters of a county to vote a tax for extension of the common-school term.

At the congressional elections in 1902 the Democrats elected all their candidates except in the 11th District; and two Republican members of the Court of Appeals, Judges George DuRelle and B. L. D. Guffy, were defeated for reelection.

An interesting and, it might be said, unique figure that appeared in the political scene in Kentucky at the beginning of the century was Percy Haley of Frankfort. He was of Irish extraction and not of the social type from which Kentucky was accustomed to draw her leaders. His education had been restricted to the grade schools but his mind was excellent, his ability to educate himself far above the ordinary, and he had an Irishman's love of and genius for politics.

His entry into politics is said to have arisen at a session of the Legislature, when he furnished the Democrats every morning with a report of the meeting of the Republican canons of the evening before. The Republicans were appalled with the accuracy of the Democrats' knowledge and the consequent efficiency of their counter actions. The Republicans' solons had been meeting in the library room at the State Capitol which had very deep shelves from the floor to the high ceiling. Hearing a slight noise from one of the upper shelves one evening, the Republicans investigated and found Haley hidden behind the row of books. He had ensconced himself there each evening before the members arrived and was rescued by the janitor after their departure.

With the fame this gave him he continued to mount the political ladder until in the Beckham administrations he became a power. He never ran for office but Governor Beckham made him Adjutant General in charge of the State Militia. Practically the whole of his political life was devoted to Governor Beckham; for, although his political acumen was always respected, he practically retired after Beckham's Senatorial defeat. He was not only a shrewd politician but oftentimes showed statesmanship. In the rather shady political machines of the early Twentieth Century he played a conventional role; but in curing the wounds of the Goebel era, for which Governor Beckham's administrations will always be thanked, his influence was always on the side of forgetfulness and for the rebuilding of confidence in the government and its leaders. As he was Governor Beckham's chief political advisor throughout, he must be given much credit for that happy advancement in the State's political sanity which caused the emotional hurricane of the Goebel affair to leave few scars and little rancor.

As J. C. W. Beckham, being Lieutenant Governor on the Goebel ticket, at the latter's death assumed the duties of governor, the Democrats in the Senate at once elected Senator Lillard Carter to preside. Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, who had been elected on the Taylor ticket and had presided up to the time of Legislative decision in favor of the Democrats, in conformity with Governor Taylor and the rest of the Republican officials, refused to step aside. This led to a rather laughable situation in the Senate. The *Evening Post* of Louisville on February 19th, tells it as follows:

"Shortly before 10:30 Carter stepped rapidly into the Speaker's chair. A moment later Marshall, smiling broadly, took the seat alongside of Carter. Both shook hands pleasantly and Carter moved over to make room, causing applause and laughter. Promptly at 10:30 Marshall and Carter rapped for order, Carter with his penknife and Marshall with the gavel. Then, in chorus both said, amid laughter, 'The Senate will now come to order.'"

Before Carter could call for petitions, Marshall called in Rev. Darsie to pray. He made a strong plea for peace and harmony during which the Republican senators arose, as the custom was, but the Democratic senators kept their seats. This double-headed

"control" continued good naturedly until the courts of State and Nation had declined jurisdiction, after which the Republicans gave up.

Many other difficult situations arose during this double-headed government, one of them being the refusal of the banks to honor the State's checks no matter by whom issued; and Republican Auditor Sweeney, who occupied the office, refused to issue any vouchers.

Everywhere wild rumors were flying, coming from no one knew where. In every county mass meetings were held, addresses made, resolutions adopted. Everyone's nerves were "as tense as fiddle-strings" as one editor expressed it, expecting each hour to hear that "all hell had broken loose in Frankfort," that actual fighting had begun. The situation was a near violent revolution as English-speaking people can come; it was as far from revolution as innate sanity and respect for law could keep it.

Henry E. Youtsey was stenographic secretary to the retiring Auditor, Samuel H. Stone, and had been recommended by Mr. Stone as a good one to his Republican successor. The attorneys for the prosecution claimed to have a statement from him that he offered the mulatto barber, "Taller Dick" Combs, who had been a deputy-sheriff in an Eastern Kentucky county, and a Negro named Hockersmith \$1,200 to kill Goebel but that they held out for \$1,500; and that Governor Taylor was behind his effort to have Goebel killed but refused to have anything to do with the colored men. But this was doubted by many because it fitted in too patly with the intention alleged to have been voiced by a leading Democratic attorney that the assassination would be used "to hang Taylor and damn the Republican Party." This political ambition undoubtedly existed in the minds of many and clouded the waters of the investigation.

Another distracting influence was the \$50,000 reward voted by the Legislature. However, good its purpose, it attracted vultures and was undoubtedly the incitement to the perjured testimony that crept into some of the trials.

While much of strength of the Beckham administrations was due to the sympathy of the plebiscite for the Democrats over the loss of their leader, and to anger at the Republicans who were at first held responsible, and to the desire of many to get on to the "band-wagon" of the Democratic parade, much more of it was due to the course of Governor Beckham in such nervous times. With calming courtesy towards all and by leading the public mind into more fruitful fields than strife, he in time brought the State out of the excitement.

THE "TOBACCO WAR" OR "NIGHTRIDERS"

His administration was not all easy going. Tobacco was the money crop throughout the best farming lands in the State. For sometime its falling price had been producing economic tensions and even destitution. The growers charged the buyers with the troubles and organized into cooperative societies for selling. Their method was to form a "pool" of the crop by pledging its individual growers to a corporate Society. When this was done the Society, acting as agent, notified the buyers that they could buy only from the "pool," and would have to give the "pool" price. This the buyers at first refused which led to some financial troubles as few of the planters were financially able to hold their crops over.

By 1904 the price was below the cost of production, even as estimated by the grower who did not always deem his wife's and children's help as part of his expense. In Western Kentucky where the tobacco had never brought the prices paid in the Central



PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY BAR ABOUT 1900

counties, the distress grew so great that the growers took the law into their own hands, formed sub-rosa "night-rider" societies, taking their popular name from the toll-gate raiders of the recent past, and threatened the non-poolers and the purchasing agents and even wrought violence upon them, whipping the first, scraping their plant-beds and even burning their barns and threatening the agents and even burning their great factories or collecting plants in the local market towns. A few men were killed.

While most of these crimes were committed in Western Kentucky, some of the lighter methods were practiced in the Central counties or Bluegrass, known to the tobacco trade as the "Burley-patch." The night-rider organization gained slight hold in this "patch." In December, 1905, the night-riders burned the tobacco factory at Trenton in Todd County. In January, 1906, they dynamited one in Elkton in the same county. On Thanksgiving night, the same year they burned two factories at Princeton; and the next month tried to burn the town of Hopkinsville. The alert mayor of this city prevented them, but a year later they succeeded.

This "war" carried on into the regime of Beckham's successor, Governor Augustus E. Wilson, who used the militia to patrol the tobacco "patches" but with no very marked success. Finally the rise in the price which the new and efficient selling methods induced, and the action of the Legislature which gave legal authorization to "pooling" and forbade selling of tobacco which had been pooled save through the pool, put an end to the outlawry.

THE HARGIS MURDERS—"BLOODY BREATHITT"

Governor Beckham also had to meet the feud murders in Breathitt County in Eastern Kentucky. The building of the Lexington and Eastern Railway from Lexington to Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt, made the latter the most important commercial center in that part of the State. Here the steam shipments were unloaded and both large distributing stores arose and the wagon trade began for supplying the smaller stores in the country beyond.

For the profits of this trade great rivalries arose. Judge James Hargis, who had acquired a commanding position in the Democratic party, and his brother Alexander ("Alec") owned the largest store in Jackson. To the commercial rivalry was added a political one. James Hargis was elected County Judge, a position which made it nearly impossible to punish him or his henchmen. In the trials which later arose it was proven that there were associated with the Hargis brothers, in politics at least, Edward Callahan, the high sheriff and who owned a big store south some miles of Jackson, and B. Fulton French, who had been leader of the French-Eversole feud in Perry County some years before.

A number of people who were against the Hargis regime was assassinated; amongst them being Dr. D. B. Cox, the leading local physician, James B. Marcum, the leading Republican lawyer and James Cockrell the Town Marshall. Captain B. J. Ewen, who owned a large hotel, happened to be the leading witness in the killing of Marcum, and just as the trial was beginning his hotel was burned, for the purpose, it is said of intimidating him.

Conditions in this county were so bad and seemingly so hopeless that the suggestion was made to abolish the county; and it gained many adherents throughout the State. Every little while the press would announce another shooting in Breathitt. Some of the evidence was so repulsive that it was hard to believe. However, most of it was not refuted save by denial of the accused parties.

Mose Feltner was ostensibly on the Hargis gang but was placed there as a spy by

Attorney James Marcum, who was afterwards killed. He told that Judge Hargis placed several others in ambush to shoot Marcum as he came to his office from his home. Marcum himself a Mountain man, and knowing that even Mountain thugs would hesitate to injure a child, would carry his baby in his arms with him to work. When they failed to carry out their orders to kill, Hargis demanded their reason. They answered that they could not shoot because of the baby. He ordered them to "kill the baby and wrap its guts around its father's neck."

The proof and disproof of such statements may be hard to get, but it is a fact that Marcum was shot by Curtis Jett, one of the Hargis henchmen, that Hargis went on his bond and fought for him through the courts, that the hotel of the chief witness against Jett was burned just as the trial was to begin, that Mose Feltner was offered \$1,500 by Hargis to leave the State and not appear as a witness, and too many other things in all of the trials to permit of doubt as to Hargis's hatreds and guilt. The note for the money to pay Mose was signed by Alec Hargis, Ed Callahan, and B. Fult French, and endorsed on the back by James Hargis. Judge Hargis later deposited another thousand to induce Mose to leave.

Jim Cockrell was shot from the second story windows of the Courthouse. Dr. Cox was shot from Judge Hargis' barn as he was passing along the sidewalk across the street. Cox was Cockrell's uncle. One of the assassins testified that Judge Hargis boasted to him that he could get a pardon in advance, even for any one, for any crime. This was doubtless untrue, but its publication had a bad effect on the State administration, and the following elections.

The Democratic Commonwealth's Attorney A. Floyd Byrd, despite the threats and examples of what happened to those who opposed the Hargises, prosecuted vigorously and was the largest factor in breaking up the horrible conditions. Most of the trials were changed to other counties where juries could be found who were not intimidated by threats against their properties and families. No executions resulted but a number of sentences to prison, and the widow Marcum got damages in a civil suit against the four leaders above mentioned. Judge Hargis was shot and killed by his own son; Ed Callahan was assassinated in his own store; Alec Hargis lost everything he had; and B. F. French, who had moved to Winchester, died in his bed. Judge Hargis, who was Democratic State Chairman, by his proven misbehavior, did much to help elect the Republican successor to Governor Beckham.

In March, 1902, the Legislature made provision for a home for infirm and dependent Confederate Soldiers. Kentucky had refused to join the Confederacy but did send her quota of soldiers to both sides in the great Civil conflict, but it did not hesitate to care for the old soldiers of the Lost Cause. For this purpose land was bought and buildings were erected near Louisville. The same Legislature arranged to take care of the graves of the Confederate dead at the State's greatest battlefield, Perryville, in Boyle County. It also established the State Fair.

THE ELECTION OF 1903

In the gubernatorial election of 1903 the Republicans opposed Governor Beckham with one of the State's best business men, Col. Morris K. Belknap. Col. Belknap, as an officer in the crack Louisville Legion, the First Kentucky Infantry, had served in Porto Rico in the Spanish War, and had been a public-spirited citizen, with a knowledge of the State's affairs. Those Democrats who had opposed Goebel were by now coming back to their normal allegiance, led by such men as Judge Alex P. Humphrey and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and others in every county; Beckham proudly boasted of

the accomplishments of his regime, amongst which was the repeal of the obnoxious election law, and although Belknap had a strong ticket behind him and made a vigorous personal campaign, he was defeated.

There occurred in this campaign for the first time the modern phase of the Negro question. Negroes had been taking advantage of the public schools, and many men and even families were appearing who could not be ranked with those who had made little social advancement from their slave time culture. Many of these were teaching in the schools, some were practicing the professions, and a few were flaunting signs of wealth. As most of the Negroes were Republicans, the Democratic orators argued that, if the former were elected, they would at once place Negroes in positions of public trust, where they could claim and impose social equality. However, the educated Negroes were not all voting for "Marse Abe" Lincoln; many were considering public questions and voting as they thought best. How many, it is impossible to say, because of the secret ballot; but it is true that education of the black man was beginning to help the Democratic party. Besides the educated Negro vote, there were numbers of Negro young men coming on to vote who knew next to nothing of slavery and not feeling the ex-slave's gratitude, were selling their votes to whomsoever offered the most. The party in power perhaps had the best of this.

While the intimidations of the open ballot had long since passed away and election frauds were the stock in trade of local and even state leaders, violence at elections was waning. In many parts of the state election day was exciting, but peaceful and opposing leaders were not often armed.

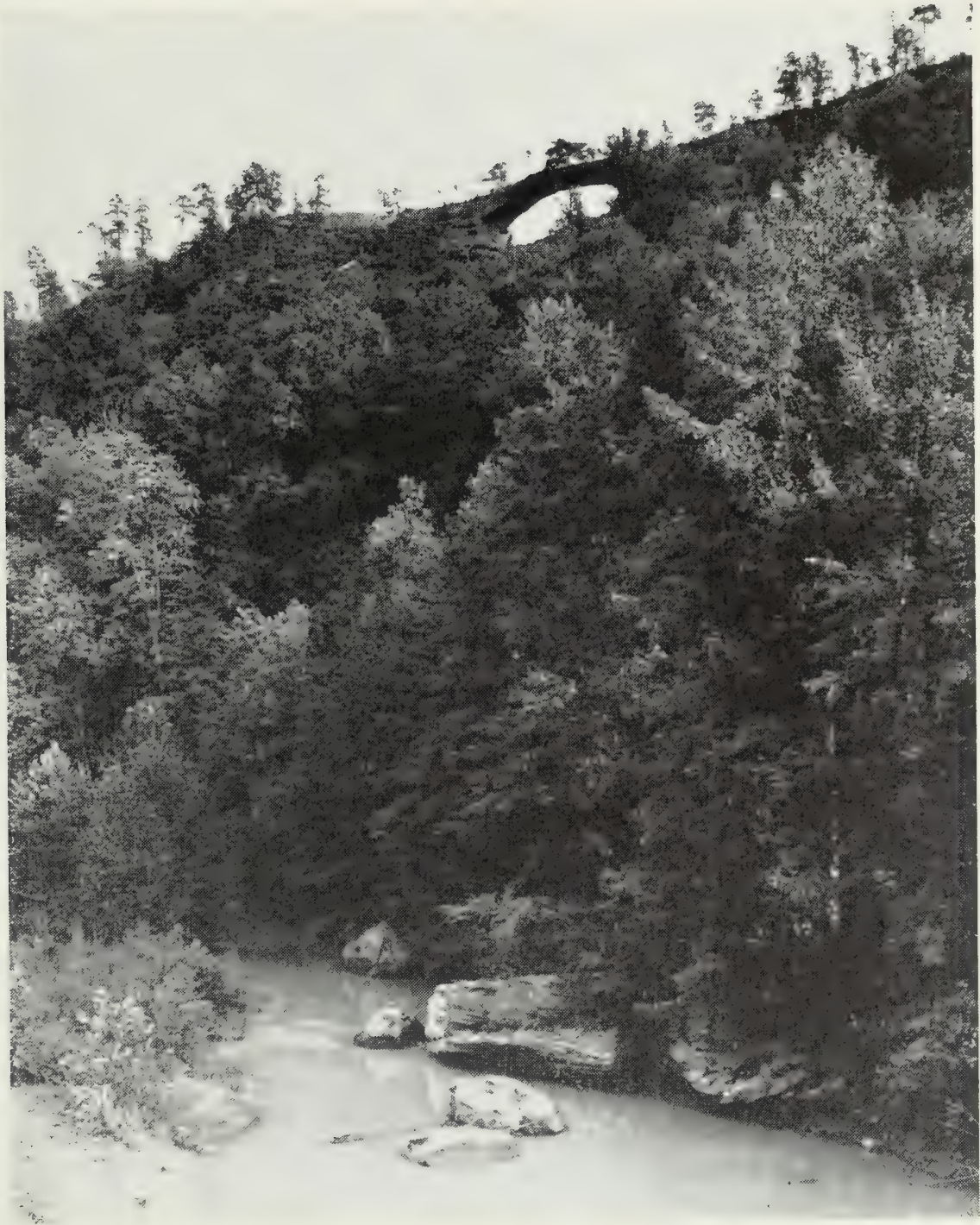
In the cities police and thugs still intimidated the peaceful, and purging the lists of "repeaters" and nonexistent registrants was an onerous duty imposed on the party's lawyers. The *Evening Post* of Louisville said editorially that "The election was a farce. Police, thugs and repeaters ran roughshod over voters and returned the required majority." While conditions were improving constantly they did not disappear in general until women voters came to the polls. By more refined methods elections are still swayed by other means than voting.

In May, 1907, the Court of Appeals, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, ousted the recently elected Democratic officials in Louisville, and all the Jefferson County officers save judges and magistrates. Its opinion was a scathing denunciation of the Democratic committee, likening its actions to the conspiracy of King George III and his council against the liberties of the Colonies.

The Republicans struggled to overcome the bad impressions of the Goebel troubles as can be garnered from Ex-Governor Bradley's speech in this campaign in which he said: "The scaffold is indeed a narrow platform on which a great party should stand."

The struggle away from Civil War conditions can be in some measure glimpsed from an editorial from the pen of Henry Watterson appearing in the *Courier-Journal* which said, "Republicanism is not indigenous to our soil. It is a noxious weed." This statement ignored all claims the Nation might have on a voter's consideration and assumed that voting was a purely state affair. Needless to say, Kentuckians vote as their intelligence dictates (save the venal few), and its allegiance swings from one party to the other as do its sister states. Again we see that this era is the one in which the old political concepts of the Civil War were passing away forever.

In his inaugural Governor Beckham promised not to have a partisan administration, to improve the common school system, to make text-books as cheap as in any other state; to encourage outside capital to develop the state's resources.



Caufield and Shook.

NATURAL BRIDGE IN POWELL COUNTY

THE ELECTION OF 1907

The Republican Convention for State officers met in Louisville on June 17, 1907. The feeling of the leaders was against Roosevelt but not for Taft. They preferred Charles Fairbanks. Few Negroes were present. Ex-Governor W. O. Bradley was permanent chairman and fired the delegates with his eloquence and zeal. Augustus E. Willson, a leading attorney of Louisville, was nominated for governor with a strong ticket and a platform which called for the enforcement of the law, and the abolition of the Kentucky Racing Commission. There were few contested delegations and no squabbles serious enough to make bad feelings. Marshall Bullitt, a young attorney of Louisville, made a speech declaring that the assassin of Goebel ought to be hanged.

The Democrats nominated W. S. Hager and made the best fight possible under the circumstances, but their whole ticket was defeated. The Democratic candidates were carrying too great a load. Both candidates for Governor were of high standing as lawyers and citizens, but the people were tired of the Beckham-Haley machine, confused about the tobacco troubles, and the Democratic party was suffering all over the Nation from the vigorous administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the first fearless progressive who had occupied the president's chair since the Civil War. Roosevelt's abandoning Civil War Issues nationally was winning votes for the Republican party everywhere; and the passing of the Confederate power in Kentucky was weakening the state Democratic party. The election of Governor Willson may be set down as a part of the revolution that was taking place throughout the Nation. Later the Democratic party was to make one more appeal to the Civil War feeling by nominating Senator McCreary for Governor. He was elected, however, not by war votes,—but he did the party no good.

Bradley was nominated by the Republicans for United States Senator and Beckham by the Democrats. As the Democrats usually elected the Legislature regardless of the vote for state officers, they were very confident of Beckham's election; but in the first ballot he was four votes short in the Senate and three in the House. Necessary to elect, 69; Beckham had 66, Bradley 64, bolting Democrats 4, absent 3, and one not voting. This was a deadlock and on January 21, 1908, William J. Bryan appeared before the joint body and appealed for Beckham. On February 28, Bradley was elected, one Democratic Senator having died and three Democrats voting for Bradley.

Governor Willson set out vigorously to curb the lawless spirits in the tobacco organizations by using small detachments of mounted militia for patrolling the several districts. He also called the leaders for a conference meeting in Frankfort. His first Legislature also legalized producers' pools and made illegal the selling pooled tobacco outside of the pool.

Governor Willson's regime is also noted for the expansion of the school system and the establishment of the state's high school system. This last is part of a movement that was sweeping the Nation about that time which was to make easy a preparation for college and thereby increase college attendance in America to numbers undreamed of in the world theretofore. At the beginning of the century college attendance in the United States was around 115,000, but the work of the high schools constantly increasing, it was 1,300,000 in 1941, almost or possibly as great as all of the non-English-speaking world together.

Governor Willson's second Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for completing the handsome new Capitol; \$10,000 for repair of Henry Clay's statue in Lexington, it having been injured by a storm; the name of the State A. & M. College at Lexington changed to Kentucky University; the Christian Church institution in Lexington which

had been using that name being induced to give it up and return to its original name of Transylvania University.

Annual appropriations were fixed for the various state colleges and better organizations provided for county school districts and sub-districts. Each county was directed to establish one or more high schools. Child labor laws were passed to protect children from exploitation or heavy or dangerous tasks. An educational commission was formed to study the state's school system, compare it with other states, and report to the next General Assembly. The Attorney General was empowered to employ legal assistance when needed. The education and training of teachers were standardized. An experiment station and farm were appropriated for. Mine safety laws were passed; and the remains of Captain Thomas F. Marshall taken from their grave in Woodford County and reinterred in the State Cemetery at Frankfort.

Governor Willson's second legislature established the State Board of Health, with duties to investigate and prevent where possible the diseases current; to make bacteriological survey of the state's waters and other possible sources of disease; to collect vital statistics; to control disease amongst domestic animals; to train county and city health officers. Another act was passed to prevent cruelty to animals.

The compulsory school law was strengthened. The law on compulsory attendance at this writing (1945) seems to have fallen down or the will of Kentuckians to go to school seems weak. In 1940 the attendance on school of persons from 5 to 24 years of age in the various states shows Kentucky at the bottom of the list. In the states surrounding Kentucky, Virginia has an attendance of 52 percent; West Virginia (a Mountain state) 56 percent; Ohio, 59; Indiana, 59; Illinois, 58; Missouri, 57; and Tennessee, 53. Kentucky has only 39, the lowest in the Union.

Other interesting acts were passed. One designating electrocutions as the means for carrying out the death sentence. Hanging which had been the conventional way at least since the days of Esther gave way to modernism. Another was the providing a plant for making serum and virus for prevention of hog cholera. Thus registered the end of witchcraft and nostrums, swept aside forever by knowledge. Another provided for the registration and management of motor vehicles and traffic. Another passage from the dying past to the eaning future. The National income tax amendment was ratified, a long step away from the tax ideas of the founders of the Republic. It also decreed that the state would take part in the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie, as Kentucky had supplied cordage, hardware, and men, and the results of the battle were so beneficial to the state. Eight hour work day was established.

This regime shows how revolutions arrive in free democracies. The end of the antebellum, Civil War, and post-bellum ideologies arrives and the new era begins, not entirely free from stress and violence, witness the Goebel troubles, the Mountain feuds, but the violence never rules, it is but a minor incident, although sensational. The deeper movements are hardly noticed.

THE ELECTION OF 1911

In the political campaign of 1911 ex-Governor and ex-Senator James B. McCreary was the Democratic nominee for governor and Judge Edward O'Rear the Republican. During Willson's regime O'Rear had been Chief Justice, and differences had arisen between them so serious that Willson did not attend his party's convention and seemed to take no interest. The burning issue was probably prohibition, the form in which it was presented was whether local option should be county-wide or for sub-districts within the county. Mr. Watterson in the *Courier-Journal* argued that local option was a "Trojan horse" and if admitted would shortly mean state-wide prohibition. Besides

Mr. Watterson's personal predilections, his fear was that Louisville would be voted dry by the state, and against its wishes.

Mr. Desha Breckinridge, editor of the *Lexington Herald*, the Democratic daily for Central and Eastern Kentucky, did not think that county option could be enforced but warned the liquor interests to clean house if they wished their industry to survive; that they must break all ties with politics or the people would consider them fair marks for political action. McCreary and Beckham favored the county option plank, and it was adopted. There was an anti-lobbying plank; one favoring woman suffrage in school elections; one for workman's compensation and arbitration of labor disputes by law; and the usual promises of financial reform, school improvements, and criticism of the Republican administration.

The Republican platform denounced the Democrats for not apportioning the state into state and National election districts according to the provisions of Congress; demanded a corrupt practices act that would limit the size of campaign contributions and prohibition of contributions by corporations and demanded bipartisan control of elections. Asked that direct primaries be held under state auspices and paid for by the state. That the judiciary be chosen in a non-partisan manner and for non-partisan grounds. Favored the county unit in local option; equal educational opportunities to children of both races, longer school terms and better paid teachers. Condemned the "Third House," the lobby; favored arbitration of labor disputes; and the usual promises of reform and recriminations against the Democrats.

The split between conservatives and progressives that caused the "Bull Moose" defection was beginning to be noticeable. The progressives disliked Taft but had to endorse him to get into the "pie" in event of his election. Senator Bradley, an old line conservative, led the "pie" brigade and won. One of the wags got off this quatrain:

"Little drops of Willson,
Little grains of Taft,
Make for Billy Bradley.
Isn't it a laugh?"

The county was running against the conservative branch of the Republican party and its machine, and O'Rear, although making a vigorous campaign was defeated. Although Governor McCreary was long past the most active of life he proved still a potent campaigner. He and Governor Shelby, who was the first and fifth governor are the only governors to be reelected with intervening regimes of others. It is interesting to note that although the new governor had been in public office practically all of his adult life, the opposition found nothing in his public record that could be successfully attacked. He proved a conservative, matter-of-fact, political administrator.

The outstanding act of his regime was the organization of the State Highway Department. The "Moonlight School" movement to cure Kentucky of illiteracy, inaugurated by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of Morehead, proved to be rather helpful and popular at that time. The new methods of transportation were demanding legal controls and adjustments and better roads. A realization of this at first appalled the taxpayers as it was not foreseen where the new taxes were to come from.

In 1914 Senator W. O. Bradley died in office and Governor McCreary appointed Johnson Camden, a wealthy horseman of Woodford County, to fill the unexpired term until the November election. In November Camden won the remnant of Bradley's term over William Marshall Bullitt, Republican, and George Nicholas, Progressive, both attorneys of Louisville.

For the full term Senatorial election coming at the same election, J. C. W. Beckham won the Democratic nomination over Governor McCreary and A. O. Stanley, a Member of Congress, and defeated the Republican ex-Governor A. E. Willson.

In the presidential campaign of 1912 a new party appeared, the Progressive, led by the ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. To the prestige of Theodore Roosevelt there were added the national opposition to Taft's regime, the impression that he was using Federal office holders to gain a renomination, and the revolution in political thought that was sweeping the country, to which neither of the older parties was hospitable, and which the new party expressed in its platform and candidates, capturing many leaders from both the Democrats and Republicans.

The new party was popularly known as the "Bull Moose," from an expression of Theodore Roosevelt relative to his physical fitness, and it adopted the bull moose as its emblem. In Kentucky it did not take as well as in some states—perhaps because the Republican party was a Federal office holders' party and expected Taft's reelection. The proportions of the parties were expressed in the Senatorial race between Camden, Bullitt and Nicholas. The figures were 177,797, and 133,137, and 31,641 respectively. In the adjoining State of Indiana, where the Republican party had been a state party and where leaders like Beveridge favored it, it cut a large figure. Mr. Taft's overwhelming defeat and the election of Woodrow Wilson is National history.

One of the results of Governor McCreary's return to the governor's chair was the creation of McCreary County. This made the one hundred and twentieth county in a state that needed not over forty; more than any other state in the Union except Texas and Georgia. Like the great majority of Kentucky counties, it cannot pay its way, placing the burden of maintenance more heavily than formerly on its residents and a further load on the twenty or thirty counties which pay their way plus a surplus into the state treasury which has to be devoted to their less fortunate sister counties.

On November 11, 1911, President Taft visited Frankfort to dedicate the bronze statue of Lincoln placed in the rotunda of the new Capitol by the generosity of Mr. James B. Speed, of Louisville. It was a gala occasion.

On Nov. 9, a few days before, the Lincoln Memorial Association presented the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville to the Nation. Governor Jos. W. Folk of Missouri made the presentation and President Taft accepted it. Senator Wm. E. Borah, of Idaho, Mayor General John C. Black, of Illinois, Brigadier General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, and The Right Reverend Thomas S. Byrne, Bishop of Nashville also spoke.

THE ELECTION OF 1915

The election of 1915 was led by A. Owsley Stanley, gubernatorial nominee of the Democrats and Edwin P. Morrow, of the Republicans. The Republicans had almost recovered from the Bull Moose defection while the Democrats were rather apathetic. The result was that, while Stanley was elected, he had 40,000 less votes than were cast for McCreary.

The "wet" and "dry" question had become a burning one and many Democrats were dissatisfied, particularly those who had favored the candidacy of Harry V. McChesney, who had announced "dry." Not only was Stanley considered "wet" but he was thought by many to be the candidate of the liquor interests. In spite of the fact that he had declared himself in favor of the County Option law, which his platform endorsed, he was considered by many as wetter than Morrow. Harry McChesney and Lieutenant Governor Edward McDermott were not treated very well in the convention. Four members of the Democratic State Committee were removed without cause and Beckham was hissed when he protested. Stanley won. The Republicans thought they

had the election won until a few hours before the voting when they learned that the two northern counties in which lie the large cities of Covington and Newport, and upon which they were relying, would not support Morrow because of the defection of the local Republican leader. Although it was noised around that this was due to the liquor and horse interests it was too late for Morrow to make use of this rumor.

Although Stanley's plurality was less than 500, Morrow refused to contest because of the bitterness it would engender. Instead he conceded his opponent's election and in a gallant and magnanimous address claimed that his campaign would result in much good, because it had called attention to governmental extravagance and many other things the people ought to consider.

Governor Stanley's inaugural speech won plaudits from the press and the public generally, in which he promised a number of needed laws and reforms.

Mr. Watterson, who was very "wet," in an editorial in the *Courier-Journal* attributed the little done by Stanley's first Legislature to the "prohibition politicians and their fanatical dupes" who "paying no attention to the pronouncement of the people at the polls . . . insisted on keeping all sorts of liquor bills and resolutions to the front . . . so effectively that the wets as well as the drys subordinated everything else to mouthing and wrangling, bickering and dickering."

A Kentucky Council of Defense was created and the possession of firearms and explosives by aliens was prohibited; a war-time necessity.

In the Legislature of 1918, the National Prohibition amendment was ratified, and the pen with which the Governor signed it was auctioned on the floor of the House and bought by Representative Clarence Miller, of Estill, for \$150.00 the money going to the Red Cross. The State was redistricted into the 100 legislative districts demanded by the Constitution. Other important incidents of Stanley's regime were acceptance of Federal aid in road building; a corrupt practices act; abolishment of railroad passes. The pardon record of Governor Stanley was sharply criticised so as to give the general impression that something wrong was being done. However, no successful accusations were made.

The war stimulated the state's mineral production in oil, coal, fluorite, clay products and also in timber. There was no such industrial development as featured the state's contribution to the second World War.

Senator Ollie M. James died in office in 1918, and Governor Stanley appointed George B. Martin, of Boyd County, to the unexpired term. Senator Martin sat until March 4th, 1919, when Governor Stanley, who was elected the preceding November to the succeeding term, took the seat. Senator Martin was in the Senate too short a time to make a mark, but he was an accomplished gentleman of native Kentucky stock, a highly educated and successful lawyer, and would have held his own in any body.

When Governor Stanley resigned to become Senator, Lieutenant Governor James D. Black's regime was too short to have accomplished anything of note. He did not have a Legislative session. Most of his time was taken up with his candidacy to succeed himself. A feature of his campaign was his creations of numerous "Kentucky colonels."

It has often been said that Kentucky is more like mother England than any of the states. In England anciently the Knight was a functional military officer; later the sovereigns knighted men who had done something worth while or were personal friends, regardless of military standing. In Kentucky the colonelcy has had the same history and, but for the oaths of chivalry candidates for knighthood had to take, is practically the same in public estimation. The "colonels" are a select body of men—and lately women—and while there is some inanity, there is hardly ever a lack of good breeding or good behavior.

THE ELECTION OF 1919

In the governor's race in 1919, Edwin P. Morrow, who had so nearly defeated Stanley was the opponent of Governor James D. Black. Black's opponent for the nomination was Judge John D. Carroll, of New Castle, at the time Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and one of the ablest jurists the state has produced. Black's majority was over ten thousand in the primary.

While Black was a good visitor and handshaker and made an active campaign of that nature, Morrow was a great orator of the kind who could say good things eloquently but in the words of the common people. He discussed State affairs in a convincing and confident way and touched with wisdom and fine satire the good and bad issues, promising no more than seemed possible but things which everyone knew should be done.

Morrow's indictment of his Democratic predecessors gives such a clear light upon conditions and the causes of his election that quotations from it can hardly be avoided in a description of political opinions and facts: (*The Louisville Herald*, May 15, 1919).

"Four years ago there came to a close an administration of the people's affairs. An administration marked by broken promises and violated pledges, characterized by needless waste and reckless extravagance, branded by confessed and open political corruption, shamed by the plunder of the public treasury, and closing with naught to show for its existence save a public interest-bearing debt of more than three million dollars. Four years ago in a campaign which stirred the state to its depth, the people were asked to repudiate that administration, to rebuke its unworthy servants, to strike against their own dishonor. But wedded to their idols, bound by their customs, they withheld their condemnation and placed the welfare of the state in the hands of the present Administration.

"Under fair and solemn platform pledges, and by word of mouth these public servants promised economy, retrenchment and reform; the abolition of useless offices; the removal of the charitable and penal institutions from political control; the turning on of the light, and faithful and efficient service. For four years this administration has had the full and absolute control of every branch and department of the state government.

"As it approaches its wretched end, these are the known and admitted facts:

"No economy, but increased extravagance. Six million dollars more collected from the people, while the state debt has grown greater by a million and a half dollars—More burdens to bear and less evidence of the benefits of government; no 'beheading' of useless officers, but increased cost in every department of state.

"Impotent by its favoritism, befouled by its pardon record, stained and shamed by the mockery of political control of the state's charities, ludicrous in its text-book adoption—in the midnight of political corruption, it is dying—without a champion, a defender or an apologist.

* * *

"This administration has been the husbandman of the fairest land on earth; it has let the golden harvest of its opportunities go ungathered, and permitted it to be dispoiled. Entrusted with the shining talents of government, it has buried them in the dirty napkin of political intrigue.

"Now the master (the people), demand to know the condition of the vineyard, and the use that has been made of the talents."

Morrow's election is due to his proposals for progress and the public confidence in him—his accomplishments were many but the leading ones were his placing of engineers in charge of road construction; improved educational facilities, methods and school-book

selection; corrected many bad conditions in the penal and charitable institutions; defeated the anti-evolution law which would have fined or imprisoned or both anyone mentioning that subject within long distances of a school-house; and added two new normal colleges, Morehead and Murray. His regime was not all plain sailing. There occurred a tobacco panic at the end of the war; a coal strike; and a terrible lynching battle at Lexington between citizens and the militia. On the whole Governor Morrow's regime was one of the best in recent times.

Senator Beckham's term coming to an end, he stood to succeed himself, but was defeated by Richard P. Ernst, a prominent lawyer of Northern Kentucky.

THE ELECTION OF 1923

In the campaign of 1923 William Jason Fields at the time Congressman from northeastern Kentucky, was the Democrat standard-bearer, while ex-Attorney-General Charles I. Dawson was the Republican nominee. The interesting events of this campaign occurred in the nominating conventions. The Democrats first selected J. Campbell Cantrell, son of the Judge in the Goebel trials, and at the time representing the Ashland district in Congress. But between his nomination and the election he died and Fields was then chosen hurriedly to carry on. Under such circumstances the Republicans had the advantage. But they had their troubles also.

George Colvin, of Washington County, was ending a term in the too often colorless office of State Superintendent of Education, that had proven anything but colorless under him. His regime was not sensational but vigorously constructive and liberal, taking his obligations dead earnestly and putting into a highly trained intellect and a consuming zeal for education.

The announcement of his candidacy was received with approbation by many Democrats who saw in his honesty, his earnestness, his courage, his efficiency, and comprehension, the opportunity for an administration to their taste. If elected by help of progressive Democrats, it would make of the Republican party one of state aims. A large and potent part of that party was determined to keep it in the hands of those who handled Federal patronage, and therefore saw that if Colvin should win, they would lose their power. Even since Kentucky had shown a willingness to go Republican, the National organization had been willing to put larger sums of money into its elections. The control of this money was a vital consideration politically. In the days before Kentucky first went Republican the party had had to build its support from Federal office hopes and holders, so that the leaders who grew up in that day considered any other attitude as young presumptuous impudence and threatening to their interests. They had been "ins" and resented Democrats coming into the party, since from their point of view winning state elections was not essential or even unsafe.

This branch of the party violently opposed Colvin and when he came to the convention at Lexington a possible winner, they pulled all the tricks of organization possible to defeat him. Their candidate Judge Dawson had not appealed to the independent voters and few, if any, felt that he could win if nominated. His speeches lacked the progressiveness, the terseness, the zeal of Colvin's, and after the dissatisfaction produced by the defeat of Colvin, the independent vote went to Fields. As the Mountains were the stronghold of the Republican party, Fields who was a Mountain man, played upon the dissatisfaction in that section by promising, if elected, to put in good roads, which next to schools, were the Mountain peoples' greatest need.

Dawson was later appointed Judge of the Western Federal District, which he resigned after some years to enter private law practice.

Colvin became President of the University of Louisville where he gave much promise but died after a short term.

The administration of Governor Fields proved to be rather unpopular. Governor Fields had earnestly hoped to help the state, to bring progress. Yet he was far too ingenuous to deal effectively with the astute political manipulators of what was termed a "diabolical bi-partisan machine." He had gained the ill-will of the *Courier-Journal* which had bitterly opposed and helped to defeat his plan to float bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 or more for education, roadbuilding and general improvement. The enmity of this and its sister paper, *The Louisville Times*, has been fatal to many administrations and governors. As these are the only papers in the state with large statewide circulation, they wield a tremendous influence. If they choose to be partisan, which is sometimes the case, then the people get their political facts in a somewhat biased form. Yet these papers are more often right than wrong. Moreover, there was also much inefficiency and apparent waste in the management of the departments, together with flagrant nepotism on the part of the governor. Undoubtedly, the Governor, a trusting man, was greatly imposed upon by many selfish, often ignorant, political leeches, who exploited state jobs without rendering adequate or competent service. It might be pointed out too that little of polish, urbanity, grace, charm or rhythm was associated with the administration. All in all therefore the Fields' administration moved to an unpleasant end, unwept, unhonored and unsung. Under these circumstances the Republicans became active.

THE SAMPSON ADMINISTRATION, 1927-1931

The tendency in the two parties regarding the approaching elections was to split along the line of reform and anti-reform, particularly as concerned legalized race-track gambling. As a reform candidate the Republicans presented Robert Lucas, while the "bi-partisan" or pari-mutual" Republicans put forward Judge Flem D. Sampson. In the Democrat party, the "reform" elements advanced J. C. W. Beckham, while the old line Democrats presented Robert T. Crowe, of La Grange. Running rather independently was William Shanks, retiring auditor. Incidentally many officials as soon as they become seated in the Capitol begin grooming themselves for another state office, preferably the governor's. After a few months of routine clerical-help flattery, many of these officials feel, no doubt, that they should be at least president of the United States.

After a bitter race in which Mr. Crowe proved an able and popular candidate gaining support everywhere, the Democrats selected Mr. Beckham, known as *The Courier-Journal* candidate (Mr. Beckham was a close friend of Judge Robert W. Bingham, owner of *The Courier-Journal*). Mr. Crowe made a good race. Somehow the people got the impression that he really would give them good roads and bridges; moreover, they liked Crowe, with his pleasing personality, his ability to throw everything he had into a speech, his apparent seriousness. He gained rapidly, starting from nothing, just the anti-Beckham-Bingham candidate. He promised 33 1/3 percent cut in State tax on agricultural land and a similar reduction in state license on automobiles. The support of the Fields administration was given him. Clearly vast numbers of people were tired of Mr. Beckham, who was thought to have little to offer.

The old line machine Republican leaders, Chesley Searcy, Morris Galvin and Matt Chilton supported Judge Sampson, while the reform leaders, among whom were Mayor Huston Quinn, U. S. Senator Fred M. Sackett and William Heyburn, of Louisville, supported Colonel Lucas. In the primaries Beckham and Sampson won out.

So clear was the disaffection in the Democrat party because of dissatisfaction with the Beckham-Haley-Bingham group that signs of bolting were evident. In November

the entire Democrat ticket except Beckham was elected. In a very bitter race, Beckham was beaten by approximately 10,000 votes, while the other Democrat candidates won by fairly good margins. The racing interests had fought Beckham, as well as many of the women voters. (He had opposed the woman suffrage amendment in the U. S. Senate). Clearly, the people had not voted for Sampson, they had voted against Beckham.

The two tickets had been made up of the following candidates: Republican Ticket: For Governor, Flem D. Sampson, Barbourville; Lieutenant Governor, E. E. Nelson, Williamsburg; Secretary of State, Mrs. F. D. Quisenberry, Elizabethtown; Attorney General, Miller Hughes, Prestonburg; Treasurer, John G. Rogers, Frankfort; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, W. A. Dicken, Albany; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Warren Peyton, Beaver Dam; Commissioner of Agriculture, Tate Bird, Shelbyville; and Auditor, John Perkins, Frankfort.

Democratic Ticket: For Governor, J. C. W. Beckham, Louisville; Lieutenant Governor, James Breathitt, Jr., Hopkinsville; Treasurer, Emma Guy Cromwell, Frankfort; Auditor, Clell Coleman, Harrodsburg; Commissioner of Agriculture, Newton Bright, Eminence; Attorney General, J. W. Cammack, Owenton; Secretary of State, Miss Ella Lewis, Leitchfield; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, William B. O'Connell, Louisville; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. C. Bell.

Governor Sampson, assuming that the people really desired his being governor, drew up an expansive program of reform and progress for the Legislature to enact—improvement of education, welfare, penal and charitable institutions, roads, bridges, parks, building of memorials to the heroes, etc. But the Democrat Legislature had no intention of passing his program, which was ridiculed by many from many angles. A bitter and acrimonious struggle ensued in the Legislature, preventing the passage of much-needed legislation. The Democratic majority proceeded to shear Governor Sampson of his appointing power and to bestow it upon the Lieutenant Governor. The impasse continued throughout the administration. The press howled fiercely and the people began to talk of gubernatorial incompetence. An editorial in the *Courier-Journal* of March 21, 1930 summed up the administration in this manner:

"End of a Story that is not Ended.

"Kentuckians interested in the welfare of their state will review with mixed feelings the Legislature's session just ended. It did good work and it did bad work, but its bad work was so very bad that it is likely to warp the minds of many against conceding the Legislature all the credit that is its due.

"Chief among its good works was its enactment of a new election law and its salvation of Cumberland Falls. It could not have pleased more people than by its acceptance of the duPont offer; while the election reform it provided gives the State better assurance of fair elections than it has ever had—an assurance which it has sadly needed. Who does not believe that if this law had been in effect in 1927 Kentucky would not have been humiliated by the Governor who now discredits the Executive chair? In future it will be very difficult to steal elections in Kentucky, as elections in Kentucky have been stolen in the past—and not remote past.

"Louisville, by the way, has particular reason for being grateful to this Legislature for coming to the city's aid in its fight for fair elections. The passage of the model registration law was handsomely done, and is none the less appreciated because under a proper system of government Louisville would not be compelled to go to Frankfort for legislation regulating the city's local elections.

The blight of this session of the General Assembly was partisanship—partisanship of the blindest, bitterest kind. The Democratic majority went to Frankfort hotly resenting

the partisan maladministration of a Republican Governor, and especially his Highway Commission. They had ample cause for resentment, but in venting it they acted on the mistaken assumption that any course was justifiable to remedy the situation: that any wrong was right to right a wrong.

It was a blunder which not only submerged the session in partisanship, but which will submerge the future politics of the state in partisanship. While a legislative investigation was not necessary to show that the Sampson Highway Commission should be removed, if that could not be effected through legal processes it would have been far better to wait for the installation of a new administration by the next election than to resort to the desperate expedient of smashing constitutional government in order to smash the Highway Commission. But the smashers were determined. They ripped out of office the Governor's Highway Commission and put in its place a commission of their own, all Democrats, by transferring a Republican Governor's appointing power to a Democratic Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. Not only that, but they replaced a bad piece of road machinery with a worse, doubling the number of commissioners and allotting them to geographical districts, in accordance with a system which cannot be well worked except by logrolling, and which, if the courts allow the commission to stand, will afford the members tempting opportunities to mix their official duties with politics, one of the curses of the old commission. It is not inexplicable that General Sibert declined to serve on the new commission.

"Whether or not this revolution of the Democratic majority of the Legislature shall result in better administration of the Highway Department, it is bound to effect most injuriously the politics of the State. It will subordinate all other considerations in the next political campaign to the passions of the primitive partisanship, dividing the state into two camps, each actuated by the supreme, if not sole, purpose to cut the other's throats.

"In its bearings on the fortunes of the Democratic Party, the enactment of the Highway Ripper bill was egregious tactical folly. With the notorious record made by the Sampson Administration, all that the Democrats had to do to sweep the last vestige of it out of power was to wait until they got a chance at it in the election booths. But they have now given the Sampsonites a new issue—an issue on which, the Democratic Party in Kentucky will be compelled to fight a defensive, instead of an aggressive campaign.

"It is an issue which already is rallying all stripes of Republicans, including those to whom Sampson has been a nauseating dose.

"That was strongly in evidence at the gathering of the clans at Frankfort Wednesday night, in response to the summons of Sampson, when even such Republicans as Louisville's Mayor joined Sampson in denouncing the Court of Appeals on its stand for clean elections in this city. But for the era of partisanship which has been inaugurated, no such powwow as that at Frankfort Wednesday night would have been possible. It was there that the Governor was able to convert a personal rebuke into a party insult. It was nothing to him to be prevented from making private deals for a few million dollars' worth of textbooks, an \$11,000,000 bridge bond issue and a cement plant to do business with the Highway Department, or to be prevented from controlling the Highway Department during the approaching campaign. His agony was all for his beloved party. He would have it believed that he is only the vicarious scapegoat turned loose in a patronageless wilderness.

"And the Governor didn't stop at the Legislature. In sympathetic company he attacked the Court of Appeals which had held him to the law against his attempted private negotiation of public contracts, two of the Judges being Republicans. He

referred to the Louisville election case in which he had sat while a Republican candidate and he denominated it a judicial 'ripper' dubbing his colleagues of the court six of the gloomiest little men,' although one of the Judges concurring in the ouster and disagreeing with him was a Republican of high character and legal ability.

"The politicians who gathered at that banquet would not think of pitching the 1931 campaign on an issue approving the Sampson Administration. They are belligerent with a new hope now because they believe they will not have to fight on that issue, as the Democrats of the Legislature have given the Republicans a new issue."

THE ELECTION OF 1931

The Democratic State Central Executive Committee called the democratic convention for May 12, 1931. Aspirants for nomination were: Judge W. R. Shakelford of Richmond, James Breathitt, Jr. of Hopkinsville, W. B. Ardery of Paris, Clell Coleman of Harrodsburg, Dr. Rainey T. Wells, of Murray, Ralph Gilbert of Shelbyville, Judge Ruby Laffoon of Madisonville, Joseph E. Robinson of Lancaster, and Osie S. Ware, of Covington. The former U. S. Senator Geo. B. Martin, of Catlettsburg, campaigned for Shakelford and was himself picked to run as coalition candidate for temporary chairman by the minority candidate. This was an attempt to ward off Ruby Laffoon who had more delegates than anyone else. The Woodland Auditorium in Lexington with a seating capacity of only 2,400 was packed with nearly 4,060 heads. With Shakelford and Wells withdrawing and Gilbert quitting on the second nomination, Laffoon got 1,548 of the 1,922 votes. Later with only Ardery and Breathitt left in the race, he got 1,735 votes. He was thus nominated on the first ballot. Congressman Fred M. Vinson, of Ashland, was elected temporary chairman and Fred Wallis of Paris, permanent chairman. While awaiting the reports of committees, the crowd found entertainment in Senator Barkley's and Logan's comments on the National and State Republican administration. The democratic platform called for (1) a complete audit of every department, (2) a balanced budget, (3) impartial distribution of road construction, (4) free textbooks, (5) economy in government, (6) continuation of present highway commission, (7) tax revision, (8) enlargement and modernizing of charitable and penal institutions, (9) educational extension and improvement, (10) stringent bank law, (11) consolidation of counties, (12) encouragement of manufacturing and enterprises.

A disturbance which surely influenced the convention was a disagreement between the miners and operators of the Harlan mine. On May 11, the mine guards were replaced by 400 National Guardsmen and five had already lost their lives in the violence.

The *Courier-Journal*, saying that Kentucky must be "rescued from the wildness of misgovernment into which it has been forced by both Democratic and Republican Administrations" has this comment on the Democratic platform: "In estimating these convictions and purposes, the platform put forth by the convention counts for little. That is an elaborate document, containing much that is commendable, including important recommendations which if heeded will promote the good of the commonwealth. It was written by a committee on which were Democrats of character and ability. But its authorship will not execute it. Nor was that expected of its authors who referred the detailed execution of its policies and principles to the Legislature and the Governor. To what extent it expresses the views of Judge Laffoon is not known; nor is it known to what extent it expresses the views of the convention, for it was adopted by that body in a jiffy, without being read to it."

During the torrid heat of a July day, former Governor Morrow the temporary chairman, sounded the keynote for the Republican Convention in the Woodland Auditorium, Lexington. He declaimed the Highway Law as a Monster, demanded its



Courtesy, Louisville Convention and Publicity League.

UNITED STATES GOLD STORAGE VAULTS AT FORT KNOX

repeal, and pledged the Republican party to the formation of a Bi-partisan Road Commission if the law is not repealed. He also extolled Mayor W. Harrison, of Louisville as a knightly leader to carry forward the standards of the Republican party. Judge Sam Hurst, Beattyville's nominee for the Republican ticket withdrew, leaving Harrison as the sole Republican nominee for Governor. The platform of the Republican party for the 1931 election made the Road Board the target of its attack. It lauded the Hoover and Sampson Administrations as well as advocating (1) a bipartisan or preferably a non-partisan highway commission, (2) free school books, (3) a scientific survey of the state's charitable institutions, (4) equal representation, and (5) greater economy in administration. It also asked for a Republican Assembly and denounced "bipartisan political combines and pledged the freedom of republican nominees from such influence.

The Socialistic-Labor Ticket was made up of Herman Horning, Louis Fleischer, and James O'Hearn, all of Louisville, for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State respectively.

The outcome of the 1931 elections was an overwhelming democratic victory, Laffoon led Harrison by 73,078 votes—a margin that has been topped only once before in Kentucky when John W. Stevenson the Democratic candidate of 1868 triumphed by 78,677 votes. The effects of his election on the Legislature was that the House now had 74 Democrats to 26 Republicans. "The explanation is that Kentucky, like the rest of the country, is flooded by a tidal wave against the Republican Party, caused by the unpopularity of the Hoover Administration and the conditions which for nearly two years during the life of that Administration have depressed the country and for which so many of the voters, however unjustly, hold the Administration to blame." (*Courier-Journal*, November 6, 1931). So this cause might also be added the unpopularity of the former Republican Governor Sampson and Laffoon's connections with the "political combine" which sought "to make itself supreme by fastening upon the state a hand-picked chief executive and a subservient Legislature." (*Louisville Herald Post*, July 21, 1931).

The beginning of the Laffoon Administration—one of the most turbulent that Kentucky has suffered for many a decade—was one of pagentry and festivity. The oath of office was administered by Judge Richard Priest Dietzman and soon afterwards Laffoon appointed Brigadier General H. H. Denhardt of the Kentucky National Guard, the former Lieutenant Governor, as the new Adjutant General. In his inaugural speech, Governor Laffoon showed deep emotions. He said that as a boy while plowing he had frequently entertained the dream to be governor, and that he would be Governor of and for the whole people. He also mentioned the pressing need of the under-privileged children, relief for penal and charitable institutions, and the demands for better roads and other improvements. He also congratulated Harrison for his courtesy during the campaign and for his felicitations.

Governor Laffoon entered office at a bad time. The country was rapidly entering the depression. President Hoover had asked for higher taxes and burglarizing by armed bands was prevalent, especially in Louisville. Tobacco riots had broke out in Lexington as 200 tobacco growers held mass meetings because of the fall in tobacco prices. The dispute between the coal miners and the mine operators was still in progress and a group of 40 students under the auspices of the National College Committee in New York were turned back by irate citizens of Bell County and were denied the protection of county officials when they sought to make a study of the miners's conditions in Harlan County.

This lack of employment accompanying the depression was the principal social problem of the Laffoon Administration. It was this unemployment that allowed thousands

of workers to appear on the Frankfort streets March 3, 1932 in opposition to the Sales Tax measure that Governor Laffoon championed. Some of the mob even broke into the Governor's mansion, frightening members of the household and breaking some furniture. The Anti-depression War conducted by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the Associated Advertising Clubs and the American Legion Auxiliary in March of 1932 was mainly an attempt to curtail this unemployment. It aimed in this way to bring about a recovery of business and to employ large numbers of men. The War ended in Louisville on March 20th with a big parade of Legionnaires and other groups. To this date 600 had been employed in Louisville and \$50,000 of construction work pledged.

The 1932 session of the General Assembly of the Kentucky Legislature adjourned with very little accomplished. The most important bills were the sales tax which was denied consideration by the State Senate, the redistricting bill which reduced Kentucky's congressional districts from 11 to 9, and the budget bills which increased the state's budget to approximately "\$4,000,000 more than the anticipated revenues." The Legislature did provide for a board of eight to make a two year study of the state's educational needs. The need for such a survey was questioned by an editorial in the *Courier-Journal* of March 22, 1932, on the grounds that a survey had already been made by the Kentucky Educational Committee, employing the best minds in Kentucky and assisted by the General Education Board of New York and that the very definite recommendations of the Efficiency Commission on the subject of Education in 1924 were unheeded.

On the whole few sessions of the Legislature have been subjected to as much criticism as that of 1932 Assembly. The *Herald Post*, March 19, 1932, saw its sole redeeming feature in the fact "that thy fell out among themselves so that the state may have been spared something worse." The *Courier Journal* of the same date had more to say: "Deplorable it truly is, for there never was a time in Kentucky history when sagacious competent patriotic statesmanship was so urgently needed in the administration of Kentucky's government. And yet there never was a time when such statesmanship was so lacking at Frankfort and when the abortive efforts, or pretensions, of the Executive and Legislative department left the state in so shamefully wretched a condition."

"In the first place, that administration came in not on the broad, high plane of consecration to public service regardless of party partisanship but consecrated to the enabling theory, 'to the victors belong the spoils.' From the first, that theory inspired and dominated the Governor and his partisans in the Legislature. They seized all the spoils in sight, and, hungry for more, created more spoils by the establishment of more offices and the payment of salaries to officials who had been unsalaried. Republicans everywhere were either dismissed by the Governor or ripped out by the Legislature, and their places were filled by persons who whether or not they were otherwise qualified, had the qualifications of calling themselves Democrats and of helping or professing to help the victors to get within reach of the spoils.

". . . Both branches of the Administration the Executive and Legislative—worked cooperatively together in the effectuation of that policy but cooperation ended when they undertook to meet serious problems of the government's administration which confronted them, and which they were elected to solve. Then they were at sea. They were at loggerheads. They floundered in confusion and ignorance of what should be done, utterly unable to formulate and agree upon any method of solving the problems, whose solution the welfare of the State demanded and whose solution they had so fully promised when they asked to be entrusted with the solution."

The 1934 session of the Kentucky Legislature passed among other bills the new school code. (See Chapter on Education).

Because the important task of levying taxes to provide the state with an adequate budget was not completed in the regular session, a special session of the General Assembly was called and convened Wednesday May 9, 1934. It will be recalled that this problem of state finance had claimed the attention of the 1932 assembly. Governor Laffoon asked for a reduction of the real estate tax and for the pooling of funds, expecting, of course, that the Legislature would provide additional revenue from some other source. But he and the Legislature disagreed over the source. He succeeded in defeating the House plan to tax the sale of malt and the exploitation of natural resources; but his plan to tax the necessities of life through a retail sales tax met with both popular and legislative opposition. It had the opposition of the Merchants and Commercial Associations, while a crowd of several thousand appeared in Frankfort, March 3, 1932 to boo the measure. The bill was defeated when the Senate refused to consider the proposed sales tax. Governor Laffoon declined to call a special session to provide the needed appropriations and when the regular session in 1934 convened, he failed to transmit to the House the report of his Budget Commission with budget bills appropriating the revenue until March. Then the House was "monopolized with the activity of the Committee on Foreign relations engaged in exposing the conspiracy of Kentucky retail merchants against higher prices and investigating the treasonable utterances of a number who had criticized the way the House proceeded with its business in a [*Courier-Journal*] "Point of View" article from which his name was withheld. Perhaps the bipartisan majority felt they had earned the leisure for a man hunt. They already had prevented a vote on the compulsory primary law, passed the ripper legislation, placed municipal power, light, fuel and water plants and the rates of public service companies under a bipartisan State board over the opposition of the cities, reduced the taxes on utility, coal and gas lands, defeated N.R.A.—State cooperation, and authorized the establishment of convenient nudist colonies."—(*Courier-Journal* March 17, 1934). The result of this was that a special session of the Legislature became necessary to appropriate needed funds for the administration. Governor Laffoon's Sales Tax bill was decidedly unpopular and a flood of tax bills were proposed in the House in opposition to it. After a long deadlock, however, the House on June 8, passed the bill 51 to 47 and on June 15 the Senate gave its approval with a 20 to 17 vote. Governor Laffoon signed the bill six hours later, saying: "Within six months this bill become the most popular act ever adopted in the State." The revenue from the sales tax, estimated at \$12,000,000 annually, was divided between the state and county governments with the State getting two-thirds. After stripping Lieutenant Governor Chandler, bitter opponent of Laffoon, of his power with a ripper bill, the Special Session ended July 3. As it turned out the Sales Tax became what was perhaps the most unpopular bill in Kentucky's history as a state.

Opposition to the Laffoon Administration was not long in arising. His administration actually was unpopular from the start, and the depression in no way helped this state of affairs. Before two years his program was torn apart by the depression and party defection. Lieutenant Governor Chandler had strongly opposed his sales tax bill in the Senate and his Drivers' License Law and the Chain Store tax repeal bill were passed only after the Chandler Anti-administration forces had adjourned. The crisis came when Governor Laffoon was in Washington to request \$50,000,000 in Federal aid for road construction. Lieutenant Governor Chandler called an extra session of the General Assembly to consider a compulsory Primary Bill that would undo the work of the nominating committee and submit the choice of Democratic candidates to the people. Governor Laffoon hastened back to the state and signed a revocation order

to cancel the extra session; but the Court of Appeals declared that the special session was valid. Apparently the Governor felt that his favorite for the coming gubernatorial election, Mr. Thomas S. Rhea, would be more favored by a Democratic Convention, while Lieutenant Governor Chandler thought his hopes of running as the next Democratic candidate for governor would be better advanced by a private ballot submitted to the people. When the Primary Bill won out in the special session, Laffoon gave his support to a proposed dual primary bill which provided that a second primary ballot be taken if no candidate obtains a majority in the first ballot,—only the two highest candidates would run in the second ballot. This bill became a law in February 27, 1935, when the Chandler forces joined those of the Laffoon—Rhea factions. It was this dual primary bill that won the 1935 elections for Chandler against Mr. Rhea.

Albert B. ("Happy") Chandler came to his nomination in large part because of his action in calling an extra session of the Legislature during the absence from the State of Governor Laffoon; and, in so doing throwing down the gauntlet to the interests who were popularly thought to be behind Governor Laffoon and so capturing the imagination of the people by his boldness.

In his campaign for the nomination he set out his purposes and platform so clearly that he took the initiative and held it all through the campaign. Expense of state government had risen beyond reason and the sales tax imposed by the Laffoon regime was not popular. This he promised to repeal and at the same time reduce the state's debts and expenses. To many this sounded like pulling rabbits out of the hat, but his earnest campaign oratory did not sound like the usual campaign promises to be broken later on.

Besides the popularity of his political ideals and the courage of his speech and actions, "Happy" Chandler has always been a pleasing personality so that besides his earnestness and understanding on the rostrum he exuded a wealth of geniality and good feeling in his personal contacts with the voters.

In his opposition for the nomination he was blessed. Governor Laffoon had gotten through the Legislature a double primary law, which voters generally thought to be an effort to defeat Chandler. This was a compliment which produced both respect and sympathy for the latter. In the first primary John Rhea of Russellville ran ahead but in the second, Frederick Wallis of Paris, dropping out being also a progressive, his votes went to Chandler and aided greatly in his victory.

In the regular election Judge Swope rather attacked Chandler than discussed affairs of state. Voters like to have their business discussed with them on a non-personal basis, and the more serious ones do not now take much interest in the candidate who does not take them into his confidence and explain how his election will benefit their future. To Swope's assertion that Chandler would prove a dictator, "Happy" answered happily by playing on Swope's first name and calling him "King of Kentucky." As neither gentlemen were inclined towards dictatorship or royalty, "Happy's" retort contained just as much sense as "King's" charge and besides contained the divine spark of humor which Swope's lacked. Amongst Chandler's champions was ex-Governor, ex-Senator J. C. W. Beckham, the "elder statesman" of the Kentucky Democracy. Swope also charged that the state's civil and highway employes were being bled for contributions to Chandler's election fund. This was doubtless true; but it had too long been a custom in Kentucky to cause dismay or even a shock; and, as the Republicans made no effort to prove it or stop it, but only used it for election ammunition, the public felt that it was exaggerated and that a Republican administration would not remedy it. The charge was far from a "bomb-shell" and it is doubtful if it did Chandler any more damage than it did Swope.

At Governor Chandler's inauguration a vast and colorful procession marched in review at Frankfort on December 10, 1935. There were lowering winter skies and chill winter winds but the turnout was the largest in the history of the state. The procession was two hours in passing the Governor's reviewing stand.

A passage in his address typified the young Governor's disposition. It said "My joy at the opportunity to serve you is unbounded. I commenced this campaign in Kentucky this year with a smile upon my face and a song in my heart." Among the distinguished men on his platform were former governors of Kentucky, A. O. Stanley, J. C. W. Beckham, William J. Fields, and James D. Black; Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania; Postmaster General of the United States, James A. Farley; Senators Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

The retiring Governor, Hon. Ruby Laffoon made a kindly and gentlemanly address. Chandler promised reorganization "from top to bottom" of the state government; adequate appropriations for the public schools, charities, and public health, and establishment in Kentucky of President Roosevelt's program for social security and old age pensions.

The *Courier-Journal's* editorial the next day said "The address of Governor Chandler was admirable in scope of reassurances and restraint of modesty." The new governor acted with vigor to make his promises good and "the majestic proportions of the vote cast, the mandatory majority, the inaugural demonstration were too imperative to be misunderstood by the legislator" as the *Courier-Journal* put it.

J. Dan Talbott, the Insurance Commissioner, estimated that the Reorganization Bill that was passed would save the state \$2,000,000 annually.

On March 6, the *Courier-Journal* said:

"This legislature has crowded an extra session within the constitutional period of the regular session with time to spare. It has proceeded with expedition and precision because it has been systematic in its procedure and attended to the state's instead of the Lobby's business." In its session no "gag" rule, no "deals," no bipartisan coalition, were in evidence.

Particular attention was given to educational needs. The Sales Tax was repealed and higher taxes paid on alcoholic beverages. Reforms were instituted in the State Highway Department designed to prevent its participation in politics. When the appropriations exceeded the estimated tax income Governor Chandler called the Legislature in extra session to raise taxes for the following two years so that the appropriations could be met.

The Kentucky Constitution forbids debt in excess of \$500,000, but Governor Chandler inherited from past administrations one and one half million dollars of floating debt. The state's outstanding warrants on January 1, 1936, amounted to \$21,366,000, which was \$1,500,000 in excess of receipts for the preceding six months. Chandler's administration wiped out the \$1,500,000 deficit, paid the state's bills, and had a balance of \$1,120,000 in the treasury. In one month after his inauguration he had dropped 3,500 people from the state's payroll. To this the *Courier-Journal* commented "Again the Governor displays the same alacrity and initiative which caught the public imagination . . . He leaves himself no course but reform."

At the close of his first legislative session the *Courier-Journal* said "Governor Chandler stands, still at the beginning of his administration, unsurpassed in accomplishment in this or perhaps any commonwealth.

There were no ill-winds or untoward events in his administration worthy of mention. He showed a power of foresight and a skill in planning rarely displayed in our public officials.

On October 3, 1939 Kentucky's United States Senator, M. M. Logan died and it became incumbent on the Governor of Kentucky to appoint his successor. As Gover-

nor Chandler had accomplished the reforms he promised in his campaign and as his term of office was nearly up, he resigned, and Lieutenant-Governor Keen Johnson succeeding to the governorship, appointed "Happy" to fill out Senator Logan's unexpired term.

History without reluctance and few apologies will tell that he was a good governor; and his legions of acquaintances will remember the exuberant spirits, and genial ways that made him to all, not Governor or Senator so much, as "Happy Chandler."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF KEEN JOHNSON, 1939-1943

As gubernatorial administrations go, Chandler's tenure must be considered as one of progress and achievement. His sentimentalism on the hustings was not carried into his administration of affairs. Yet Governor Chandler was far more unpopular upon leaving office than upon taking it, in spite of successful incumbency. This was due perhaps to four reasons, namely (1) the officiousness of his officials (2) the fact that the people were showing signs of satiety with the sustained combination of Horatio Alger—poor-boy-makes-good, Al Jolson-Eddie Cantor, "Pass the Biscuit Pappy" McDaniel brand of campaign spell-binding. (3) Too, Mr. Chandler's chief adviser, organizer and manager, J. Dan Talbott (former auditor and incumbent finance chief) had gained many enemies to the administration because of what were termed dictatorial and ruthless political methods; especially had the perennial extractions of funds from the job-holders for the campaign war chests irritated many. (4) Perhaps the principal cause of the growing unpopularity was the fact that he had audaciously challenged the Senatorial seat of Alben W. Barkley in 1938. The general feeling among Democrats was that Barkley for his many and faithful services to the party, in both the state and nation, deserved the nomination without serious opposition. This action, brought on by boundless ambition and faulty advice, proved to be a costly blunder indeed, one which seriously injured Mr. Chandler locally and nationally.

That Keen Johnson, acceptable to both the Thomas S. Rhea and Dan Talbott wings of the party, would receive the Democratic nomination in 1939 was a foregone conclusion. Yet it was known that Mr. Johnson was formed in a somewhat conservative retiring mold—none of the Chandler blare, blarney and fanfare, which but for the time would have in no wise been discrediting to Mr. Johnson.

Nominated, along with Mr. Johnson were: Rhodes K. Myers, for Lieutenant Governor; George G. Hatcher, for Secretary of State; Ernest W. Shannon, for Auditor; David Logan, for Treasurer; Hubert Meredith, for Attorney General; John W. Brooker, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; William H. May, for Commissioner of Agriculture; and Charles K. O'Connell, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Republicans after a spirited race between Judge King Swope, of Lexington, and Judge John Cooper, of Somerset, again nominated Judge Swope as their gubernatorial standard-bearer. Nominated with him were: Jouett Ross Todd, for Lieutenant Governor; Kenneth Tuggle, for Attorney General; R. L. Stewart, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Charles I. Trivette, for Secretary of State; Thomas J. Niceley, for Auditor; John S. Petot, for Treasurer; John S. Brown, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Van Alexander, for Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Democrats were pleased to stand upon their record of achievement in both the state and nation, pointing with pride to the success of the Chandler administration in reorganization of the state government, liquidation of indebtedness, accumulation of surplus, old-age benefits, conduct of the penal and charitable institutions and, particularly to the multiplicity of New Deal reforms. They reminded again the voters of the depression begun during Herbert Hoover's administration and indicted the Republican party for both its incipency and its continuance.

The Republicans, on the other hand, charged their opponents with inefficiency, bossism, graft, favoritism and mounting taxes. Judge Swope made a vigorous, vitriolic campaign, but all to no avail. The New Deal had almost completely gained the labor and the Negro vote, without a good part of which—barring wholesale Democrat disaffection—the Republicans could not hope to win; moreover, the farmers were sticking with the Democrats.

The vote was: Johnson, 460,834; Swope, 354,704—a majority of 106,130 votes for Mr. Johnson—a majority seldom, if ever, preceded in races for state office in Kentucky.

Governor Johnson could do little more than carry forward reforms which had already begun. He hoped to improve the penal and welfare institutions, conduct an efficient business-like administration, and build up the surplus. He seemed determined apparently at all costs to be niggardly in spending. Though a cultured, pleasant gentleman, he did not possess the warmth, geniality and approachability Mr. Chandler possessed as governor, which, though nothing to his discredit, probably gave many an adverse impression. Unfortunately, his determination to be parsimonious with the public funds was an admirable resolve which came at the wrong time. Costs of living were rapidly mounting, prices of materials were skyrocketing (the Second World War was on), which caused state employees, wards and teachers to suffer acutely. Spending lavishly probably would have been quite in order; yet only a trickle came out. The welfare institutions and public education were soon in a sad plight—and little help was forthcoming.

Mr. Johnson too was unfortunate enough to inherit the sins of a long-time incumbent political machine, the accumulated short-comings of which, though not of his making, were nevertheless charged to him. Soon it was whispered that Clifford E. Smith, a Frankfort attorney, was profiting greatly through favoritism. Mr. Johnson possessed also an attorney general who was a free lance individualist, cantankerous, with a positive mania for muck-raking. No less more vitriolic but more of a genius at magnifying errors into public scandals and coloring personalities to angel white or satanic red was the *Courier-Journal's* columnist, J. Howard Henderson, who did with words what Nast had done with cartoons during the 1870s and 1880s. Scandal after scandal, real or imagined, developed. All the while the old needy, the wards and the teachers were suffering; education was breaking down; the people, stirred by the war, were becoming more and more restive. Governor Johnson conducted the office with dignity and firmness. Yet, the public tide was sweeping away from the state Democrats. Even a large section of the Democrats had become disaffected. They were preparing to punish the organization for its accumulated sins. The Republicans, breathing the sweet odor of victory from afar began scrambling for position.

Though the candidates of the two parties are more or less picked by the organizations, a primary is held, in order to carry out the letter of the law and give the people the impression of their sovereignty. The Republican primary in the year 1943 was merely a nominal affair with no contests. However, the race for the gubernatorial nomination in the Democrat party became serious, with the former and popular Farm Bureau Federation district head, Ben Kilgore, challenging the organization-picked candidate, J. Lyter Donaldson, an able and tireless public servant. Though Mr. Donaldson won out, Mr. Kilgore ran a strong race, and it appears that most of the disaffected Democrats did not return to the fold that year.

The Republicans selected these candidates: Judge Simeon S. Willis, for Governor; Kenneth H. Tuggle, for Lieutenant Governor; Mary Landis Cave, for Secretary of State; Eldon S. Dummitt, for Attorney General; Charles I. Ross, for Auditor; Thomas W. Vinson, for Treasurer; John Fred Williams, for State Superintendent of Public

Instruction; Elliott Robertson, for Commissioner of Agriculture; and E. E. Hughes, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Democrats nominated: J. Lyter Donaldson, for Governor; William H. May, for Lieutenant Governor; Charles K. O'Connell, for Secretary of State; Ernest E. Shannon, for Auditor; Holman R. Wilson, for Treasurer; A. E. Funk, for Attorney General; George L. Evans, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Tom Phipps, for Commissioner of Agriculture; Brooks L. Hargrove, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

They, after promising to "clean out the gang," repeal the income tax, appropriate increased funds for education and more benevolent attention to the pensioners and wards and returning soldiers, as well as the Negroes, set forth a "Bill of Particulars" so scathing that it is here quoted in full from their hand-bill:

"Bill of Particulars

"The Johnson-Donaldson political crowd promised Kentucky honest, honorable, efficient management.

"But once safely in office, it:—

"Gave no relief to burdened taxpayers though state income was far more than enough to meet expenses.

"Strengthened by devious political practices a machine that already had the people by the throat.

"Put and kept on the payroll men who by later acknowledgment didn't do one lick of work for the state.

"Engaged in purchasing practices that its own personally selected committee found loose, preferential and wasteful.

"Tried to put through a laundry-equipment deal that would have cost the taxpayers needless thousands of dollars and were kept from doing so only by courageous action on the part of the attorney general.

"Attempted to keep on collecting tolls after the bridge at Covington had paid for itself and again were prevented from doing so by action of the attorney general.

"Farmed out back-tax collections, at a fabulous commission, to Politician-Lawyer Clifford Smith, alias "The Brain."

"Faced an injunction, obtained by the attorney general against Johnson and Donaldson, forbidding the assessment of state employees for campaign-fund purposes.

"Denied, through Spokesmen Johnson and Donaldson, the receipt of \$22,000 in illegal campaign funds, only to be forced to a confession by the actual evidence.

"Appointed as finance manager for the Donaldson campaign a notorious lobbyist for big and special interests, thus giving the lie to its own promises of reform.

"It's high time for a change!"

Mr. Donaldson came out with a sensible, sane platform of economy, efficiency and support of the Roosevelt administration. He did not believe that the state budget could stand the loss of revenues brought in by the state income tax and therefore stated that he opposed its repeal. He wished very earnestly to be governor and probably would have made an efficient one, but he had too great a load to carry. Moreover, Judge Willis, a fine, impressive-looking man physically—a six-footer with a shock of gray hair and a twinkle in his eyes—proved to be a very popular and convincing campaigner, inspiring confidence everywhere he spoke. Even the old-time Democratic spell-binders, rabble-rousers and stem-winders could not stem the tide. Willis and the entire Republican ticket (with the exception of Mary Landis Cave for Secretary of State, beaten by the very popular and versatile Charley O'Connell) were elected by more than 5,000 majority.

ADMINISTRATION OF SIMEON S. WILLIS, 1943-

The Republicans were ushered in auspiciously. Both the *Courier-Journal* and the independent Democrats—even the vitrollic, truculent and predatory Howard Henderson—were inclined to wish well Governor Willis. Yet, he lost the support of all these, together with many Republican politicians, within a short time. Several factors are responsible for this rapid decline: (1) A chastened and contrite Democracy, ashamed of its disaffection and resolved to stick next time. (2) the Governor's failure to act quickly with a clear-cut decisive program in dealing with the Legislature early in the session. (3) The fact that the Governor, who had promised repeal of the income tax, was forced to back-track on his campaign promise. (4) The fact that though promises were kept in appropriations for education, the teachers and education, because of war-time conditions and an ancient and settled backwardness and conservatism on the part of the generality of Kentuckians in matters pertaining to education, were little better off—actually worse off by comparison with all the other forty-seven states of the Union. (5) The welfare and penal institutions, because of war-time prices and shortage of able personnel were soon in trouble. (6) Governor Willis does not appear to like politicians and does not “play-ball” with them, it is said. Actually Governor Willis is a very attractive man whose honesty and sincerity can not be doubted. Yet, he is judicially-minded, which makes for conservatism and slowness—often being injurious to the executive. War-time conditions too have deprived every department of the full and efficient personnel needed for successful administration. Most of the Democrats held over (and the number is large) know departmental work better than most of the new Republicans.

It is quite obvious that Kentucky ranking at the bottom among the states of the Union in welfare, education, antiquity of transportation laws, governmental organization, and many other things, needs reform. It appears quite clear that the entire people should go in for a vast and compelling crusade for general improvement and uplift. This should present a very challenging appeal to both parties and leaders. What the Republican party and/or Governor Willis will do are not yet known. As Senator Chandler seems upon the point of resigning his seat at this time (April 27, 1945) to accept the position of “Czar” of baseball, made vacant by the death of the colorful Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, many political speculators are of the opinion that Governor Willis will resign and that Lieutenant Governor Tuggle, becoming governor, will appoint Governor Willis to Chandler's vacated seat in the United States Senate.

As time advances, the records clearly reveal that Governor Willis is sincerely desirous of planning improvement and advancement to the state. He has appointed several non-partisan committees, particularly the Post War Planning Council, which are undertaking to make a fair estimate of Kentucky's needs, as well as suggesting means of achievement. Since the end of the War, many signs indicate beginning action for the state's improvement. The Department of Education has announced a broad program of expansion, improvement and advancement; the Department of Conservation, guided by the enlightened policies of Federal agencies, has announced a forward looking program of soil improvement and preservation, forest improvement and preservation, and a fine program of recreation, embracing many sections of the state. The Welfare Department has also recently announced an incipient building program and adoption of improved methods in connection with the many institutions under its control and supervision. Barring a legislative session in 1946 controlled by parsimony and partisanship, the people of Kentucky may well look forward to the beginning of an era of advancement and prosperity in the state.

Appendix

APPENDIX A

DANIEL BOONE

An account of Daniel Boone's captivity as related by Nathan Boone, youngest son of Daniel, to Lyman Draper.

The same evening occurred a dispute arose—probably in council as to whether the prisoners ears should be trimmed—i.e. to split the rim of the ear fully two inches in length in which when healed to hang bobs, &c. The two French officers got into a warm dispute about it, one proposing and favoring the measure & trying to persuade the Indians to adopt it—the other opposing; they finally drew their swords on each other, & Black Fish & other influential Indians interfered & prevented bloodshed. Boone asked Brubey, what this was about, & he told him. This Col. N. Boone thinks must have been the only thing this project of trimming of the ears—that Jackson alludes to, when he represents a council held to determine the fate of the prisoners. That possibly there may have been a council held, & Col. Boone may have in it spoken in behalf of the prisoners & demanded the fulfillment of the stipulations & that Jackson misunderstood the point discussed.

Thinks the return march of the Indians to the Shawanoe towns, was one of severity & want but no distinct recollection except that some of the Indians had their ears frozen;—has heard his father speak, when in want of food, of having eaten slippery elm bark (rather loosening) and oak ooze by chewing tanbark (stringent) mutually to counteract any bad effects—& also knows Indians have what they call black drink made into a soup with weeds,—(what it is made of not known) which they take when they have overloaded their stomachs at a dog-feast, when they have tried to see who could eat the most, & wish to vomit; but cannot fix either of such resorts as having occurred on this march. Their route, or of crossing the Ohio not known. Recollects of some carrying kettles—no particular incidents connected with them remembered.

Nothing particularly recollected as occurring at the Indian town—Black Fish & other Indians took Boone to Detroit. Gov. Hamilton offered to ransom him, but Black Fish would not part with him (probably retaining him, as I think, to carry along on the intended expedition against Boonesboro, to make use of him in effecting the peaceable surrender of the fort & people, according to Boone's promise made, in durance ?, when first captured—as Santa Anna acknowledged the Independence of Texas.)

At the first arrival of Black Fish, Hamilton learning the name & character of Boone as the principal prisoner, sent for him—wishing to keep & entertain him that night, & return him next morning. The Gov. wished to gain intelligence,—& had Boone in his room; & enquired if he had heard anything of Burgoyne's army? Yes, says Boone, it was well known in Ky. as a fact before I was taken, that Burgoyne & his whole army had surrendered to Gen. Gates. Gov. Hamilton then called to his private secretary, John Hay, in an adjoining room, saying—"Hay, the report of Burgoyne's disaster I fear is true; Capt. Boone says it was well known in Ky. before he was taken. Feeling convinced of it, Hamilton requested Boone not to mention it to the Indians, as it would do no good. You are too late, Governor, I have already told them of it," The Governor then desired that Boone would endeavor to speak slightly of the affair,

as if it were mere vague report, & was unworthy of belief,—or that he had jokingly spoken of it. No recollection about any other conversation.

Finding Boone could not be redeemed, the Governor gave orders to the King's commissary to furnish Cap't Boone with a horse, saddle, bridle & blanket and also with a quantity of Indian silver trinkets to use among the Indians as currency. The horse furnished was a poney. Col. N. Boone thinks it very likely Col. D. Boone used some policy with Hamilton; but no knowledge of exhibiting his Dunmore commission.

Returning from Detroit, Black Fish went down the Lake, & up Huron River, to visit the Mingoes, & other Indian towns—& fell upon the heads of Scioto & down it, visiting other Indian towns—giving them all notice to assemble for the grand expedition against Ky.

The first of the Salt boiler captives who escaped & got in to the settlement, was Andrew Johnson. While a prisoner he made the Indians fully think he was a fool; would set him shooting a gun—he would be afraid of the gun & when he would shoot he would dodge his head back, & make awkward & bad shots—even missing a large tree when near a mark. Feigned fear to leave camp alone. The Indians would make much sport of him; & being small in size, gave him the name of *pe-cu-la*, or the Little Duck.* He was really an admirable woodman, & took an early occasion to run off, which he effected without difficulty as he was deemed by the Indians too foolish to know enough to attempt to escape—or if he attempted, to succeed in it, & hence was not watched as were the others. Johnson soon reached Boonesboro—& piloted a small party to the Indian country near Chillicothe & attacked several sugar camps all together adjoining each other & defeated the Indians there, perhaps killing one or more—& then returned safely back to Boonesboro (See Whitley's M. Co. narrative). (This is doubtless the affair meant in Col. A. Campbell's letter, July 31, '78, that "A Captain & 11 men from Ky. went within 5 miles of Chillicothe lately undiscovered & returned safe." (possibly Capt. Smith & John Martins trip?) Undiscovered until they got within 5 miles of Chillicothe & attacked the sugar camps, as I suppose: No knowledge what subsequently became of Johnson when Black Fish & Boone returned from Detroit. Black Fish asked Boone who he thought it could possibly be that had done this bold act—as the Indians thought none of the Kentuckians knew the locality of the Indian towns & geography of the Indian country. Boone replied, more to annoy the Indians than really thinking it was so, that it was *Pe-cu-la*. No, says, Black Fish, it could not have been him—he was a fool & could not have reached Ky. He was no fool, but a man of good sense, & a fine woodsman, said Boone. Then why did you not tell me so before enquired Black Fish? "Because," Boone, you never asked me. "You had him herein for a laughing stock." Boone learned upon his return to Boonesboro that Johnson was the one who incited & piloted this little expedition. It gave the Indians much concern, as unimportant as it was, it being the very first enterprise of the Kentuckians against their towns; & was the first proof to them that the captivity of the large party of salt boilers was in a fair way to result as disastrously to the Indians as advantageously to the whites.

Sam'l Brooks & James Calloway attempted to run off from the Detroit region, in canoe down Detroit river—in a fog—as it cleared off, they found themselves in the very midst of an Indian town on the bank of the stream, & were retaken—made to run the gauntlet, where were squaws & children & youngsters, who are always more unmerciful to one running the gauntlet than the men are, & both passed through a severe ordeal & Brooks particularly, who, when struck, would stop & strike the Indians in return, & during the race got his arm broke. They were put in confinement & were overheard planning another attempt to escape. Brooks had to talk loud, as Calloway

was hard of hearing—& their design thwarted. Brooks died in captivity—& Col. D'l Boone used to say, that probably Brooks would have survived & returned, but for his irascible conduct & getting himself constantly embroiled in difficulties. Not recollected how James Calloway got away (Mrs. N. Boone don't recollect about his refusing to carry the salt kettle). He settled in Missouri, in Howard Co.—probably children living—one, Stephen, in Platte or Buchanan Co. Jame Calloway has been dead 15 or 20 years—Came to Mo. several years after the Boones, was brother of Flanders & Micajah.

Jesse Cofer, another of the captives subsequently returned—married a daughter of Sam'l Boone (brother of D'l Boone) settled & died in Ky. probably Clark Co.

Nathaniel Bullock (not Nathan Bullitt as Kenton has it) was the name, as Col. N. Boone has often heard it: Don't know what became of him.

Mr. & Col. N. Boone relate—that Black Fish sent Boone to fall a tree, & had him cut notches in it, holding something like a quart, in which to salt the horses. Boone got his hands blistered—& went & showed them to Black Fish (into whose family Boone was adopted—but the particulars of which are not remembered by either Col. N. or Mrs. Boone—but both are positive it was into Black Fish's family he was adopted)—says "see—you are making a slave of me—you don't treat me like a son; men warriors & hunters dont perform such menial services; in Ky. I had servants to do such work." Black Fish said it was true—& he need not work. Both Black Fish & his squaw treated him very kindly—seemed to think much of them: They had two children—girls, both small, names Pom-me-pe-sy & Pim-ne-pe-sy, the former some four or five years old, ill tempered & hateful; the youngest a mere child, perhaps a year old, a kind temper, & Boone used to nurse it frequently, & with his silver trinket currency, would buy maple sugar & give it to the children, who would smilingly call it 'molas. To show old Black Fish's kindness, as well as to show an Indian's idea of taste, Col. D. Boone used to say? many a lump of sugar old Black Fish (some 50 years old, perhaps not quite so much) would suck awhile in his mouth, take it out & give it to his son Boone,—whom he always addressed as "my son." The name given him by Black Fish signified "The Big Turtle" (in Indian, as Moses Boone recollected, Shel-tow-y).

In Spring as the grass was getting up nicely, Boone asked Black Fish for permission to hopple & turn out his poney in the prairie? "Yes, after a little," replied the Chief. In half an hour after, he came to Boone, told him he could go & turn out his horse. Boone went, & soon discovered several Indians secreted flat in the old grass & dry weeds & brushes, with their guns—plainly enough placed there by Black Fish's orders to watch the prisoner & see if he evinced any disposition to run away. Boone pretended not to have seen them, turned out his poney & went to whistling as unconcernedly as if nothing had happened. He was thus watched two or three time, & finally was suffered to go at liberty. He might have effected his escape much sooner than he did, but as he had learned of the large Boonesborough expedition, he delayed till he could learn more definitely concerning it & the time of its marching—once his poney was missing—someone had taken it off, & he told Black Fish, who made reply that he thought he was out in the range—reckoned he would come back again.

Indians thus borrow & use, without asking the owner, very frequently; & will not tell of each other thus transgressing. Boone knew full well his poney had gone in the same way, & only feared lest he should not be brought back in time to aid him in his premeditated escape. After three or four weeks, Black Fish came & notified Boone that his poney had got back. Boone forms ? he had been badly used, & his back was

very sore; but good care & attention soon restored him again. Nothing was further said about this Indian borrowing.

Sometimes to while away time, Boone would go out into the field & volunteer to aid his Indian Mother in hoeing the corn; Black Fish seeing which would say, "My son, you need not work, Your Mother can easily raise enough for us all." Black Fish would sometimes smooth over the dirt on the ground & mark out the geography of the country, apparently to amuse Boone.

Wm. Hancock, who was a poor woodman, & discontented with his captivity & moody (as he afterwards used to say) didn't see how Boone could be whistling and contented among the dirty Indians, when he was so melancholy.

The "worst act the Indians ever did 'Boone used to say," was their taking the salt boilers, & learning ? them the way to to their towns & the geography of the Indian country—& that they it resulted in a real good to the Kentuckians, though at first they deemed it so great a disaster"—In shooting at a mark, he would purposely suffer the Indians to beat him, that they might not be jealous, was permitted to hunt alone.

At length Black Fish & wife & a party went to the Scioto Licks & Salt Works—made some salt there a few days. It was probably at the Point Creek town Jimmy Rogers lived—a white man prisoner, who never abandoned the Shawanoes & finally moved with the portion that went to Mo. & raised an Indian family, some of his children were educated—Got Boone to exercise his skill in gun making to stock a gun for him, which he did. An Indian also got him to stock a rifle barrel—Boone took it with him & did it in a rough substantial manner while at the Salt Licks. When previously out a hunting he had saved & secreted a few charges of powder & ball for the intended escape. Col. N. Boone thinks it was the second day on the way to Chillicothe from the Salt Licks (near night as Mrs. Col. N. Boone well recollects hearing Col. D'l Boone say) the Indians scared up a block of turkies, & chased some distance after them, & lighted in trees & while busily engaged in shooting them—all the Indians (number not recollected) had left the horses, Boone & the squaws & children—when Boone concluded he would start for Ky., as the Indian army was then assembling—& cut the ropes & threw off the load of brass kettles—when his Indian mother discovering, asked him what he was going to do? He said he was going to see his wife. She said he must not do so, for Black Fish would be angry. He mounted his poney & laid on whip, when the squaws raised a loud halloing, to give the alarm. He was soon beyond hearing. Jimmy Rogers said (Whom Col. D'l Boone visited as well as the Shawanoes of Mo., who first lived at Owen's Station, 12 mi. nearly west of St. Louis, & afterwards onto the creek called the Burbees, which runs into the Merrimack river within three miles of where a village of Union now is. This was not the clan near New Madrid, unless these Mo. over emigrated from there. The remant of this band went finally, after several removes to Kansas River) when Boone escaped he was at first greatly afraid he had carried the gun he had stocked for him—but found it. That the Indians followed Boone's trail some distance & returned, saying he would get lost. But Rogers said he knew "better—that he was sure Boone would go as straight as a leather string home."

Boone rode hard that evening & all night till about ten o'clock next morning, when the poney gave out. He had stopped but a few moments, when the creatures legs became so stiff he could scarcely move them: Took off the saddle, bridle & saddle blanket & hung them up in a tree (not a hollow tree)—& went on afoot as rapidly as he could, & that day crossed the Ohio (Col. N. B. thinks his father struck the Ohio, a little above Maysville)—tied a couple of dry logs (very likely a standing dry sapling, nearly rotted at the roots) tied together with a grapevine—placed gun &

clothes upon it, & swam over pushing his raft before him. The first night after crossing the Ohio, wearied, he ventured to rest, & rapped himself up in his blanket, & went to sleep, when he was awakened by something seizing one of his toes (having taken off the moccasins, as usual) when he thought the Indians had him again—he humped, & judged it was a wolfe or fox, by the noise it made in scampering off. He had no more alarms. His feet getting scalded, by heat in walking, he peeled some oak bark, jamed ? up & made some ooze, with which he washed his feet, & proceeded the last day, somewhere not long after passing the Blue Licks, he killed a buffalo with his new gun, cooked & ate a delicious meal, cut out the tongue & took it along to present to his son Daniel whom he hoped to have found at Boonesboro.

APPENDIX B

JOHN BROWN

JOHN BROWN was perhaps the most notable proponent of separation and statehood. For this role he was preeminently equipped: distinguished family connections, outstanding military and civil achievements, superb educational training, affable disposition and pleasing manner. Brown was studying at Princeton when the British Army forced that college to close; he then enlisted in the Continental Army; soon became an officer under LaFayette. Before the close of the War, he entered William and Mary College, completing his course, then studied law in the office of Thomas Jefferson.

In 1783 came to Kentucky to practice law, settling at Danville, then the center of the culture, society and politics of the District. In Danville he made friends quickly, gained a lucrative legal practice, established an enviable reputation. The keenly intelligent French trader, Bartholomew Tardiveau, who arrived in Danville in May, 1789, in a letter to his friend, St. John de Crevecoeur, French consul at New York, called attention to Brown's prominence: "I find that he is held in great esteem. People employed him with confidence in his capacity as a lawyer before his journey to New York but his absence has made him lose much of his practice. His friends want him to take up a political career, in which they are of the opinion that he will cut a distinguished figure. Competent people tell me that in Virginia he is inferior only to Mr. Madison—that is all, my dear friend, that I have been able to find about him up to now, and that is enough to make his acquaintance valuable."

Presumably, the people of Kentucky believed that John Brown was the man best qualified to secure separation from Virginia and admission to the Union, as well as the opening of the Mississippi River, because they sent him to the Virginia Assembly; and in turn, for the same purpose, Virginia sent him to the Confederation Congress in 1787.

During his absence from Kentucky, Brown's law practice was handled by his close friend, Harry Innes. A letter from Innes to Brown, in New Work, runs: "I do not think your business will suffer much i.e., the business now in court . . . you may rely upon every exertion of mine to do you and your clients justice. . . . I am induced to think the court will give you every indulgence. I have publically offered assistance to . . . your clients. . . . The idea of your absence hath caused the litigants to desist suing even in the supreme court & the business to increase in the County Courts."

Kentucky elected Mr. Brown as her first representative to the New Congress in 1788 and again in 1790. He was sent as her first senator in 1792 and reelected until 1805 when he refused to run for public office again, refused to accept even high presidential appointments.

John Brown throughout life, was a public-spirited citizen, interested not only in politics, but in the commercial, cultural, and social advancement and happiness of his adopted state. Politically, he was a disciple of Jefferson. Early a scholar—one of the first members of Phi Beta Kappa—he continued a scholar throughout life. And he was as elegant physically as mentally. Elegant indeed was he in person, with the delicately carved features—the luminous brown eyes, the powdered hair, the fine lace stock and the velvet coat. He lived as aristocratically as did a great Virginian planter.

JUDGE McDOWELL

Another distinguished leader of the period was JUDGE SAMUEL McDOWELL, who presided over all of the conventions save two, over the constitutional convention of 1792, and was chairman of the joint session of the two houses receiving the newly inaugurated Governor Shelby the same year. Judge McDowell was a rugged Scotch Presbyterian from the Valley of Virginia—a man of calm dignity and sterling integrity. He was virtually indispensable to Kentucky during the critical period. Possessing a fine manly physique, a strong, intelligent face, a grave and majestic bearing, Judge McDowell was "in every position," writes Thomas Speed, "respected for his ability and revered for his high personal qualities."

The people of both Virginia and Kentucky bestowed upon him numerous high offices. The governor of Virginia had appointed him one of the three judges of the newly established district court of Kentucky in 1783, at which time he removed his wife, seven of his sons, and two of his daughters, settling ultimately in Danville. "The weight of his character and the soundness of his patriotism," wrote John Mason Brown, "had inspired in the statesmen of Virginia a feeling of security as to the moderation and justice of the action that might be taken in the deliberative bodies of the District of Kentucky and of the certainty that his opinions would greatly influence public conclusions. Some idea of his popularity can be gained by a consideration of election returns. For instance, the votes of Mercer County for the convention of May 1788 were as follows: Samuel McDowell, 275; John Brown, 240; Harry Innes, 213; John Jouett, 196; and Christopher Greenup, 125.

Attesting to his interest in the cultural and social progress of Kentucky was the fact that Judge McDowell in December 1786 organized, at his home, the "Political Club." This organization, to which many of the prominent lawyers, public officials, military and commercial leaders of the district were elected, included on its roster the names of Harry Innes, Christopher Greenup, John Brown, Thomas Todd, George Muter, and Benjamin Sebastian. Humphrey Marshall, the Federalist leader and historian, had been blackballed, and somehow James Wilkinson failed to become a member. "It would not have been possible," writes John Mason Brown, "to assemble another body within the district equal to these men in accomplishments, experience, and possession of public confidence." Judge McDowell showed notable foresight in organizing such a club in the new country.

JUDGE INNES

JUDGE HARRY INNES, one of the most prominent of the state-makers, had also come from Virginia. He was of a highly respected family, had been a schoolmate and life-long friend of James Madison and had served Virginia with marked success in many tasks during the War. He came to Kentucky after having been appointed by the Virginia Legislature in 1784 to succeed Walker Daniel, killed by the Indians, as attorney general for the Western District.

Arrived in Kentucky, Judge Innes took up residence in Danville, where he became popular and prominent within a short time. He was genial, bright, kindly, impulsive, and knightly. The portrait of him by Mathew Jouett, a portrait painted of him in middle age, reveals an open, handsome face, that of one who lives well; large, honest eyes; straight nose, somewhat pointed; bald from the forehead; good-natured mouth, with full lips; chin well formed; neck large and fleshy, with fine white lace stock. But he was far from being habitually composed. At times he became quite angry, yet he readily forgave; was even willing to forgive Humphrey Marshall, who had spent a lifetime maligning and attempting to destroy him.

Judge Innes was preeminently a public-spirited man, interested in civic development of all kinds, as is attested by the fact that he was a member of practically every important board and committee for social, educational and commercial promotion. He was decidedly a social creature, taking a genuine and lively interest in people; many confided in him. Tardeveau, pictured him, on one occasion, as knight-errant of a lady in distress. Innes enjoyed many warm friendships, that with John Brown being most notable.

Judge Innes was selected as a delegate to practically all of the conventions; in these he was outstanding. All in all, he probably sought more persistently to secure free passage for Kentucky goods down the Mississippi than did any other leader. A complete summary of his arguments, denying Spanish right to close and setting forth the necessity for opening this artery, is found in a letter written to John Brown in December 1787. "The navigation," he wrote years after to Wilson Cary Nicholas, "was all important to us, our every thought bore upon it."

Judge Innes became disgusted with Congress when he learned, in 1787, that the northern states had voted to close the Mississippi in return for commercial benefits to the East, and wrote these statements in a letter to John Brown, December 7, 1787. "You will discover a sentiment in the address which plainly leads to this point that if our application is rejected we shall scarcely trouble Congress with a second deliberation on this subject . . . If we should be compelled to adopt other measures we shall stand justified." This seems to be as far as Judge Innes, and, in fact, Kentucky went toward adopting "other measures," in spite of Humphrey Marshall's charges. Spain, of course, was eager for Kentucky to secede and join her. She made several overtures in dispatches which naturally were sent to the leaders, one of whom was Judge Innes. This fact was learned by Humphrey Marshall, who began a persecution which lasted even after Innes's death. Innes was, in fact, Marshall's chief object of persecution in the "Spanish Conspiracy." However, his friends and the public in general remained loyal. Even President Washington, apparently unaffected by it, appointed him the first Federal judge of Kentucky and Congress refused to bring impeachment charges later. Yet Judge Innes was deeply affected personally by the ceaseless and relentless persecution, as is revealed in a letter of February 18, 1807, by his friend, Buckner Thurston, United States Senator from Kentucky.

The principles of Innes were clear-cut. Politically, he followed the Jefferson school. He, along with most of the leaders of Kentucky had opposed the ratification of the Federal Constitution, because of fear of losing the Mississippi River to Kentucky trade. He also possessed the humanitarian principles of Jefferson; he was one of the few members of the constitutional convention of 1792 who favored emancipation of the slaves.

The historian, Richard Collins, closes his sketch of Judge Innes's life with this tribute: "He was a polished gentleman in all relations of private and social life . . . a noble specimen of the old school, in dignified courtesy and varied intelligence."

JUDGE MUTER

JUDGE GEORGE MUTER, who came to Kentucky toward the close of the Revolutionary War as one of the three judges of the newly established District Court, became one of the valuable builders of the commonwealth. He arrived in Danville distinguished with military and naval service for Virginia. "His long service as Quarter-Master of Virginia during the Revolution had made Judge Muter well-known to all the prominent personages of that state," wrote John Mason Brown.

"He was eminently a connection link between the two peoples," continues Brown, "and his patriotism was indisputable." His position as Judge naturally lent prestige and made him prominent, but, in addition, Muter possessed a kindly, likeable personality, as well as marked ability. Immediately following his arrival he became interested in contributing to the safety and development of Kentucky. Together with Brown, Innes, McDowell and Logan, he was made a member of practically every important public organization and committee. He was a member of all the conventions from 1785 to 1790, being chosen president of the last; had, with Harry Innes, been appointed by the convention of August, 1785, to carry to the Virginia Legislature the petition begging separation; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1792, as well as an elector of that year. In 1785 Judge Muter had become Chief Justice of the District Court, sitting in Danville. This office he held until 1792, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the recently established Court of Appeals, continuing in that office until 1805.

But, writes John Mason Brown, "he was vacillating as compared with the strong men with whom he came in contact, easily influenced, as events proved, and neither wise enough to keep counsel nor vigorous enough to permanently command the respect of contending parties."

Judge Muter had begun his Kentucky career in Danville closely allied to the Jeffersonians—Innes and Brown. However, he had come from the same locality in Virginia as had the Marshalls, and, in the hands of Thomas or Humphrey, the poor man was like putty. He betrayed a confidence—probably brow-beaten into it—of John Brown to Humphrey Marshall, which was of grave import to the public, a breach of ethics which Brown apparently considered serious. In this connection, it seems almost incredible that Muter could have believed Brown guilty of involvement in a "Spanish Conspiracy" to detach Kentucky from the Union.

Later, Judge Muter concurred in a decision concerning ownership of land which greatly incensed the public. However, shortly thereafter, he reversed his position. Strangely enough Humphrey Marshall was intensely interested in the case, in fact got to the United States Senate because of his militant stand against the first decision, as a member of the Legislature. Whether or not Humphrey helped Judge Muter, in this instance, to change his mind is not known. This can be said, however: Facing one of the overwhelming Marshalls was a trying experience indeed, but being confronted by two, and that two, Colonel Thomas and the redoubtable Humphrey, was a cataclysmic adventure.

Never in his life had George Muter husbanded his economic resources, though having given without stint his entire energy and time to the public service. In the year 1805, superannuated and senile, he was induced by certain influential members of the General Assembly to resign from the bench, upon the promise that a pension would be granted. The ensuing session granted a pension of \$300.00 per annum; however, the session following repealed it, thus leaving the helpless old man destitute, alone and without a home. The Governor, Christopher Greenup, a friend and associate of many years,

vetoed the repeal bill, recounting the generous services of the aged jurist to Kentucky and charging the Legislators with violation of moral obligation. Governor Greenup's strong message was of no avail, however; the niggardly Assembly easily mustered a two-thirds majority to pass over the Governor's veto.

At that point, another old friend and colleague, Judge Thomas Todd, recently appointed to the Federal Supreme Bench, took in Judge Muter, sustained and maintained him.

ISAAC SHELBY

ISAAC SHELBY came to Kentucky to live in the year 1783. He was welcomed as a hero; he was mourned at death as a hero; and he was no less throughout life. Had he received no other appellation than, "Hero of King's Mountain," Isaac Shelby would have held a place in American history. But he was hero of many engagements: He was quite as gifted in the legislative hall, in the executive chamber, on the business mart and on the civic board as on the battle field; one of the most progressive and successful industrialists of his day, and, added to these, he was an ideal specimen of the practical noble man among men.

In stature, Governor Shelby was not unlike his Welch ancestry: stocky, thick, powerful body, tending toward corpulency in late years; clear blue eyes and sandy hair; complexion very ruddy from robust out-of-door living. Yet his features were strongly marked; a largeness of the eye, an arch of the brow, a ruggedness of visage and a quiet strength of countenance, marking him decidedly as Isaac Shelby.

His body was strong, and his constitution amazingly hardy, capable of enduring protracted exertions and extraordinary privations without noticeable fatigue; in fact, his powers of endurance were remarkable.

His qualities of character were conspicuously harmonious with his physical traits: mental energy, indomitable courage, unrelenting persistency, unshakable resolution, sagacity, loyalty and magnanimity—these, joined with a personality habitually dignified yet affable, kind and winning—these, together with an indefinable something called individuality were the personal attributes of Isaac Shelby.

Prominent from his advent, Shelby quickly became a leader in Kentucky: Chairman of the convention, in Danville, of militia officers to consider means of protecting the District and securing independence from Virginia, November, 1784; member of the conventions of 1787, 1788 and 1789, and of the Constitutional Convention, of 1792; member of the important Kentucky Board of War, together with Charles Scott, John Brown, Harry Innes and Benjamin Logan, which was appointed by President Washington in 1791; trustee of Transylvania Seminary; member of the Kentucky Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge; hero of the Battle of the Thames.

In 1817 Governor Shelby was proffered the post of War in the cabinet of President Monroe, distinctly an honor, but one, which, because of advanced years, Shelby declined. Nevertheless, he was Kentucky's representative in 1818 in the convention with the Chickasaw Indians, which resulted in the acquisition of the territory known as the Jackson Purchase.

With becoming modesty and magnanimity he steadily disclaimed credit for notable services in connection with the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens, and vital services in the War of 1812. With fine magnanimity and loyalty, Governor Shelby defended George Rogers Clark, Harry Innes and William Henry Harrison, defended them in crises when it seemed that their reputations would be irreparably villified and blackened.

That the leaders of Kentucky selected Isaac Shelby as first governor of Kentucky was natural; that he conducted himself in that office with a dignity, sagacity, forbearance, justice and gentility resembling that of George Washington was not an accident; because Isaac Shelby too, possessed elements of greatness.

The historian, Lewis Collins, wrote: "He was the model of an elevated citizen, whether at the plow, in the field, or in the cabinet."

APPENDIX C

GOVERNOR SLAUGHTER'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE DECEMBER, 1817

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

In meeting you again, it is with sincere pleasure I have to congratulate you and our constituents on the flattering prospect of our public affairs, the rapid progress of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general improvement of our country. We are assembled under a free and happy constitution to consult for the common good, to redress grievances, to remedy defects in the existing laws, and to adopt such measures as are best calculated to advance the welfare of the commonwealth. Coming from every part of the state, you must be better acquainted with the various interests of the community, and upon your superior wisdom and information, I chiefly rely for a due attention to the wants and concerns of our fellow-citizens.

Persuant to a resolution of the last legislature, I enclosed to our distinguished fellow-citizen James Madison, late president of the United States, their address approbatory of his public services, and private worth, and have received his answer in April last, which I have now the honor to lay before you.

Agreeably to another resolution passed at the last session, I opened a correspondence with the governors of Ohio and Indiana touching the difficulties experienced by our citizens in regaining their slaves who escape into those states, and am happy to inform you, that their answers evince a disposition on the part of their respective states to remove as far as practicable every cause of complaint, and to maintain with Kentucky the most friendly relations. A copy of the correspondence with each state is herewith transmitted.

The resolution respecting an armory, I am not yet prepared to comply with, but have been endeavouring to collect information, and hope to be able to make a full communication on this subject, on some future day of your present session.

The pecuniary affairs of the penitentiary are, I understand, in a prosperous state, but the report of the auditor which will be shortly laid before you, will give a satisfactory view of its concerns. There is on hand a considerable quantity of raw materials, and manufactured articles. Owing to the tardiness of the sales, the keeper has been obliged to advance money for the purchase of materials, for refunding which, immediate provisions ought to be made. The present agent with my advice has removed the articles manufactured to the neighboring towns to be vended, a measure which promises a speedy reimbursement of monies advanced and much advantage to the public. The condition of the building demands your particular and immediate attention. It is believed to be insecure, and to require repair and enlargement. I submit to your serious consideration whether it is just or expedient to sentence offenders to additional confinement who are tempted by the state of the building, and negligence of the guards to make their escape. Would it not be better to secure more vigilance on the part of the guards, by subjecting them to some punishment or penalty for neglect

of duty. This institution, which originated in a spirit of philanthropy, and a liberal, and enlightened humanity, ought not to be abandoned, or neglected. It has too long received the approbation of not only the wise and benevolent of our own state, but of most of our sister states; and must be viewed with a partial and benignant eye, wherever the life of rational, immortal man is duly estimated. I trust therefore that the legislature will repair, improve, and extend the building, and revise the regulations and management of the institution so far as it respects the reformation of offenders, one of the leading objects of the system. Some provision ought to be made for furnishing them with bibles, and books of morality, and for giving them religious and moral instruction. I would also advise that such of those unfortunate victims of folly and vice, who learn good trades, and conduct themselves well, should be entitled upon their discharge to a small compensation out of the profit of the institution to purchase tools, and enable them to commence business. Such a provision will probably produce both industry and amendment. But little good is done if the offenders go forth into the world unredeemed in any degree from the depravity for which they were cut off from their social state.

I beg leave again to bring into view, the subject of education, one of the first importance that can engage your attention, whether we regard its influence on human happiness or the permanency of our republican system. Colleges, or universities, upon a large scale require considerable funds, and cannot be numerous—The Transylvania University, which had its origin in the liberality of our parent state, will soon, it is believed hold an eminent rank among the institutions of learning in the United States. I am not informed whether its funds are adequate or not, but think it would be wise in the legislature to extend to this institution every aid necessary to place it on the most respectable footing. It is hoped and expected that this university, situated in one of the most healthy and delightful parts of the United States, will render it not only unnecessary for the youth of our own state to be sent to distant colleges, but invite the young men of other states to finish their education here. There are considerations in favor of a good system of education, which strongly address themselves to our pride as a state. It should be remembered that Kentucky is the first member of the federal union that emerged from the western wilderness, and that she now holds a very high standing in the national government. And shall it be said that she is unfriendly or even indifferent to learning? Let it rather be our boast that Kentucky is as famed for science and the arts, as for the valor and patriotism of her citizens.

To establish a perfect method of education, has long been considered, by the most enlightened friends of mankind, the best means of rendering a people free and happy. I therefore recommend to you, to arrange and adopt a plan extensive, diffusive, and convenient to every portion of the community. I would advise that all the settled parts of the state be divided into school districts, equal to five or six miles square, through the agency of the county courts, or in some other manner to be prescribed; a school to be established in each district free to all poor children, and to be supported, if not entirely, in part, at the public expense. We have many good schools, but nothing short of carrying education to the neighborhood of every man in the state can satisfy the just claims of the people, or fulfil the duty of the government. Few people are able to board their children from home, and unless schools are established conveniently to them, their education will be neglected. The distribution of schools in every neighborhood, would be attended with many advantages; they will not only improve the mind and moral habits of the youth, but will give more permanency, and a more settled character to our population. They will diffuse much useful instruction among all classes of people, and introduce a taste for learning and information. They will develop the

mental riches of the commonwealth. The experience of the world has proved, that genius is not confined to any particular order of men; but Providence, in bestowing her choicest gift, intelligence, as if to mortify the pride and vanity of those, who from their birth and fortune would exalt themselves above their fellow men, delights to raise up the brightest ornaments of humanity from the most obscure and humble conditions of life. To instruct and improve the rising generation, is among the first duties of every American statesman. The American people in establishing their independence, and republican form of government, have done much; but much more remains to be done. These states are but recently transplanted from the nursery of freedom, and although in a thriving and promising condition, they have not acquired such maturity and strength, as no longer to need the care and skill of the political husbandman. To give success to this experiment of freedom, the youth of our country should be qualified to understand and enjoy its blessings. In vain have our ancestors bled; in vain did they hazard everything upon the issue of the revolutionary contest; in vain has our country been distinguished by the most sublime and elevated patriotism, if the inestimable boon which they achieved is to be lost by a neglect of the means necessary to its preservation and progress. While the utility and importance of education is generally admitted, yet either because the beneficial effects appear remote or universal, the subject does not seem to excite that lively interest and zeal which are usually awakened by questions of a local or personal character. When we reflect that this government has no need of a standing army to sustain or enforce its authority; but for its efficiency, essentially reposes on the patriotism and intelligence of the great body of the people, how obvious is the necessity of providing a system of instruction calculated to improve the minds and moral habits of the rising generation.

Although our government, in its form and structure, is a departure from a simple democracy, yet it is a government of the people, instituted for their benefit, and essentially dependent on their will. It is true that every excitement of popular feeling and passion is not to be considered the will of the community; but the deliberate sense of the people cannot, ought not to be resisted. The American statesman, who have formed our system of government, warned by the fate of the tumultuous democracies of antiquity, long since buried beneath the depotism of the old world, have wisely constructed the vessel of state so as to prevent its being driven by every popular blast from its proper course, by interposing checks and balances, to stay the intemperance and rashness of the moment, and to give time for the sober reason of the community to be exercised. To protect the weak against the strong, the minority against the majority, and to secure all and every one against violence, injustice and oppression, the people in their highest sovereign character assembled in convention for that special purpose, have by a written constitution established certain rules and principles, and erected barriers to restrain and limit their own powers, and the powers of all those appointed under its authority; and these rules, principles, and barriers, they have solemnly pledged their faith to each other to observe inviolable, until the constitution itself shall be altered or abolished. By our constitution, powers of government are confided to the several departments, or bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive, and judicial, all deriving their authority mediately or immediately from the constitution, and intended to check and restrain each other from transcending their appropriate limits. Ours is not a simple democracy, in which the people exercise, in their own persons, the powers of administration; their numbers and dispersed situation render it impracticable; but a representative government, in which they have confided to men chosen by themselves, for short and limited periods. The senate, by their age, experience, and term of service, is made a check on the house of representatives, and the executive on both; the two houses are

in turn checks upon the executive. The judiciary is in some respects a check upon the legislative and executive departments, and yet responsible to them for misconduct. These several bodies of magistracy are so many pillars or corner stones of the temple of freedom, the constitutional strength and independence of each one of which are essential to its preservation. This is an improvement in the science of government, which originated in the most profound wisdom and knowledge of human nature. Every man who will examine himself, must confess that he is often led by passion and prejudice into errors the most gross and extravagant; we acknowledge too that neighborhoods, counties, and nations are liable to err for a moment, from the same cause. If every impulse of any community was to be carried into full effect, there would be in such a state, neither confidence nor safety. And hence, the security afforded by the checks and balances I have mentioned; for which we are chiefly indebted to the wisdom and patriotism of the statesmen of our own country.

The distinguished author of "Notes on the State of Virginia," in speaking on the subject near the close of our revolutionary contest, says "that the concentrating all the powers of government into the same hands, is precisely the definition of despotic government, and that 173 despots would be as oppressive as one. An elective despotism, says this enlightened statesman, was not the government we fought for; but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy, as that no one could transcend their limits, without being effectually checked and restrained by the other. These checks cannot however operate as restraints upon the deliberate sense of the people; they can only produce a pause, and give them time for consideration; but if, after these checks have, with firmness, and fidelity, been interposed according to the spirit of the constitution, the people are still dissatisfied, their deliberate will legitimately exercised, must and ought to prevail. Fortunately for our republic there is reason to hope, that a little time will generally be sufficient to correct the errors to which we are liable. When we reflect how much the very existence of our government depends on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and for how many ages the friends of freedom, and human happiness have been struggling to devise some form of government alike secure against tyranny and anarchy, how indispensable is it to diffuse information, and qualify those who are to succeed us, to understand the plan and principles of government, furnished us by our revolutionary sages. Without intelligence the people never can be safe against the delusions to which they are exposed from the violence of party spirit, and the arts and intrigues of designing ambition. Deeming this subject of deep interest, in every respect in which it can be presented, I would suggest the propriety of appropriating a share of the dividends on bank stock, with such taxes as may be imposed on banks and corporations, with the lands stricken off to the state and forfeited, together with such as may be escheated to the commonwealth, to raise and constitute a school fund. There is reason to believe that a large quantity of land, the property of the commonwealth, is now held by individuals, or unsettled: I would therefore again recommend a revision of the law of escheats, and the appointment of escheators. It is probable that in some instances land liable to escheat is held by innocent purchasers: in such cases it would be equitable to release the right of the state upon reasonable terms.

A state library, at the seat of government, would be very useful and convenient. The members of the legislature, public officers and judges, who attend the courts held at Frankfort, ought not to be entirely dependent on the private libraries of gentlemen of the bar, and other citizens. The surplus reports of the decisions of the court of appeals belonging to the commonwealth might be sold or exchanged for

books. This fund with a small annual appropriation would probably be sufficient.

I regret the necessity of once more pressing on your attention the anti-republican and highly criminal practice of selling offices, which is becoming too common and indeed fashionable. Shall the public offices in the republic of Kentucky be an article of sale in the market, or the reward of qualifications and integrity? This is the question to be decided. If this practice is sanctioned or even winked at, it will prove that while we profess, that the road to public station, is open to all, the poor as well as the rich, that they are in fact confined exclusively to the latter. The prevalence of such practices, especially if countenanced, is evidence of the decline, if not of the state, of the republican purity of the government. I therefore recommend a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enactment of severe penalties, and effectual provisions to suppress this pernicious and illicit traffic.

The use of steam boats, in our larger rivers, seems likely to give a new spring to the agriculture and commerce of the western country, and it is believed great advantages would be derived from the use of them on our smaller streams, if some practicable plan could be adopted to remove obstructions, and improve them. Whether this should be done at the public expense, or by inducements held out to private individuals or companies to undertake it, I submit to your better judgment. When it is considered that most of our fertile lands are distant from the Ohio, and that we are dependent on our smaller rivers for the transportation of the greater part of our surplus productions to market, the improvement of their navigation seems to demand the serious consideration and attention of the legislature. The state of our public roads, so important in facilitating communication between different parts of the country, and carrying our produce to market, merits your notice. Experience has proved our plan for improving and keeping them in repair to be radically wrong. I would suggest the expediency of keeping them in repair by levy for the purpose, allowing each individual to pay in work on the road for which he may be taxed. This mode has succeeded well in other states where it has been tried. Of the provisions necessary, and proper on this subject, you will decide.

I take the liberty to mention for your consideration, the expediency of taking some immediate step, in cooperation with the general government, to extinguish the Indian title to that part of our territory lying west of the Tennessee River. This tract of country is very valuable, and important in a commercial view, and its settlement would add much to the wealth, strength, and population of the state.

I felicitate you and my fellow citizens generally on the harmony of opinion that seems to pervade our nation. In the language of President Monroe, discord does not belong to our system of equal rights, and equal justice. Every honest and liberal man must rejoice at the prospect of a political jubilee, in a deliverance from the despotism of party names and feuds, which have so long distracted the public councils, and poisoned social intercourse. "United we stand, divided we fall" was the motto of our ancestors, who achieved our glorious revolution. Let us remember that ours is the only republic on the globe, and that a union among ourselves is necessary to insure success to our system. Let us therefore obliterate party spirit and unite our efforts to give strength, and maturity to our republican institutions. That we should occasionally divide on important questions, which frequently occur, is to be expected. Collisions of opinion is often useful in eliciting truth, by able discussions to which it gives rise. The American people were nearly equally divided on the question of adopting or rejecting the federal constitution; but this difference of opinion was not made a ground for eternal proscription or party division. Some difference of opinion occurred with regard to the national bank, the navy, and many other questions which have since arisen. In the

progress of this government, new and important measures often produce an honest difference of opinion, which ought to be tolerated with the most charitable indulgence. Most of these subjects have had their day, and if we take a retrospect of the history of parties, and public men, in the United States, and test them by public sentiments as now settled, all will be found to have been partly right, and partly wrong. None can claim an exemption from error. And shall rational men, citizens of a free state, be divided by the mere magic of unmeaning names and terms? A party organized under any particular name merely for party or personal objects is dangerous in our republic, and its spirit is despotism. In order to preserve the accountability of public men, a fundamental principle of a free government, it is necessary that the people should be in a situation to pass an impartial judgment upon public measures, and the conduct of public men. Influenced by considerations of this nature, and a spirit of conciliation, I have to assure you of my cordial cooperation, in all measures calculated to promote the happiness, and prosperity of our common country.

In closing my communication, I invite you to join me, in returning thanks to the Author of all good, for the abundant crops, peace and happiness with which our state and nation are blessed; and let us implore Him to extend to His kind and protecting care to our southern brethren now struggling for freedom and independence. As republicans we cannot be indifferent to their cause. That they ought to be independent of the powers of Europe, nature herself has decreed. From the school of freedom which we have established, there is reason to hope they will learn to institute republican forms of government; and although it may not be necessary or expedient for us to participate in their contests, let us beseech the same kind Providence that watched over us in times of difficulty and trial, to crown their efforts with success.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.

Frankfort, December 2, 1817.

Niles' Register, Vol. XIII, pp. 386-389, February 7, 1818.

APPENDIX D

DEBATE ON EDUCATION—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1849

COMMON SCHOOLS

Mr. Taylor, from the committee on education, made the following report, which, on his motion, was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

ARTICLE ----

Sec. 1. "The diffusion of knowledge and learning among men being essential to the preservation of liberty and free government, and the promotion of human virtue and happiness, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to establish, within ---- years next after the adoption of this constitution, and forever thereafter keep in existence, an efficient system of common schools throughout this commonwealth, which shall be equally open to all the white children thereof.

Sec. 2. The fund called and known as the school fund, consisting of \$1,225,768.42, secured by bonds given by the state, and payable to the board of education, and \$73,500 of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, also the sum of \$51,223.29, being the balance of interest on the school fund for the year 1848, over and above the charges against that interest for said year; all of which said sums of money and stock, and the interest and dividends accruing thereon and therefrom, be, and the same is hereby,

set apart, dedicated, declared to be, and shall remain, a perpetual fund; the principal of which shall never be diminished by legislative appropriation or enactment. The interest thereof, together with any other fund that may arise by taxation, heretofore or hereafter imposed by the general assembly in aid of common schools, shall be inviolably applied and devoted to the creation, support, and encouragement thereof in this commonwealth, for the equal benefit of all the children therein, whose instruction shall be provided for by law; and no law shall be made authorizing said fund, or any part thereof, to be diverted to any other use or purpose whatsoever, than that to which the same is herein before dedicated.

Sec. 3. The interest arising from the fund in the second section of this article mentioned, as also any sum which may have arisen, or may hereafter arise from taxation imposed from the purposes aforesaid or otherwise, shall, in any system of common schools which the general assembly may establish, be distributed among the several counties, in proportion to the number of children therein.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the investment of the sum of \$51,223.29, in the second section of this article mentioned, in some safe and profitable manner, the interest upon which shall be applied as in said second section directed.

Sec. 5. Whenever, for the period of one year, there shall remain unused of the fund set apart and made applicable by the second section of this article to the establishment and support of common schools, the sum of ten thousand dollars, it shall be the duty of the governor to fund the same, which shall constitute a portion of the permanent fund for the support of common schools; the interest arising thereon only to be applied in aid thereof, as in the second section of this article mentioned: Provided, That if any county have failed to organize common schools therein for five years, it may, at any time after an organization, draw whatever sum then be due to it, provided the same has not been funded as herein directed.

Sec. 6. The general assembly shall provide the ways and means for the prompt payment and safe custody of the interest now due, or which may hereafter accrue upon the bonds given by the state, and payable to the board of education.

Sec. 7. There shall be elected, by the qualified electors in this commonwealth, a superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for --- years, and whose duties and salary shall be prescribed and fixed by law."

* * *

Mr. Hardin: "I did expect to have heard from the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Taylor,) some explanation of this system of common schools, and it may be that he designs to give us one yet. I am as much a friend to the diffusion of education, and perhaps, according to my means, have done as much towards that end, as any man in the state; not only in educating those I feel bound from nature to educate—my own children—but others. Yet I am unwilling to have any provision of this kind adopted in the constitution. We have now packed it very heavy, and I do not believe it will carry this additional load; particularly after what we did a few moments since, in relation these commissioners to revise the laws. . . .

I desire to offer, for the consideration of the convention, a few facts and figures, in explanation of my course upon this subject. When the United States distributed to Kentucky her proportion of the surplus revenue, amounting to \$1,433,757.39, Kentucky pledged herself, that she would set apart \$850,000 of that money for common school purposes. The school fund, as a fund, never had an existence, except in that mere pledge of the state to herself; there never was a dollar appropriated to the

common school fund, except in this instance of \$850,000. That money we borrowed—we call it borrowing—for thirty-five years.

To raise the amount this section proposed would require a tax of near three cents. Now, has there been any vote in the state upon this additional tax? I know of none; and for my own part, I should prefer this matter should be left open to legislation. It is not worth while for the convention to do all the legislation of the country right at once. Let us leave some little for the legislature to do. Are you afraid of the legislature? Surely not. If it is necessary, they will do it—if not, they will do as much as is convenient. . . .

On the three cents proposed to be levied, we would pay perhaps \$1,500 or \$2,000; and yet we have never had a free school, nor will we ever have one in Nelson county; and I will challenge any county in the state, to produce an equal population, with only equal means, that expends more money on colleges and schools of various kinds, that we do in Nelson county.

I have no opinion of free schools any how—none in the world. They are generally under the management of a miserable set of humbug teachers at best. . . .

a. The worst taught child in the world, is he who is taught by a miserable country school master; and I will appeal to the experience of every man here who ever went to those schools, to say how hard it is, to get clear of the habits of incorrect reading and pronouncing, they have contracted, at these country schools. For myself, I will say, it cost me nearly as much labor as the study of the legal profession itself.

Now, Kentucky embraces over 40,500 square miles, and free schools cannot educate scholars, upon a larger theatre than nine square miles; and if we scatter them all over the state fairly, it would require a number of schools beyond what the means of the state, after paying the expenses of government, could provide. Not less than 4,500 free schools would be required; or if we do not do that, the result will be, that the poor and thinly peopled counties, although taxed for, would not have the benefit of those free schools, that will be the result. I would not send a child to a free school, and would rather pay for his education myself.

This thing will be manifestly unjust in its operations upon the country, as compared with the towns and cities, on the Ohio border particularly. It is manifestly unjust as to a large portion of the people of Kentucky, in a religious point of view. There is Catholic population of perhaps sixty thousand in Kentucky. We know that they devote more money, time, and energy, to the education of their children, than any other religious denomination in the state; and I say it, because coming from a protestant, I hope the admission will be taken as true. Do you believe that they will ever have the management of our free school system? Do you believe that they will ever send their children to a free school? No, never, never. I talked to the leading Catholics, and they protested against it. And yet, some sixty thousand people are to be taxed for free schools, to which they will never send a child.

Will the members of this convention, by the adoption of this report, fix its provisions upon the people as long as this constitution shall last? You are to pay the interest on the several sums amounting to something like \$74,000 or \$76,000, for all time to come, if you do that. Then no matter how unpopular or how objectionable it may be to the people, they cannot get rid of it without calling another convention. I beg of the convention to bear this in mind, and not put it in the constitution. Leave it open to the legislature. In the name of God, are we to leave nothing to the legislature? . . .

Leave them a little to do—let them decide what shall hereafter be done as to these free schools. I had far rather that this tax of three cents should be appropriated to

the endowment of colleges and academies, for the education of young men capable of teaching, than see it thrown away, as is here proposed.

I am confident that the country will not approve of the system. It may be an advantage to the towns, but it will be a great burden on the country, to which they should not be asked in justice to yield. The towns should remember, as the old saying goes among the women, "if, when you go to market you expect to get meat, you must expect to get bones also"; and they must expect to get their share of inconveniences as well as advantages, by living in town. I hope, therefore, we shall not adopt this report."

* * *

Mr. Gholson: "I am as much in favor of common school education as any gentleman of this floor, but it is well known that we have no school fund, unless we take it out of the pockets of the people. If we put into this constitution the provision now before us, the money will have to be raised by additional taxation; and to this I cannot consent.

On the subject of education, it cannot surely be that this convention will tax the people against their will. Let us pass it by, and leave it to the people's representatives."

* * *

Mr. Proctor: "Sir, while we are making a constitution that confers on the people the power of choosing all the officers of the government, both civil and political, how important is it that we should also extend to them, as far as we can, the means by which they may inform themselves as to the nature and responsibilities of those high trusts thus confided to their charge. Much, Mr. President, has been said upon the floor of this convention about the capacity of the people of Kentucky for self-government; and while I believe that the people of Kentucky will compare with any upon the globe for virtue, patriotism, and hospitality; and that they are perhaps, possessed of more native genius, and fertility of intellect than any people who have ever lived in any age or clime; yet, sir, the fact is not to be disguised, that there are a large number of persons who are both ignorant and uneducated, and subject to be controlled by the vicious and unprincipled. It appears by the males and females over the age of five and under twenty years of age, 233,710 persons. Of this number, there were in colleges and universities 1,419; in academies and grammar schools 4,906; in common schools 24,641; making a total of 30,966, leaving over 200,000 children between the ages of five and twenty not in school. And most deplorable of all, Mr. President, is the fact, that there was at the same period of time in this proud old commonwealth of ours, of which we boast so much, over forty thousand free white citizens over the age of twenty years, who could neither read nor write; a fact that is not very flattering to our vanity as Kentuckians.

If it is right that the people be educated—if it is right that the fund which the people of the state have so generously voted to tax themselves with, for the purposes of sustaining a system of common schools, should be sacredly applied to that purpose—if sir, it is right that the money which was set apart to the state of Kentucky—by the general government, and which was originally intended for the purposes of education, should be applied to that purpose alone—why I ask, should we leave the matter to the future control and management of the legislature? If the thing is right, why should we not take the responsibility and act upon it? Why leave to others to do that which we are required to do ourselves? Why put off the good work, a work in which our children and our children's children are most deeply and most vitally interested. Mr. President, there is no doubt this day—many a "mute Milton" in the mountains of Kentucky, the energies and powers of whose mind have been repressed and checked by "chill, penury, and want," yes sir, minds which if early cultivated, might have

"commanded the applause of listening senates" and who might have raised themselves above the common level of mankind and have achieved honor for themselves and glory for their country. But from the situation in which they have been placed, the grandeur of nature has availed them nothing, and their mountain homes, which under the proper state of intellectual improvement might have echoed the song of the poet, or the eloquence of the orator, has remained as a sterile and uncultivated waste.

Mr. President, I have thought it due to myself, and to those whom I represent, to say this much. And sir, whatever may be the action of this convention, I shall console myself by the reflection that in my humble efforts, in behalf of a system of common schools, to the best of my ability, I have discharged my duty, to myself, my constituents and posterity."

* * *

Mr. C. A. Wickliffe: "What has become of the school fund since that time, I do not know. But I am opposed to adopting as a part of the constitution, this common school system, sometimes called the free school system. I use the term common, as opposed to individual or private schools.

If we have a school fund secured, and set apart by the legislature of the country, I want to leave that fund to the disposition of the legislature for educational purposes."

* * *

Mr. Taylor: "The gentleman from Nelson (Mr. Hardin,) propounded to us a singular question, one which I dare answer, and which I will make the record before my answer. Said he, are you afraid to trust the legislature?—I am. He asked it with great emphasis and confidence—I answer it in the same spirit—I am afraid to trust the legislature; and the reasons for that distrust, I will give, drawn from legislative records on this subject. . . .

In the year 1836 there had accumulated in the treasury of the United States about twenty-eight millions of dollars beyond the demands against it, the most of which had arisen from the sales of the public lands, the common property of the people. Congress determined that large amount of surplus revenue should not lay there idle and unproductive; nay, sir, fearing perhaps that it might be devoted to bad and sinister purposes, passed an act ordering it to be distributed among the several states in the ratio of their representation in that body, and thus, sir, the most singular spectacle was exhibited to the world, of a government making among the governed, a parental distribution of twenty-eight millions of dollars which had accumulated in its coffers, a spectacle never before seen, and which I fear will never be seen again, at once the noblest and most cheering commentary upon free government, and the integrity and justice of its administration.

Kentucky accepted her share upon the condition imposed by congress; and upon the 23rd day of February, 1837, passed an act in which I find the following section:

"Be it further enacted, That the profits arising from one million dollars of the surplus revenue of the United States, deposited and to be deposited with the state by virtue of the act of congress of the 11th of June 1836, be and is hereby set apart and forever dedicated to founding and sustaining a general system of public instruction in this state."

Sir, to what nobler purpose could such a fund have been dedicated. The legislature of Kentucky felt then as we now feel; being the just and proper reflex of public sentiment, what did the representatives of the people do? They set apart one million dollars and forever dedicated it to a general system of public instruction. . . .

Well, sir what has become of this fund and of its accumulations? Permit me to read from the report of the superintendent of public instruction:

"In the midst of such circumstances as these, the state of Kentucky found herself embarked in an extensive system of internal improvements, designed to develop her resources and increase the general wealth. The funds necessary to carry on her extensive operations, were raised by the public credit, exhibited in the form of state bonds, which were issued and sold to a large amount; and in order to sustain the credit of these bonds, and provide the means for the regular payment of interest accruing on them, and the final discharge of the bonds themselves, a sinking fund was created, and a large portion of the proceeds of the taxes, annually handed over to the commissioner of that fund. The bonds held by the board of education represented \$850,000, which the state having first consecrated to the cause of education, subsequently used in prosecuting its plans of internal improvement, the board of education stood, in regard to the bonds it thus held, precisely in the relation of any other fair holder of these internal improvement bonds; unless, indeed, the peculiar nature and origin of the school fund, thus invested, should have given a peculiar sacredness to the debt thus held by that board. Yet, it is most painful to be obliged to state, that the legislature of the state, for the year 1844-45, took a view of this matter so entirely different, that by the 4th section of the act, approved February 10, 1845—chapter 264, of the laws of that session—it required all the state bonds by the governor of the commonwealth, and to be, by him, burnt in the presence of the high officers of state. As if to mock the great cause which had thus been betrayed, the act proceeded to declare, that lists should be made out of the evidences of debt thus burnt, and that these lists, though deprived by the act itself of all value in the way of delivery, transfer, or assignment, and practically robbed of all advantage, thenceforth, from the sinking fund, which had been created to sustain and finally discharge just such bonds, should, nevertheless, be held and taken, as in the place of the bonds that had been burnt, and be as sacred as they had been. Practically, that is, sacred enough to be burnt themselves, whenever the exigences of all public credit might seem to render such a proceeding desirable against the defenceless creditors."

So sir, we see this fund was first dedicated to the improvement of the head and heart, the morals and the intellect of the country, to the noblest of all improvements—to the accumulation of that wealth "which taketh no wings and flyeth not away"—of which no adverse fortune can ever deprive us, and against which no commission of bankruptcy can ever issue. "Who so knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of the man that is in him?" The legislature have not spread on the record the reasons which induced them to order those bonds to be burnt. They were afraid, I infer, that they would be put in market. They directed them to be listed, and if the auditor's office should be burned, the tangible evidences of this large debt to the children of the state would be gone; there are no bonds as I understand in existence. Has the interest on this eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars been paid, and kept ready (to use the language of the act of 1837) for abstraction? No sir. On the 20th day of December, 1848, a bond for \$308,768.42, being the arrears of interest due upon said \$850,000, was executed by the state. There is also \$51,223.29 of interest due for the year 1848. So it will be seen that the interest has not been paid; and this large interest bond of \$308,768.42 is payable at the pleasure of the legislature. Should not, I ask, the people be justly jealous of the legislature? Have they not a right to be so on this subject; and being so, I as one of the friends of education, am for placing in the constitution which we are now forming a clause, dedicating this great fund to this still greater

cause. It is the honor enough to be a delegate on this floor; but it is a still higher honor to have been instrumental in securing this fund to the glorious cause of education.

Mr. President, I threaten no gentleman on this floor with his constituents—I point no one to the reckoning which will be made with him in reference to the custody and use of this great fund. Home, sir; 'tis the most beautiful and fascinating word in the English language, doubtless on account of its associations—grouping within its circle, wife, children, and friends. I dare any man here to go home and look the mother of his children in the face, and tell her, who is the partner of his joys, his troubles, and anxieties, that he opposed the constitutional devotion and security of this money for the education of her children. I want every mother to know that if the father of her children shall be taken away, that there is a fund set apart by the constitution of her country, for their education—that though they are indeed orphans, yet their moral and intellectual culture has been provided for by the state, whose rulers they are to in a few short years. Yes, gentlemen, when you shall return home, and sit down at your own firesides, rendered festive by your presence, and secure and happy by your presence, when your children—the buds and blossoms along the pathway of human life—shall be throwing their little arms around your neck, and telling you, in their artless simplicity, the little domestic incidents that have occurred in your absence, can you, in such an hour, tell the wife and mother that you have had an opportunity of providing a system of schools for them, and have not done it? Will you throw over this sunshine of the heart the pall of neglected and violated social obligation and duty, by your failure to protect and secure this fund from legislative rapacity and duplicity?"

* * *

Mr. Root: "Here are assembled a hundred wise men, not of the east, but of the west, engaged in a work which is to affect the destinies, for good or evil, of the people of this commonwealth, perhaps for a century to come. They have the great public interests in their hands. Will they let the opportunity pass of acting in accordance with it? Will they do it? Is there a man here who is prepared to do it? I believe that the people are prepared for a general system of education. I believe, according to the report of the honorable chairman of the committee on education, we ought to dedicate that entire fund to the founding of a system of general education. I think the people will concur in the adoption of that measure, and I believe that every man who votes for it will be hailed by his constituents as a benefactor of his race.

Here we have a learned body of men, understanding the great interests of the commonwealth; now strike for the interest of your constituents, and my word for it, if you do die politically in the attempt to do the people good, your praises will be echoed, and your names eternized, when a new generation shall arise and call you blessed."

* * *

Mr. Bowling: "The fund called and known as the school fund, consists of \$1,225,768.42, secured by bonds given by the state, and payable to the board of education; \$72,500 of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, and \$51,223.29, balance of interest of the school fund for the year 1848, making, in the aggregate, the sum \$1,350,491.71. The interest upon this fund, on which the state pays five per cent, amounting to \$67,524.58, when added to the two cent tax voted by the state upon each \$100 worth of taxable property, which amounts to \$56,000, would constitute an annual school revenue of \$125,524.58. This sum when divided among 192,999 children, the total number of the commonwealth, would give to each per annum, 64 cents only. At first blush it would appear that a sum so inconsiderable was too small to lay even the

corner stone of this benign system. Yet a further enquiry will demonstrate its sufficiency to perpetuate an efficient system of free schools in every commonwealth, for nearly five months in every year. Allowing an area of six miles square to a school district, it would require, in the whole state, twelve hundred and fifty teachers; whose services at \$20 per month, (and that amount, when it was known to be certain, at the end of the session, would procure good ones,) for five months, would amount to \$125,000—a sum only \$1,475.42 over and above the annual school revenue—so that if the state were to seal hermetically, her coffers to the cries of her children for mental bread and light which shineth in darkness, the system of free schools would find an efficient basis in the national donation, and the charity voted by the people, if once this holy fund was secured against the fingers of a time-serving legislature.

It is my honest conviction that the people desire that a system of free schools should be fixed in the constitution. It has been the fashion of gentlemen in this hall to volunteer prognoses as to what would gain votes for the new constitution, or militate against its reception by the people. But, sir, let these hundred chosen delegates go home and tell the anxious thousands that will greet their return, that a part of our labors here, insures to the descendants of this land of heroes and of song, the keys to the temple of knowledge. That henceforth, under the new organization, schools are to spring up in every neighborhood, and to be as free as the gush of waters from the mountain rock. In the beautiful language of my friend from Mason, (Mr. Taylor,)—who is indeed imbued with the spirit of the beautiful—that they will arise like fire-flies at summer sunset, giving life and hope to each other—light to the young, hope to the middle-aged, and consolation to the old.

Tell them that the mountains and the valleys and the plains of this heavenly heritage are to be studded with school houses, which like the temples of the living God, are to be free to all, without money and without price. Tell the children of the poor and unfortunate that hope heretofore, that mystic shadow of good, which receded as they advanced, and whose home was fabled terminus of the rainbow has been made to receive substantive proportions and to become a smiling reality.

Tell them that fountains of living water have been opened up, in which the budding desire for knowledge may lave its thirst, and where all are invited to come and partake freely. Let this be told there sir, and a voice redolent of thanksgiving and benediction will go up from half a million of the best of our people, to the God of the Widow and the fatherless.”

* * *

Mr. C. A. Wickliffe: “I subscribe in the main to all that has been said, or can be said, in favor of the necessity and the importance of such a duty.”

* * *

Mr. T. J. Hood: “But as a last argument by the learned gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin,) against any constitutional provision, securing and establishing the school fund heretofore set apart, we are met with the startling annunciation that there is no school fund; that as most it is but a debt which the state owes to herself, and which she may at any time cancel; that the money has all been expended, and so, in truth, and in fact, there is no school fund. That is, when the argument is analyzed and translated into plain English, (about which we have heard so much to-day,) we are to be told that the dedication of \$850,000, some years ago, to common school purposes, and its subsequent investment in state bonds, bearing interest, so that the fund might become productive, and the schools sustained, without trenching upon or destroying the principle, was all a splendid farce, and to amuse and delude the people—while the

money was being sunk in the bottoms of your rivers, and spread along your roads in various works of internal improvement; and now, sir, when the play is through, and the money all gone, the delusion is to be brushed away, and the eyes of the people to be opened to the fact that there is no school fund. This is a system of spacious reasoning which, I trust, the great state of Kentucky will not subscribe to. Sir, those bonds were executed in good faith, and the honor and credit of the state were pledged to their payment, and to the payment of the interest upon them. The character of every citizen is, to some extent, identified with the honor and good faith of the state, and Kentucky will not, in my humble opinion, be true to herself and her past distinguished reputation, if she does not fully redeem the pledge given by these bonds to the poor children of her citizens. She must either pay those bonds or repudiate them. There is no other alternative. If she should choose the latter, then I confess the rising generation will be without a remedy. But what becomes of the fair fame of this good old commonwealth? Sir, Kentucky will not repudiate those bonds or any other honest debts she has ever contracted."

* * *

Mr. C. A. Wickliffe entered into some further explanations, and then withdrew his amendment (with which Mr. Barlow's also fell,) and submitted a modified amendment, as follows:

"The capital of the fund, called and known as the common school fund, consisting of \$1,225,768.42, for which bonds have been executed by the state to the board of education, and \$73,500 of stock in the Bank of Kentucky; also the sum of \$51,223.29, balance of interest on the school fund for 1848, unexpended; together with any sum which may hereafter be raised in the state, by taxation or otherwise, for purposes of education, shall be held inviolate, for the purpose of sustaining a system of common schools; the interest and dividends of said fund, together with any sum which may be produced by taxation, may be appropriated in aid of common schools, but for no other purpose. The general assembly shall invest said \$51,223.29 in some safe and profitable manner, and any portion of the interest and dividends of said school fund, which may not be needed in sustaining common schools, shall be invested in like manner. The general assembly shall make provision, by law, for the payment of interest of said school fund: Provided, that each county shall be entitled to their proportion of the income of said fund, and if not called for school purposes, it shall be reinvested for the benefit of each county, from time to time."

Mr. Turner moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be now put.

The amendment of the gentleman from Nelson was then adopted.

Directory

APPENDIX E

GOVERNORS OF KENTUCKY

Isaac Shelby, June 4, 1792.
James Garrard, June 1, 1796.
James Garrard, June 2, 1800.
Christopher Greenup, Sept. 5, 1804.
Charles Scott, Sept., 1808.
Isaac Shelby, Sept., 1812.
George Madison (a), Sept., 1816.
Gabriel Slaughter (b), Oct. 21, 1816.
John Adair, Sept., 1820.
Joseph Desha, Sept., 1824.
Thomas Metcalfe, Sept., 1828.
John Breathitt (a), Sept., 1832.
James T. Morehead (c), Feb. 25, 1834.
James Clark (a), Aug. 30, 1836.
Charles A. Wickliffe (d), Aug. 27, 1838.
Robert P. Letcher, Sept., 1840.
William Owsley, Sept., 1844.
John J. Crittenden (e), Sept., 1848.
John L. Helm, July 1, 1850.
Lazarus W. Powell, Sept., 1851-55.
Charles S. Morehead, Sept., 1855-59.
Beriah Magoffin, Sept., 1859-62.
James F. Robinson, Sept., 1862-63.
Thomas E. Bramlette, Sept., 1863-67.
John L. Helm (a), Sept., (5d) 1867.
John W. Stevenson (g), Sept., 1867-71.
Preston H. Leslie (h), Sept., 1871-75.
James B. McCreary, Sept., 1875-79.
Luke P. Blackburn, Sept., 1879-83.

J. Proctor Knott, Sept., 1883-87.
Simon B. Buckner, Sept., 1887-91.
John Young Brown, Sept., 1891-95.
William O. Bradley, Dec., 1895-99.
William S. Taylor (i), Dec., 1899; Jan. 31, 1900.
William Goebel (j), Jan 31, 1900; Feb. 3, 1900.
J. C. W. Beckham, Feb. 3, 1900; Dec., 1903.
J. C. W. Beckham, Dec. 8, 1903; Dec., 1907.
Augustus E. Willson, Dec. 10, 1907; Dec., 1911.
James B. McCreary, Dec. 12, 1911, to Dec., 1915.
Augustus O. Stanley, Dec. 7, 1915, to May, 1919.
James D. Black, May 19, 1919, to Dec. 9, 1919.
Edwin P. Morrow, Dec. 9, 1919, to Dec., 1923.
W. J. Fields, Dec. 11, 1923, to Dec., 1927.
Flem D. Sampson, 1927-1931.
Ruby Laffoon, 1931-1935.
A. B. Chandler (f), 1935-1939.
Keen Johnson (k), Oct. 9, 1939-Dec. 12, 1939.
Keen Johnson, Dec., 1939-1943.
S. S. Willis, Dec. 7, 1943-47.

(a) Died in office.

(b) The fifth Lieutenant-Governor. Gabriel Slaughter became Governor October 21, 1816, upon the death of Governor George Madison and did not then preside as Speaker of the Senate. He had been the third Lieutenant-Governor and presided over the Senate for four years.

(c) James T. Morehead, the ninth Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor, February 22, 1834, after the death of Governor John Breathitt.

(d) The tenth Lieutenant-Governor, Charles A. Wickliffe, became Governor, October 5, 1836, upon the death of Governor James Clark.

(e) Governor John J. Crittenden resigned July 31, 1850, to become U. S. Attorney-General, and Lieutenant-Governor John L. Helm became Governor.

(f) Resigned to become U. S. Senator, October 9, 1939.

(g) John W. Stevenson, eighteenth Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor upon the death of Governor John L. Helm, September 8, 1867, and never presided over the Senate.

(h) Governor John W. Stevenson resigned February 13, 1871, having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Preston H. Leslie became Governor.

(i) William Goebel contested the seat of William S. Taylor, and was awarded the certificate on January 31, 1900, by vote of both Houses of the Legislature.

(j) William Goebel was shot from the executive building by an assassin, while walking to the legislative building on January 30, 1900, dying on February 3, 1900. He was declared elected on January 31, 1900, and was sworn in as Governor. Upon Goebel's death, J. C. W. Beckham, who was declared elected Lieutenant-Governor with William Goebel, became Governor. He was elected Governor at the November election, 1900, to fill out the unexpired term ending the first Tuesday after the November election, 1903.

(k) Became Governor October 9, 1939, when Chandler resigned.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF KENTUCKY

*Alexander Scott Bullitt, 1800-1804.

John Caldwell, 1804-1808.

Gabriel Slaughter, 1808-1812.

Richard Hickman, 1812-1816.

Gabriel Slaughter, 1816-1816.

(Gov. Madison dying, Lieutenant-Governor Slaughter became Governor, October 21, 1816).

William T. Barry, 1820-1824.

Robert B. McAfee, 1824-1828.

John Breathitt, 1828-1832.

James T. Morehead, 1832-1834.

(Gov. Breathitt dying in office, Lieut.-Gov. James T. Morehead became Governor, February 21, 1834).

Charles A. Wickliffe, 1836-1839.

(Governor James Clark dying, Charles A. Wickliffe became Governor, October 5, 1839).

Manlius V. Thomson, 1840-1844.

Archibald Dixon, 1844-1848.

John L. Helm, 1848-1851.

John B. Thompson, 1851-1855.

James G. Hardy, 1855-1859.

Linn Boyd, 1859-1859.

(Died December 17, 1859).

James F. Robinson, President pro tem of Senate, 1862-1863.

Richard T. Jacob, 1863-1867.

John W. Stevenson, 1867-1867.

(Gov. Helm died September 6, 1867, and Lieut.-Gov. Stevenson became Governor.)

Preston H. Leslie, President pro tem of Senate, 1868-1871.

John G. Carlisle, 1871-1875.

John C. Underwood, 1875-1879.

James E. Cantrill, 1879-1883.

James R. Hindman, 1883-1887.

James W. Bryan, 1887-1891.

M. C. Alford, 1891-1895.

W. J. Worthington, 1895-1899.

John Marshall, 1899-1900.

J. C. W. Beckham, Jan. 31, 1900-Feb. 3, 1900.

L. H. Carter, President pro tem of Senate, 1900-1902.

W. P. Thorne, 1903-1907.

W. H. Cox, 1907-1911.

E. J. McDermott, 1911-1915.

James D. Black, 1915-1919.

Charles M. Harriss, President pro tem of Senate, May 19, 1919, to Dec. 9, 1919.

S. Thruston Ballard, 1913-1923.

H. H. Denhardt, 1923-1927.

James Breathitt, Jr., 1927-1931.

A. B. Chandler, Dec., 1931-1935.

Keen Johnson, 1935-1939.

Rodes K. Myers, 1939-1943.

Kenneth H. Tuggle, 1943-.

*Lieutenant-Governor not provided for in Constitution until 1800.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1792-1940

James Brown, 1792-1796.

Harry Toulmin, 1796-1804.

John Rowan, 1804-1808.

Jesse Bledsoe, 1808-1812.

Martin D. Hardin, 1812-1816.

Charles S. Todd, (Sept.-Oct.), 1816-.

John Pope, 1816-1819.

Oliver G. Waggoner, 1819-1820.

Joseph Cabel Breckinridge, 1820-1823.

Thomas B. Monroe, 1823-1824.

William T. Barry, 1824-1825.

James C. Pickett, 1825-1828.

George Robertson, (Sept.-Dec.), 1828-

Thomas T. Crittenden, 1828-1832.

John F. McCurdy, (Mar.-Sept.), 1832-

Lewis Sanders, Jr., 1832-1834.

John J. Crittenden, 1834-1835.

William Owsley, 1835-1836.

Austin P. Cox, (Feb.-Aug.), 1836-.

James M. Bullock, 1836-1840.

James Hardin, 1840-1844.

Benjamin Hardin, 1844-1846.

George B. Kinkead, 1846-1847.

William D. Reed, 1847-1848.

John W. Finnell, 1848-1851.

David Meriwether, 1851-1852.

James P. Metcalfe, 1852-1854.

Grant Green, 1854-1855.

Mason Brown, 1855-1859.

Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., 1859-1861.

Nathaniel Gaither, Jr., 1861-1862.

D. C. Wickliffe, 1862-1863.

E. L. Van Winkle, 1863-1866.

John S. Van Winkle, 1866-1867.

Sam B. Churchill, 1867-1871.

Andrew J. James, 1871-1872.

George W. Craddock, 1872-1875.

J. Stoddard Johnson, 1875-1879.

Sam B. Churchill, 1879-1880.

James W. Blackburn, 1880-1883.

James A. MacKenzie, 1883-1887.

George Matt Adams, 1887-1891.

John W. Headley, 1891-1896.

Charles Finley, 1896-1900.

Caleb Powers, (Jan.-May), 1900-.

C. B. Hill, 1900-1904.

H. V. McChesney, 1904-1908.

Ben L. Bruner, 1908-1912.

Dr. C. F. Crecelius, 1912-1916.

James P. Lewis, 1916-1920.

Fred A. Vaughan, 1920-1924.

Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, 1924-1928.

Miss Ella Lewis, 1928-1932.

Miss Sara W. Mahan, 1932-1936.

Charles D. Arnett, 1936-1940.

George Glenn Hatcher, 1940-1944.

Charles K. O'Connell, 1944-.

Under first, second and third Constitutions Secretary of State was appointed by Governor. Present Constitution provides for election. First elected began office January, 1896.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF KENTUCKY

Harry Innes, 1792.
 George Muter, 1792.
 Thomas Todd, 1806.
 Felix Grundy, 1807.
 Ninian Edwards, 1808.
 George M. Bibb, 1809.
 John Boyle, 1810.
 George M. Bibb, 1827.
 George Robertson, 1829.
 E. M. Ewing, 1843.
 Thomas A. Marshall, 1847.
 James Simpson, 1852.
 Elijah Hise, 1854.
 Thomas A. Marshall, 1856.
 B. Miles Crenshaw, 1857.
 Zachariah Wheat, 1858.
 James Simpson, 1860.
 Henry J. Stites, 1862.
 Alvin Duvall, 1864.
 Joshua F. Bullitt, 1865.
 William Simpson, 1866.
 Thomas A. Marshall, 1866.
 Belvard J. Peters, 1868.
 Rufus K. Williams, 1870.
 George Robertson, 1871.
 William S. Pryor, 1872.
 Mordecai R. Hardin, 1874.
 Belvard J. Peters, 1876.
 William Lindsay, 1878.
 William S. Pryor, 1880.
 M. H. Cofer, 1881.
 Joseph H. Lewis, 1882.
 Thomas F. Hargis, 1884.
 Thomas H. Hines, 1885.
 Woodford W. Longmoor, 1888.
 Joseph H. Lewis, 1887.
 William H. Holt, 1888.

Caswell Bennett, 1893.
 William S. Pryor, 1894.
 I. M. Quigley, 1894.
 William S. Pryor, 1895.
 J. H. Lewis, 1897.
 J. H. Hazelrigg, 1899.
 T. H. Paynter, 1901.
 B. L. D. Guffy, 1902.
 A. R. Burnam, 1903-4.
 J. P. Hobson, 1904-6.
 E. C. O'Rear, 1907-8.
 W. E. Settle, 1908.
 T. J. Nunn, 1909.
 H. S. Barker, 1910.
 J. P. Hobson, 1912-14.
 Shackelford Miller, 1915-16.
 W. E. Settle, 1917-18.
 John D. Carroll, 1919-20.
 Rollin Hurt, 1920-22.
 F. D. Sampson, 1923-24.
 W. E. Settele, 1925.
 Ernest Clarke, 1926.
 Gus Thomas, 1926.
 William Rogers Clay, 1927.
 D. A. McCandless, 1925-29.
 Gus Thomas, 1929-30-38.
 M. M. Logan, 1931.
 Richard P. Dietzman, 1931-32.
 William H. Rees, 1932-33.
 William Rogers Clay, 1934-36.
 Basil Richardson, 1937.
 Alex L. Ratliff, 1937.
 James W. Stites, 1938.
 Alex L. Ratliff, 1939-40.
 William H. Rees, 1941.
 Wesley Vick Perry, 1942.
 Will Fulton, 1943-44.

CLERKS OF COURT OF APPEALS

John May, 1785.
 Christopher Greenup, 1785-1796.
 Thomas Todd, 1796-1802.
 Achille Sneed, 1802-1825.
 Francis P. Blair, 1825-29.
 Jacob Swigert, 1827-1857.
 Rankin R. Revill, 1858.
 R. R. Bolling, 1859.
 Leslie Combs, 1860-64.
 Alvin Duvall, 1865-71.
 Thomas C. Jones, 1872-79.
 Thomas J. Henry, 1880-87.
 Woodford W. Longmoor, 1888.

A. Addams, 1889-98.
 Samuel J. Shackelford, 1898-1903.
 J. Morgan Chinn, 1904-1908.
 Napier Adams, 1908-1912.
 Robert L. Greene, 1912-1916.
 Rodman W. Keenon, 1916-1920.
 Roy B. Speck, 1920-1924.
 John A. Goodman, 1924-1928.
 W. B. O'Connell, 1928-1932.
 Frank Owens, 1932-1936.
 W. B. O'Connell, 1936.
 Charles K. O'Connell, 1936-1944.
 E. E. Hughes, 1944-.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

(Appointed by the Governor)

George Nicholas, June 15, 1792-Dec. 7, 1792.
 William Murray, Dec. 7, 1792-Dec. 19, 1793.
 John Breckinridge, Dec. 19, 1793-Nov. 3, 1797.
 James Blair, Nov. 30, 1797-Sept. 13, 1820.
 Joseph M. White, Oct. 26, 1820-Nov. 27, 1820.
 Ben Hardin, Nov. 27, 1820-June 18, 1821.

Solomon P. Sharp, June 18, 1821-July 2, 1825.
 Frederick W. S. Grayson, July 2, 1825-Dec. 21, 1825.
 J. W. Denny, Dec. 21, 1825-Mar. 14, 1832.
 Charles S. Morehead, Mar. 14, 1832-Dec. 6, 1838.
 Owen G. Cates, Dec. 6, 1838-Jan. 17, 1849.
 M. C. Johnson, Jan. 17, 1849-....., 1849.
 James Harlan,, 1849-....., 1851

(Elected by Vote of the People)

James Harlan, 1851-1859.
 Andrew J. James, 1859-1861.
 John M. Harlan, 1861-1865.
 John Rodman, 1865-1875.
 Thomas Moss, 1875-1879.
 P. Watt Hardin, 1879-1889.
 W. J. Hendricks, 1889-1896.
 W. S. Taylor, 1896-1900.
 R. J. Breckinridge, 1900-1902.
 C. J. Pratt, 1902-1904.
 N. B. Hays, 1904-1908.
 James Breathitt, 1908-1912.

James Garnett, 1912-1916.
 M. M. Logan, 1916-1917.
 Charles H. Morris, 1917-1920.
 Charles I. Dawson, 1920-1923.
 T. B. McGregor, 1923.
 Frank E. Daugherty, 1924-1928.
 I. W. Cammack, 1928-1932.
 Bailey P. Wootton, 1932-1936.
 B. M. Vincent, 1936-1937.
 Hubert Meredith, 1937-1944.
 Eldon S. Dummit, 1944-.

AUDITORS OF KENTUCKY

William McDowell, 1792.
 George Madison, 1796.
 John Madison, 1816.
 Peter Clay, 1820.
 Ben Selby, 1820.
 Thomas S. Page, 1834.
 H. Q. Bradley, 1846.
 John B. Temple, 1848.
 James A. Barbour, 1850.
 Thomas S. Page, 1851.
 Thomas S. Page, 1855.
 Grant Green, 1859.
 W. T. Samuels, 1863.
 D. Howard Smith, 1867.
 D. Howard Smith, 1871.
 Fayette Hewitt, 1879.
 Fayette Hewitt, 1883.
 Fayette Hewitt (resigned), 1887.
 L. C. Norman (appointed), 1887.

L. C. Norman, 1889.
 Sam H. Stone, 1896.
 John S. Sweeney, 1900.
 (Served Jan. to June 13 seat contested.)
 Gus G. Coulter (seated), 1900.
 S. W. Hager, 1904.
 Frank P. James, 1908.
 H. M. Bosworth, 1912.
 Robert L. Greene (resigned), 1916.
 T. M. Jones (appointed), 1919.
 John J. Craig, 1920.
 William H. Shanks, 1924.
 Clell Coleman, 1928.
 J. Dan Talbott, 1932.
 E. E. Shannon, 1936.
 David A. Logan, 1940.
 Bert L. Sparks, 1943.
 Charles I. Ross, 1944.

TREASURERS OF KENTUCKY

John Logan, 1792-1807.
 David Logan, 1807-1808.
 John P. Thomas, 1808-1818.
 Sam South, 1818-1825.
 James Davidson, 1825-1849.
 Richard Wintersmith, 1849-1857.
 James Garrard, 1857-1865.
 Mason Brown, 1865-1867.
 James W. Tate, 1867-1888.
 Stephen Sharpe (appointed), 1888-1890.
 H. S. Hale, 1890-1895.
 George W. Long, 1895-1900.
 Walter R. Day (unseated—contest), 1900-.
 S. W. Hager (seated), 1900-1904.
 H. M. Bosworth, 1904-1908.

E. Farley, 1908-1912.
 Thomas S. Rhea, 1912-1916.
 Sherman Goodpaster, 1916-1920.
 James A. Wallace, 1920-1924.
 E. B. Dishman, 1924-1928.
 Emma Guy Cromwell, 1928-1932.
 Elam Huddleston, 1932-1936.
 John E. Buckingham, 1936-1940.
 Ernest E. Shannon, 1940-1944.
 Thomas W. Vinson, 1944-.

First and second Constitution 1792, salary \$333.33; 1799, \$600.00. Treasurer and Auditor elected by legislature. Third, 1851, elected by people, salary \$933.75. Fourth, elected by people, salary \$3,600.00.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

John Brown, 1792-1805.
 John Edwards, 1792-1795.
 Humphrey Marshall, 1795-1801.
 John Breckinridge, 1801-1805.
 John Adair, 1805-1806.
 John Buckner Thurston, 1805-1809.
 Henry Clay, 1806-1807.
 Henry Clay, 1809-1811.
 Henry Clay, 1831-1842.
 Henry Clay, 1849-1850.
 John Pope, 1807 to 1813.

George M. Bibb, 1811 to 1814.
 George M. Bibb, 1829-1835.
 Jesse Bledsoe, 1813 to 1815.
 George Walker, 1814 to 1815.
 William T. Barry, 1815 to 1816.
 Isham Talbot, 1815 to 1819.
 Isham Talbot, 1820 to 1825.
 Martin D. Hardin, 1816 to 1817.
 John J. Crittenden, 1817 to 1819.
 John J. Crittenden, 1835 to 1841.
 John J. Crittenden, 1842 to 1848.

John J. Crittenden, 1855 to 1861.
 William Logan, 1819 to 1820.
 R. M. Johnson, 1820 to 1829.
 John Rowan, 1825 to 1831.
 James T. Morehead, 1841 to 1847.
 Joseph R. Underwood, 1847 to 1853.
 Thomas Metcalfe, 1848 to 1849.
 David Meriwether, 1852 to 1853.
 Archibald Dixon, 1852 to 1855.
 John B. Thompson, 1853 to 1859.
 Lazarus W. Powell, 1859 to 1865.
 John C. Breckinridge, 1861.
 Garrett Daviss, 1861 to 1872.
 James Guthrie, 1865 to 1868.
 T. C. McCreary, 1868 to 1871.
 T. C. McCreary, 1873 to 1879.
 John W. Stevenson, 1871 to 1877.
 Willis B. Machen, 1873 to 1875.
 James B. Beck, 1877 to 1890.
 John S. Williams, 1879 to 1885.
 J. C. S. Blackburn, 1886 to 1897.

*John Griffin Carlisle, 1890 to 1893.
 William Lindsay, 1893 to 1895.
 William Lindsay, 1895 to 1901.
 W. J. Deboe, 1897 to 1903.
 J. C. S. Blackburn, 1901 to 1907.
 James B. McCreary, 1903 to 1909.
 Thomas H. Paynter, 1907 to 1913.
 W. O. Bradley, 1909 to 1915.
 Ollie M. James, 1913 to 1918.
 J. N. Camden, 1915.
 J. C. W. Beckham, 1915 to 1921.
 George Martin, 1918.
 A. O. Stanley, 1919 to 1924.
 Richard P. Ernst, 1921 to 1926.
 Fred M. Sackett, 1925 to 1930.
 Alben W. Barkley, 1927 to 1944.
 John M. Robsion, 1930.
 Ben Williamson, 1930 to 1931.
 M. M. Logan, 1931 to 1939.
 Albert Benjamin Chandler, 1939-.
 Alben W. Barkley, 1944-.

*Resigned to accept appointment as Secretary of the Treasury of the United states, March, 1893.

SPEAKERS KENTUCKY HOUSE

Robert Breckinridge, 1792-1795.
 Edmund Bullock, 1796-1798.
 John Breckinridge, 1799-1801.
 John Adair, 1802-1803.
 William Logan, 1804-1806.
 Henry Clay, 1807.
 William Logan, 1808-1809.
 John Simpson, 1810-1811.
 Joseph H. Hawkins, 1812-1813.
 William T. Barry, 1814.
 John J. Crittenden, 1815-1816.
 Joseph C. Breckinridge, 1817-1818.
 Martin D. Hardin, 1819.
 George C. Simpson, 1820-1821.
 Rich C. Anderson, 1822.
 George Robertson, 1823, 1825, 1826.
 Robert J. Wood, 1824.
 John Speed Smith, 1827.
 Tunstall Quarles, 1828.
 John J. Crittenden, 1829-1832.
 Rich B. New, 1833.
 Charles A. Wickliffe, 1834.
 J. L. Helm, 1835, 1836, 1839, 1842-1843.
 Robert P. Letcher, 1837-1838.
 C. S. Morehead, 1840, 1841, 1844.
 Joseph R. Underwood, 1845.
 Leslie Combs, 1846.
 James F. Buckner, 1847.
 Gwyn Page, 1848.
 Thomas W. Riley, 1849.
 George W. Johnson, 1850.
 George Robertson, 1851.
 Charles G. Wintersmith, 1853.
 John B. Huston, 1855.
 Daniel P. White, 1857.
 David Meriwether, 1859.
 Richard A. Buckner, Jr., 1861.

Harrison Taylor, 1863-1867.
 John T. Bunch, 1867-1871.
 James B. McCreary, 1871-1875.
 William J. Stone, 1875-1877.
 Edward W. Turner, 1877-1879.
 Joseph M. Bigger, 1879-1881.
 William C. Owens, 1881-1883.
 Charles Offutt, 1883-1884.
 Charles Offutt, 1885-1887.
 Ben Johnson, 1887-1889.
 Harvey Myers, 1889-1891.
 William M. Moore, 1891-1893.
 A. J. Carroll, 1893-1895.
 Charles Blanford, 1896-1898.
 J. C. W. Beckham, 1898-1900.
 South Trimble, 1900-1902.
 Gerald T. Finn, 1902-1904.
 Eli H. Brown, Jr., 1904-1906.
 Henry R. Lawrence, 1906-1908.
 W. J. Gooch, 1908-1910.
 George Wilson, 1910-1912.
 Claude B. Terrell, 1912-1915.
 H. C. Duffy, 1916-1917.
 Robert C. Crowe, 1918-1919.
 J. F. Bosworth, 1920-1922.
 J. H. Thompson, 1922-1924.
 S. W. Adams, 1924-1926.
 G. L. Drury, 1926-1928.
 John S. Milliken, 1928-1930.
 John S. Milliken, 1930-1932.
 John Young Brown, 1932.
 Frank Lebus, 1933.
 Woodfin Rogers, 1934.
 John Kirtley, 1936-1938.
 B. F. Shields, 1940.
 Stanley S. Dickson, 1942.
 Harry L. Waterfield, 1944.

COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY

When Made and From What Counties

- Adair, 1801, Green, 400.
 Allen, 1815, Barren, Warren, 394.
 Anderson, 1827, Franklin, Mercer, Washington, 201.
 Ballard, 1842, Hickman, McCracken, 252.
 Barren, 1798, Green, Warren, 485.
 Bath, 1811, Montgomery, 270.
 Bell, 1867, Harlan, Knox, 384.
 Boone, 1798, Campbell, 254.
 Bourbon, 1785, Fayette, 304.
 Boyd, 1860, Carter, Greenup, Lawrence, 159.
 Boyle, 1842, Lincoln, Mercer, 186.
 Bracken, 1796, Campbell, Mason, 204.
 Breathitt, 1839, Clay, Estill, Perry, 483.
 Breckinridge, 1799, Hardin, 568.
 Bullitt, 1796, Jefferson, Nelson, 308.
 Butler, 1810, Logan, Ohio, 417.
 Caldwell, 1809, Livingston, 322.
 Calloway, 1821, Hickman, 412.
 Campbell, 1794, Harrison, Mason, Scott, 145.
 Carlisle, 1886, Ballard, 198.
 Carroll, 1838, Gallatin, Henry, Trimble, 132.
 Carter, 1838, Greenup, Lawrence, 413.
 Casey, 1806, Lincoln, 379.
 Christian, 1796, Logan, 725.
 Clark, 1792, Fayette, Bourbon, 265.
 Clay, 1806, Floyd, Knox, Madison, 478.
 Clinton, 1836, Cumberland, Wayne, 233.
 Crittenden, 1842, Livingston, 394.
 Cumberland, 1798, Green, 387.
 Daviess, 1815, Ohio, 478.
 Edmonson, 1825, Grayson, Hart, Warren, 308.
 Elliott, 1869, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan, 263.
 Estill, 1808, Clark, Madison, 254.
 Fayette, 1780, Kentucky, 269.
 Fleming, 1798, Mason, 325.
 Floyd, 1799, Fleming, Mason, Montgomery, 399.
 Franklin, 1794, Mercer, Shelby, Woodford, 199.
 Fulton, 1845, Hickman, 193.
 Gallatin, 1798, Franklin, Shelby, 109.
 Garrard, 1796, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, 237.
 Grant, 1820, Pendleton, 264.
 Graves, 1821, Hickman, 551.
 Grayson, 1810, Hardin, Ohio, 497.
 Green, 1792, Lincoln, Nelson, 279.
 Greenup, 1803, Mason, 346.
 Hancock, 1829, Breckinridge, Daviess, Ohio, 193.
 Hardin, 1792, Nelson, 606.
 Harlan, 1819, Floyd, Knox, 478.
 Harrison, 1793, Bourbon, Scott, 311.
 Hart, 1819, Hardin, Barren, 430.
 Henderson, 1798, Christian, 435.
 Henry, 1798, Shelby, 303.
 Hickman, 1821, Caldwell, Livingston, 225.
 Hopkins, 1806, Henderson, 546.
 Jackson, 1858, Clay, Estill, Laurel, Madison, Owsley, Rockcastle, 333.
 Jefferson, 1780, Kentucky, 387.
 Jessamine, 1798, Fayette, 172.
 Johnson, 1843, Floyd, Lawrence, Morgan, 268.
 Kenton, 1840, Campbell, 163.
 Knox, 1799, Lincoln, 356.
 Knott, 1884, Floyd, Letcher, 348.
 Larue, 1843, Hardin, 288.
 Laurel, 1825, Clay, Knox, Rockcastle, Whitley, 447.
 Lawrence, 1821, Floyd, Greenup, 422.
 Lee, 1870, Breathitt, Estill, Owsley, Wolfe, 199.
 Leslie, 1878, Clay, Harlan, Perry, 373.
 Letcher, 1842, Harlan, Perry, 355.
 Lewis, 1806, Mason, 491.
 Lincoln, 1780, Kentucky, 338.
 Livingston, 1798, Christian, 392.
 Logan, 1792, Lincoln, 643.
 Lyon, 1854, Caldwell, 277.
 Madison, 1785, Lincoln, 446.
 Magoffin, 1860, Floyd, Johnson, Morgan, 302.
 Marion, 1834, Washington, 345.
 Marshall, 1842, Calloway, 327.
 Martin, 1870, Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, Pike, 227.
 Mason, 1788, Bourbon, 227.
 McCracken, 1824, Hickman, 239.
 McCreary, 1912, Pulaski, Wayne, Whitley, 406.
 McLean, 1854, Daviess, Muhlenberg, Ohio, 253.
 Meade, 1823, Breckinridge, Hardin, 301.
 Menifee, 1869, Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Powell, Wolfe, 203.
 Mercer, 1785, Lincoln, 253.
 Metcalfe, 1860, Adair, Barren, Cumberland, Green, Monroe, 303.
 Monroe, 1820, Barren, Cumberland, 441.
 Montgomery, 1796, Clark, 198.
 Morgan, 1822, Bath, Floyd, 365.
 Muhlenberg, 1798, Christian, Logan, 472.
 Nelson, 1784, Jefferson, 411.
 Nicholas, 1799, Bourbon, Mason, 208.
 Ohio, 1798, Hardin, 584.
 Oldham, 1823, Henry, Jefferson, Shelby, 180.
 Owen, 1819, Franklin, Gallatin, Scott, 367.
 Owsley, 1843, Breathitt, Clay, Estill, 216.
 Pendleton, 1798, Bracken, Campbell, 279.
 Perry, 1820, Clay, Floyd, 335.
 Pike, 1821, Floyd, 779.
 Powell, 1852, Clark, Estill, Montgomery, 181.
 Pulaski, 1798, Green, Lincoln, 628.
 Robertson, 1867, Bracken, Harrison, Mason, Nicholas, 109.
 Rockcastle, 1810, Knox, Lincoln, Madison, Pulaski, 310.
 Rowan, 1856, Fleming, Morgan, 272.
 Russell, 1825, Adair, Cumberland, Wayne, 329.
 Scott, 1792, Woodford, 289.
 Shelby, 1792, Jefferson, 427.
 Simpson, 1819, Logan, Warren, Allen, 246.
 Spencer, 1824, Bullitt, Nelson, Shelby, 186.
 Taylor, 1848, Green, 279.
 Todd, 1819, Christian, Logan, 367.
 Trigg, 1820, Caldwell, Christian, 428.

Trimble, 1837, Gallatin, Henry, Oldham, 154.	Webster, 1860, Henderson, Hopkins, Union, 344.
Union, 1811, Henderson, 325.	Whitley, 1818, Knox, 442.
Warren, 1796, Logan, 530.	Wolfe, 1860, Breathitt, Morgan, Owsley, Powell, 230.
Washington, 1792, Nelson, 299.	Woodford, 1788, Fayette, 195.
Wayne, 1800, Cumberland, Pulaski, 478.	

*County area, square miles after counties from which formed.
State area 40,598 square miles.

TOTAL POPULATION OF KENTUCKY

CENSUS

First, 1790, 73,677.	Ninth, 1870, 1,321,011.
Second, 1800, 220,955.	Tenth, 1880, 1,648,690.
Third, 1810, 406,511.	Eleventh, 1890, 1,858, 635.
Fourth, 1820, 564,135.	Twelfth, 1900, 2,147, 174.
Fifth, 1830, 687,917.	Thirteenth, 1910, 2,289,905.
Sixth, 1840, 779,828.	Fourteenth, 1920, 2,416,630.
Seventh, 1850, 982,405.	Fifteenth, 1930, 2,614,589.
Eighth, 1860, 1,155,684.	Sixteenth, 1940, 2,845,627.

APPELLATE DISTRICTS WITH NAMES OF JUDGES

The Court of Appeals shall consist of seven Judges, to be elected for districts, and the State is divided into seven districts for said purpose, as follows:

1. Ballard, Carlisle, Hickman, Fulton, Graves, McCracken, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg, Caldwell, Crittenden, Union, Webster, Hopkins, Muhlenberg and Christian. Judge Gus Thomas.
2. Henderson, McLean, Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, Ohio, Grayson, Butler, Edmonson, Warren, Allen, Simpson, Logan, Todd, Monroe and Meade. Judge Porter Sims.
3. Hardin, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Spencer, Larue, Hart, Green, Taylor, Adair, Metcalfe, Barren, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Shelby, Oldham, Anderson, Pulaski, McCreary and Cumberland. Judge Clyde B. Latimer.
4. Jefferson. Judge Henry J. Tilford.
5. Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Scott, Franklin, Bourbon, Fayette, Woodford, Garrard, Boyle, Jessamine, Madison, Mercer, Lincoln, Rockcastle and Jackson. Judge James W. Cammack.
6. Boone, Campbell, Kenton, Grant, Harrison, Pendleton, Bracken, Robertson, Nicholas, Mason, Fleming, Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Rowan, Bath and Elliott. Judge William H. Rees.
7. Clark, Montgomery, Powell, Menifee, Bell, Harlan, Leslie, Lee, Breathitt, Perry, Letcher, Knott, Pike, Floyd, Magoffin, Wolfe, Morgan, Lawrence, Boyd, Johnson, Martin, Owsley, Laurel, Clay, Knox, Whitley, Estill and McCreary. Judge E. Poe Harris.

Terms: Eight years. Salary, \$5,000. Each judge serves as chief justice the last two years of his term.

Commissioners of Appeals: Osso W. Stanley, Charles H. Morris, Campbell Vansant, W. V. Perry.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS DISTRICTS

LUCILE TOBIN, *Secretary*JOHN F. DUGAN, *Rate Clerk*

(Oct., 1932)

First District—Counties of Meade, Hardin, Larue, Hart, Metcalfe, Barren, Monroe, Allen, Simpson, Warren, Edmonson, Grayson, Breckinridge, Hancock, Ohio, Butler, Logan, Todd, Muhlenberg, McLean, Daviess, Henderson, Webster, Hopkins, Christian, Trigg, Caldwell, Lyon, Crittenden, Union, Livingston, Marshall, Calloway, Graves, McCracken, Ballard, Hickman, Fulton, Carlisle, Cumberland, Adair, Green. Jack E. Fisher (D).

Second District—Counties of Gallatin, Owen, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Clark, Bourbon, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Garrard, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Woodford, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Carroll, Trimble, Grant, Boone, Jefferson, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Montgomery, Harrison, Wayne. Frank L. McCarthy (D).

Third District—Counties of Kenton, Estill, Jackson, Laurel, Rockcastle, Knox, Harlan, Bell, Leslie, Perry, Letcher, Floyd, Pike, Martin, Johnson, Breathitt, Clay, Owsley, Lee, Powell, Bath, Nicholas, Fleming, Robertson, Pendleton, Bracken, Campbell, Lewis, Mason, Greenup, Rowan, Carter, Elliott, Boyd, Lawrence, Morgan, Magoffin, Wolfe, Menifee, Knott, Clinton, Whitley, Pulaski, McCreary. Clay M. Bishop (R), Manchester.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

(Act 1932)

First District—Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Lyon, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, Trigg, Christian, N. J. Gregory, (D), Mayfield.

Second District—Counties of Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union, Webster, Ohio, Butler, Edmonson, Warren, Simpson, Logan, Todd, Muhlenberg, Allen. B. M. Vincent, (D), Brownsville.

Third District—County of Jefferson. Emmett O'Neal, (D), Louisville.

Fourth District—Counties of Bullitt, Green, Hardin, Grayson, Breckinridge, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Taylor, Washington, Spencer, Anderson, Adair, Metcalfe, Barren, Hancock, and Shelby. Chester O. Carrier, (R), Leitchfield.

Fifth District—Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, Trimble, Oldham. Brent Spence, (D), Fort Thomas.

Sixth District—Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Owen, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Madison, Garrard, Mercer, Lincoln, Boyle, Casey. Virgil Chapman, (D), Paris.

Seventh District—Counties of Floyd, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Johnson, Pike and Perry. A. J. May, (D), Prestonsburg.

Eighth District—Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Lawrence, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Mason, Menifee, Morgan, Nicholas, Powell, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery. Joe B. Bates, (D), Greenup.

Ninth District—Counties of Harlan, Leslie, Jackson, Owsley, Clay, Knox, Whitley, Bell, McCreary, Wayne, Russell, Clinton, Cumberland, Monroe, Laurel, Rockcastle, Pulaski. John M. Robison, (R), Barbourville.

CIRCUIT JUDGES AND COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS

1. Judge—J. C. Speight, Mayfield, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Flavious B. Martin, Mayfield, Ky.
2. Judge—Joe L. Price, Paducah, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Holland G. Bryan, Paducah, Ky.
3. Judge—Ira D. Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—John T. King, Cadiz, Ky.
4. Judge—H. F. S. Bailey, Madisonville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Alvin Lisenby, Princeton, Ky.
5. Judge—M. L. Blackwell, Dixon, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—George S. Clay, Henderson, Ky.
6. Judge—Sidney B. Neal, Owensboro, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—H. A. Burkhead, Owensboro, Ky.
7. Judge—E. J. Fults, Russellville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—H. G. Davis, Elkton, Ky.
8. Judge—Robert M. Coleman, Bowling Green, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Frank Denton, Bowling Green, Ky.
9. Judge—George K. Holbert, Elizabethtown, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Milton Whitworth, Brandenburg, Ky.
10. Judge—L. B. Handley, Hodgenville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—M. O. Scott, Edmonton, Ky.
11. Judge—W. H. Spragens, Lebanon, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—J. R. Sanders, Campbellsville, Ky.
12. Judge—Charles C. Marshall, Shelbyville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—H. B. Kingsolving, Shelbyville, Ky.
13. Judge—Kendrick S. Alcorn, Stanford, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Sanders E. Clay, Danville, Ky.
14. Judge—W. B. Ardery, Paris, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—James P. Hanrahan, Frankfort, Ky.
15. Judge—Ward Yager, Warsaw, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—R. L. Vincent, Williamstown, Ky.
16. Judge—Rodney G. Bryson, Common Law Division, Covington, Ky. Judge—Joseph P. Goodenough, Criminal Law Division, Covington, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Ulie J. Howard, Covington, Ky.
17. Judge—Ray L. Murphy, Newport, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Lawrence J. Diskin, Newport, Ky.
18. Judge—James C. Dedman, Cynthiana, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Albert H. Barker, Cynthiana, Ky.
19. Judge—Charles D. Newell, Maysville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—M. Hargett, Maysville, Ky.
20. Judge—Harvey Parker, Jr., Vanceburg, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Roy Wilhoit, Vanceburg, Ky.
21. Judge—W. Bridges White, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Reid J. Prewitt, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
22. Judge—Chester D. Adams, Lexington, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—James Park, Lexington, Ky.
23. Judge—Charles L. Seale, Booneville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—W. L. Kash, Ravenna, Ky.

24. Judge—James Franklin Bailey, Paintsville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—J. B. Clark, Inez, Ky.

25. Judge—William J. Baxter, Nicholasville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—John Noland, Richmond, Ky.

26. Judge—James S. Forester, Harlan, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Astor Hogg, Harlan, Ky.

27. Judge—Franklin P. Stivers, Manchester, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—William Rice, Manchester, Ky.

28. Judge—J. S. Sandusky, Somerset, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—J. M. Kennedy, Monticello, Ky.

29. J. C. Carter, Tompkinsville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—J. C. Carter, Jr., Tompkinsville, Ky.

30. Judge Chancery, 1st Division—Churchill Humphrey. Judge Chancery Branch, 2nd Division—Gilbert Burnett. Judge Common Pleas, 1st Division—Joseph J. Hancock. Judge Common Pleas, 2nd Division—Burrell H. Farnsley. Judge Common Pleas, 3rd Division—William H. Field. Judge Common Pleas, 4th Division—Eugene Hubbard. Judge Criminal Branch—Loraine Mix. Commonwealth Attorney—Merit O'Neal.

31. Judge—Henry C. Stephens, Jr., Prestonsburg, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—John Allen, Prestonsburg, Ky.

32. Judge—Watt M. Prichard, Ashland, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Thomas Burchett, Ashland, Ky.

33. Judge—Roy Helm, Hazard, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Billie Dixon, Wooton, Ky.

34. Judge—Flem D. Sampson, Barbourville, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—J. C. Bird, Williamsburg, Ky.

35. Judge—R. Monroe Fields, Whitesburg, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Joel Edison Childers, Coal Run, Ky.

36. Judge—Chester A. Bach, Jackson, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—Earl R. Cooper, Salyersville, Ky.

37. Judge—Roscoe C. Littleton, Grayson, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—J. Blaine Nickell, West Liberty, Ky.

38. Judge—Clarence Bartlett, Hartford, Ky. Commonwealth Attorney—A. J. Bratcher, Morgantown, Ky.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY WITHIN THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

District Judge—H. Church Ford, Georgetown. *Secretary*—Miss Genevieve Newman, Post Office Building, Lexington.

Circuit Court Judges—Elwood Hamilton, Louisville; Xen. Hicks, Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles C. Simons, Detroit, Mich.; Florence E. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio; John D. Martin, Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Circuit Court Clerk—J. W. Menzies, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. Attorney—John T. Metcalf, Official Residence, Lexington, Ky.

U. S. Attorney, First Assistant—Claude P. Stephens, Official Residence, Lexington, Ky.

U. S. Attorney, Second Assistant—Ben Kessinger, Official Residence, Lexington, Ky.
Clerks—Helena G. Liston, Lexington; Mrs. John C. Billingsby, Lexington; Francis G. Price, Lexington.

U. S. Marshal—J. M. Moore, Pikeville, Official Residence, Lexington, Ky.

Chief Deputy—R. A. Gayle, Official Residence, Lexington, Ky.

Deputies—R. B. Basson, Lexington; Andrew Combs, Jackson; Neal Guilfoyle, Mt. Sterling; Steve Hensley, London; W. M. Jones, Harlan; John McKenzie, West Liberty; M. G. Magann, Catlettsburg; S. S. Porter, Lexington; Monroe Thompson, Waynesburg.

U. S. District Court Clerk—A. B. Rouse, Lexington. *Deputy*—L. K. Jones, Lexington. *Clerks*—Mrs. Florence Durham, Julia Bodkin, Lucile Reekers, Lexington.

OTHER U. S. DISTRICT COURT CLERKS OTHER DEPUTIES

Frankfort—Carolyn A. Mathews. *Jackson*—Josephine Bach. *Covington*—Mrs. Mary McAfee. *Richmond*—Katherine Head. *London*—H. M. Pennigton. *Catlettsburg*—Augustus G. Rogers. *Pikeville*—M. D. Keesee.

U. S. Judge—Roving—Mac Swinford, Cynthiana. Davis McGarvey, Secretary.

U. S. Probation and Parole—M. E. Staley, Lexington; Russell R. Field, Catlettsburg; E. D. Pollitte, Harlan. *Clerks*—Mrs. Alice R. Witherspoon, Lexington.

U. S. Commissioners, Eastern District—Murray L. Brown, London.

OTHER UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

Jackson—S. J. Cockrell. *Covington*—William O. Ware. *Pikeville*—Kenneth A. Howe. *Catlettsburg*—Harry F. Price. *Danville*—Robert Emmett Puryear.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE

District Judge—Shackelford Miller, Jr. *Judge's Secretary*—Miss Maja Eudaley.

District Attorney—Eli H. Brown, III. *Assistant District Attorneys*—J. D. Inman, Malcolm P. Wallace, David C. Walls. *Special Assistant District Attorneys*—Marshall P. Eldred, Arnold J. Lemaire, Benjamin M. Strother.

Clerks to District Attorney—Miss Ida Robinson, Mrs. Hazel Chandler, Miss Mary Rainforth, Miss Alice Spahn, Miss Olive Yeats, Miss Merle Gillespie, Miss Marilyn Hurst, Miss Virginia Davis, Mrs. Olive Rice, Miss Ruth Bunch, Miss Martha Fulton.

Clerk of the Court—W. T. Beckham, Louisville. *Deputy Clerks*—Mrs. Hazel Kresin, Miss Sue G. Connaughton, Miss Bernice Cundiff, Miss Mary Frances Hogan, Mrs. Irene F. Chapman, Louisville; Claude H. Bennett, Paducah; Mrs. Lois M. Harris, Bowling Green; Mrs. Ethel Stuart Brown, Owensboro.

U. S. Commissioners—Ray H. Kirchdorfer, Louisville; Colby Cowherd, Greensburg; Charles R. Bell, Bowling Green; Delma L. Mauzy, Leitchfield; Dan S. Arnold, Bardstown; Joseph E. Walters, Owensboro; L. B. Weir, Madisonville; A. E. Boyd, Paducah.

Collector Internal Revenue—Seldon R. Glenn, Louisville.

U. S. Marshal—L. E. Cranor, Louisville.

Referees in Bankruptcy—Hite H. Huffaker, Louisville; Emmett P. Hatter, Franklin; Ben D. Ringo, Owensboro, E. Palmer James, Paducah.

Biographical



J. D. Schumacher

Biographical

ARTHUR THOMAS McCORMACK

B.A., M.A., M.D., D.S., D.P.H., LL.D., F.A.C.S., F.A.P.H.A.

August 21, 1872-August 7, 1943

THE CONSENSUS of public opinion accords the memory of Dr. Arthur Thomas McCormack, Commissioner of Health of the State of Kentucky, a prominent position in the medical profession and in the public life of Kentucky. He was born on a farm near Howard's Mill, which subsequently became Howards-town, now known as Stiles, in Nelson County, Kentucky, on the twenty-first day of August, 1872, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, on August 7, 1943. He was the only child of Dr. Joseph Nathaniel McCormack and Corinne (Crenshaw) McCormack. The father, also a native of Nelson County, born on November 9, 1847, was a physician, having been educated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, for that profession. He engaged in the practice of medicine for many years, first from his home at Howard's Mill and in the surrounding neighborhoods, traveling by horse-back or buggy. In 1875, he moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where, until 1918, he continued his practice which extended through several counties. In 1878, he was made State Health Officer and Secretary of the State Board of Health and continued in that position for 34 years, or until 1912, when, retaining only the position as Director of the Bureau of Sanitation, he retired and was succeeded by his son, Dr. A. T. McCormack. Dr. J. N. McCormack served as President of the Kentucky State Medical Association during 1884. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of the American Medical Association in 1899, and was one of the three men who wrote its constitution and by-laws, from which have been formulated the constitutions of all the State and County Medical Societies. During his active life he visited all the State Medical Associations and most of the three thousand county medical societies in the United States. He wrote extensively for medical journals and delivered many public addresses on the subject of medical organization and public health. In 1914, he was elected a member of the State Legislature. During the last few years of his life he was the Director of the Bureau of County Health Work. His professional career was one of continuous advancement in which he did much for the general public in upholding the standards of professional medical service. He died on May 4, 1922. His wife, the former Corinne Crenshaw, was a daughter of Reverend Littleberry Porter Crenshaw, a Methodist minister, and Edmonia (Martin) Crenshaw, a descendant of Dr. Thomas Walker the first white man to build a house in Kentucky. Her

uncle, Mills Crenshaw, was at one time Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Mrs. McCormack died in April, 1932, in Louisville.

Dr. Joseph Nathaniel McCormack was honored by a bronze tablet in the Dr. J. N. McCormack Building at 620 South Third Street, Louisville, Kentucky, which was dedicated October 4, 1938, as the new home of the Kentucky State Board of Health and the Kentucky State Medical Association, following the flood of 1937. This tablet bears a bust of this eminent practitioner in bas-relief with the following inscription:

McCORMACK

THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
AND THE KENTUCKY STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
DEDICATE THIS BUILDING TO THE MEMORY OF THEIR
ILLUSTRIOUS SON
DR. J. N. McCORMACK

He was a Pioneer in the Twilight Zone of Medicine Who Lighted the
Candle of Public Health. This Flickering Flame Grew Until It Shed
Its Beams Around the World. May This Fire Burn on and on Until
Mankind Is Freed From All Preventable Diseases.

October 4, 1938.

At the dedication of this building, Governor Albert B. Chandler delivered an address in honor of Dr. McCormack, outlining his services to mankind and emphasizing particularly his untiring work in the rebuilding of the public institutions of his native state and his services as a legislator and in other capacities.

Arthur Thomas McCormack, whose name introduces this record, was born into public health service and grew up in that atmosphere as evidenced by a letter signed by his mother in which she says: "From the age of four years, when he helped seal and stamp the envelopes for his father's letters (which she, incidentally, had written for him!), Dr. Arthur McCormack has taken an active part in the family's public health service for the state." He was educated in the public schools of Bowling Green and in Ogden College, of that city, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892. After a year in the University of Virginia, he enrolled in the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York, and was awarded his M.D. degree in 1896. He served an internship at Patterson General Hospital, Patterson, New Jersey. Bethel College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1900 and the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Public Health in 1925, while from Berea College he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1926, and from Transylvania College the LL.D. degree in 1930.

Immediately following his graduation from medical school, Dr. Arthur began the practice of medicine in full partnership with his father at his home in Bowling Green, Kentucky. From 1897 until 1900, he served, also, as County Health Officer of Warren County. In 1898, he was appointed Assistant State Health Officer,



A. J. McCormack.

and served as such until he was appointed State Health Officer upon the retirement of his father in 1912. In 1910, at Bowling Green, he opened, and for two years conducted the first hospital in Warren County. Throughout his professional career he was a close student of all subjects bearing upon the practice of medicine and surgery and so broadened his knowledge and developed an efficiency that brought him international recognition as well as wide acclaim in Kentucky and throughout the nation. His genial cordiality won him countless friends and he attained a place of acknowledged leadership in the medical profession. He became Secretary of the Kentucky State Medical Association in 1907 and was made a Delegate from his State Association to the American Medical Association in 1910, both of which positions he held until his death. He was one of the Founders of the American College of Surgeons of which he was a Fellow at the time of his death.

In 1924, he was President of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, and he was a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee of Federal Relations from that year until his death. His father was one of the Founders and the first President of this organization, holding the office for six years, and thus, as in the choice of a profession, Dr. Arthur followed in the footsteps of his father. During the administration of Governor J. C. W. Beckham, he was Surgeon General of Kentucky, and he and his father were the attending physicians to Governor William Goebel when the latter fell before the attack of an assassin.

In 1903, Dr. Arthur McCormack had charge of the medical service of the National Guard Camps at Paducah and Henderson and later was placed in complete command of these camps. He was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States from its founding in 1911, commissioned a First Lieutenant, January 16, 1915, and was in active service during World War I. Commissioned a Major in the United States Army, April 11, 1917, following the outbreak of World War I, Dr. McCormack served at Camp Zachary Taylor. He organized Base Hospital No. 59, composed entirely of Kentuckians. While awaiting embarkation at New York, Surgeon General William Crawford Gorgas learned of the order and immediately recalled Dr. McCormack, then one of the few men trained in public health, assigning him to the Panama Canal Zone where General Gorgas, himself, had served with notable success until recalled to Washington to act as Surgeon General during the War. In Panama, Dr. McCormack completed the construction of the Ancon Hospital at Balboa Heights and carried to a successful conclusion the work inaugurated by his illustrious predecessor. While stationed in the Canal Zone, an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis on board the Japanese Steamship ANYO MARU occurred. Taking immediate personal charge of the situation, Dr. McCormack successfully confined the disease to the ship and in recognition of his service, was decorated by the Mikado of Japan and presented with a yellow jacket as evidence of the decoration. In recognition of his services in the Canal Zone and because of his wide experience and National reputation in the field of public health service, a field understood by few men in those days, he was made a member of the National Health Council and a member of the Gorgas Memorial. Dr. McCormack returned to the United

States early in February, 1919, receiving his honorable discharge at Camp Zachary Taylor, February 11, 1919, having advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant when war was declared to that of Lieutenant Colonel, and was placed on the reserve list with the rank of Colonel.

With the outbreak of World War II, he was eager to take his place in service again and volunteered his services, in any way that he could be used, to the War Department. When he found that his age and physical condition disqualified him for active service in the Army, he resigned his commission—with deep regret and much reluctance—in order that some younger man might be promoted. From the War Department, he accepted an appointment as State Chairman for Procurement and Assignment for Physicians. Unmindful of his own personal welfare, overburdened with many additional responsibilities in his office, due to the war, he pursued this work energetically, day and night, doubtless hastening his untimely death, but, nevertheless, placing Kentucky among the first of the States to furnish their full quota of physicians to the armed forces. Many of his colleagues expressed the belief that Dr. McCormack was just as much a War Casualty as any soldier on the field of battle.

Every medical Act in the Kentucky Statutes was written by either Dr. McCormack or his father. Many of these laws have been copied and embodied in the laws of other states. In 1908, the first full-time County Health Department in the United States was organized in Jefferson County, Kentucky, under the administration of his father and Kentucky now has more full-time county health organizations than any other state in the entire country. The Kentucky Health Department is second to none and was completely developed by the medical profession of Kentucky through the McCormacks—father and son. This direct continuity of supervision has resulted in building a very efficient department free from political interference.

Dr. A. T. McCormack held membership and various offices in the Warren County and in the Jefferson County (Kentucky) Medical Societies; the Kentucky State Medical Association; the American Medical Association, in which he served on several Committees and to which he served as State Delegate; the Southern Medical Association, which he served in many capacities, as President during 1939-1940; the American Public Health Association, of which he was a Fellow and served as President, 1937-1938. He was a member of the American Child Health Association; a member of the Medical Veterans of the World War, serving as Secretary, then as President; a member of the Military Surgeons; a member of the American Legion; a member of the National Tuberculosis Association; a member of the American Social Hygiene Association; a member of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, which he served as President in 1924. He was a Consultant for the United States Childrens Bureau and a Collaborating Epidemiologist of the United States Public Health Service, both organizations making frequent calls upon his time and energy.

Dr. McCormack left his profession a rich legacy in the publication of many editorials and articles drawn from his intimate knowledge and broad experience. He founded the Kentucky Medical Journal in 1901 and edited it until the time of his death. In 1920, he published "A Course in Physical Education for the

Common Schools of Kentucky." A partial list of his writings include: "The Threat of National Inefficiency From Ill-Health," which was the Mary Scott Newbold Lecture delivered before the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, March 29, 1927, and published in the "Transactions of the College of Physicians"; "The Federal Security Program and the Congress," published in the Kentucky Medical Journal, April, 1935, and copied in the Congressional Record; "Public Health, The Basic Factor of Social Security," the Presidential Address delivered before the American Public Health Association, October 7, 1937, New York, and published in the American Journal of Public Health, November, 1937. Reprints of this address were widely distributed and continue to receive attention and accord; "The Great Physician," was the title of his Presidential Address delivered before the Southern Medical Association, November 11, 1940, in Louisville, Kentucky, published in the Southern Medical Journal, January, 1941, and widely distributed as reprints.

During the Flood of 1937, Dr. McCormack exercised remarkable capacity in generalship when Good Neighbors from all over the country rushed to Kentucky's aid. Immediately, he ordered the staff of the State Department of Health, and the personnel of all the County Health Departments not affected by the Flood, into emergency service. These workers were detailed to the stricken areas and formed the nuclei of leadership for all other agencies—State, Federal, Volunteer—serving in the local area. To these groups, Dr. McCormack dispatched with haste the in-rushing volunteers from the eleven State Health Departments; detachments of the State and National Guards; detachments of the United States Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, Food Administration, and other governmental agencies; the American Red Cross and many private agencies and uncounted private individuals. With amazing foreknowledge, keen understanding, and alert definiteness, Dr. McCormack advised, by telephone, with Acting-Governor Keen Johnson, in many emergency situations. When reports came through that "—the water is rising higher and higher in the cells and prisoners, trapped like rats, are about to drown," Dr. McCormack urged the immediate exacuation of the old Penitentiary, known, also, as the Reformatory. No action had been taken when Governor A. B. Chandler returned from vacation. Conditions grew worse, momentarily. Then, Dr. McCormack used his authority as State Health Commissioner, responsible for the life and health of the citizens of Kentucky (See Carroll's Statutes, Sec. 2057: Sec. 2049) and declared the Penitentiary at Frankfort a public nuisance and, by telephone and by telegraph, ordered Governor Chandler to evacuate and abandon this reformatory and remove the prisoners, at once, to a safe place. Radio announcers were soon reporting this order over the air. Through cooperation with forces of the United States Army, quartered at Fort Thomas, the 2,906 prisoners were removed to the grounds of the State Institute for the Feeble Minded, on the hill above, and sheltered in tents, constant guard maintained. Later, as a necessary protection of life when the crest of the Flood moved south, the entire population of the city of Paducah (approximately 30,000) was evacuated by order of the State Board of Health, called by Dr. McCormack in

an emergency session. This order was effectively carried out by the local (McCracken) County Health Department, Dr. Russell Teague, County Health Officer, assisted by detachments of the National Guard and detachments from the United States Army, Coast Guard, and other governmental agencies.

Early in the Flood period, Governor Chandler, realizing the seriousness of the situation, actual and potential, appointed Dr. A. T. McCormack the Director of Flood Relief for the state and placed at his disposal the agencies and resources of the Commonwealth for use as his judgment might dictate. Included were the Kentucky National Guard, under immediate command of Adjutant General G. L. McClain, and the State Highway Patrol. No wiser selection could possibly have been made. Under Dr. McCormack's masterly direction, flood relief and health work were so co-ordinated, so energized, and so prosecuted as to produce maximum results. Forced by the flooding of the State Department of Health Building to establish emergency headquarters in the Brown Hotel, for the first four days in his private apartment, and afterwards in Parlors A, B and C, he and his staff, together with representatives of the United States Public Health Service and other outside agencies from neighboring and distant states, worked day and night, directing relief and health forces in the flooded area, and this under conditions which would have been nerve-racking even in normal times. To Dr. McCormack, more than to any other person, is due Kentucky's emergence, epidemic free, from the worst disaster in its history with such relatively small loss of life from accidents and disease.

Dr. Arthur T. McCormack was married December 15, 1897, to Miss Mary Moore Tyler, daughter of John D. and Lizzie McAfee (Moore) Tyler of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and they became the parents of four children: Joseph Nathaniel, deceased; Lucy Norton, deceased; Arthur Thomas, deceased; and Mary Tyler McCormack. Mary Tyler became the wife of William Nelson Wilbur of Warrenton, Virginia, and the mother of two daughters, Mary Tyler McCormack Wilbur and Jane Forbes Wilbur. On October 16, 1924, Dr. McCormack married Mrs. Jane Teare Dahlman, daughter of Alfred Daniel Teare and Lenora Christina (Kelly) Teare, of Berlin, New Hampshire.

A member of the Presbyterian Church, a Democrat—in every sense of the word—a member of The Filson Club, the Pendennis Club—both of Louisville; a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Dr. McCormack's interests were of wide scope and importance as is shown in his connection with the Louisville Board of Trade, the American Legion; Rotary International, the Farm Bureau, and the Kentucky Conference of Social Workers. The latter, he served as President in 1925-1926. He was a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of Louisville Lodge No. 400 F. & A. M.; DeMolay Commandery, No. 12; Knights Templar; the Consistory and Kosair Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was ever actuated by high ideals and a broad vision that led to the recognition and the utilization of opportunity for the benefit of humanity and for its advancement. Justly accounted one of the most eminent of Kentucky's medical profession, he made valuable contributions to the welfare, development and improvement of the state in all his activities—a truly constructive citizen.

PETER ARRELL BROWN WIDENER

SCION OF ONE OF AMERICA'S most prominent families, Peter Arrell Brown Widener, of Fayette county, is among that group of men who have been lured to Kentucky by their love of horses and their desire to be located in the home of the Thoroughbred, the Blue Grass. Internationally known patron of the arts, sportsman and turfman, Mr. Widener is the owner of "Elmendorf", which ranks at the top of the fine breeding farms in Kentucky, and the Widener colors are familiar to every race goer in America.

P. A. B. Widener is the son of the late Joseph Early Widener, who passed away December 15, 1943. Joseph E. Widener was a resident of the city of brotherly love, and it was from him that his son inherited his love for the arts and racing. Joseph E. Widener was for many years a leader in racing circles in America, the British Isles, and on the continent of Europe. During his lifetime he accumulated one of the Nation's largest private collections of art and this collection is now housed in the National Gallery in Philadelphia. His remains are interred in the family mausoleum at Laurel Hill in Philadelphia. Mr. P. A. B. Widener's mother was the former Ella Holmes Pancoast of Philadelphia, who departed this life on May 4, 1929.

The birth of P. A. B. Widener occurred at Longbranch, New Jersey, on June 25, 1895. He was educated in private schools, attending Chestnut Hill Academy in Philadelphia and St. Marks School at Southboro, Massachusetts. He later became a student at Harvard University. At Harvard he participated in all scholastic activities and was President of the French Club. Mr. Widener answered the call to colors during the first month of World War I. In April of 1917 he entered the United States Army, and as a member of the sanitary corps was stationed at Mackey Base Hospital Unit where he was commissioned a first lieutenant. He saw foreign service in France being stationed at Chaumont.

Mr. Widener was married to Miss Gertrude Douglas of Albany, New York, on November 24, 1924. Mrs. Widener is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Noble Douglas of Albany and a niece of the late Governor Dix of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Widener are the parents of a son and a daughter: Peter Arrell Brown Widener, Jr., was born August 12, 1925, and is now serving in the army of the United States; and Ella Ann Widener, born June 14, 1927, is now a student at Miss Shipley's School at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

The position that Mr. Widener holds in the racing and sporting circles of America is best shown by his active participation in its many organizations that have for their purpose the promotion and promulgation of the highest standards of competition. He is a member of the board of directors of the Westchester Racing Association, the New York Jockey Club and the Keeneland Racing Association. He is listed on the membership rolls of the Racquet Club of New York, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Westminster Kennel Club, the Thoroughbred Club of America, and the Benjamin Franklin Club of Philadelphia. Along lines more philanthropic in nature, he is a member of the board of directors of the Southeastern Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Widener gives freely of her time and ability to all constructive women's work.



P. A. B. Widener

She devotes much of her effort to the Stage Door Canteen and to other war work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Widener are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

"Elmendorf Farm" is a two thousand acre tract of land on the Paris Pike that was formerly a portion of the J. B. A. Haggin estate. It was acquired by Mr. Haggin from Daniel Swigert. On an elevation overlooking Elk Horn stood one of the finest residences in Kentucky and also included in its acreage is land formerly owned by Carter Harrison and Colonel Russell, soldiers in the Revolutionary War. "Elmendorf Farm" became one of the most noted estates in America and the horses from its stables have raced on every prominent course and are known throughout the United States and England. The Manor house was dismantled in 1921. Under the ownership of Mr. Widener new luster has been added and changes have been made, to cooperate with the war effort. During these war years when "food fights for freedom" a large portion of the acreage of "Elmendorf" has been placed under cultivation to produce the crops of grain that the nation needs.

Mr. Widener's sister, Josephine Pancoast Widener, became the wife of Axel Wickfeld and now makes her home in Palm Beach, Florida. Mr. Wickfeld is a member of the United States diplomatic service. In addition to their home at "Elmendorf," Mr. and Mrs. Widener also maintain a home at the Barckley Hotel in Philadelphia, but more and more they are extending their yearly periods of residence in Kentucky.

WILLIAM CLARK HEWITT WOOD, JR.

A LONG LINE OF ANCESTORS notable in the making of America, established for the Wood family traditions of eminence in lines of private enterprise and in public service. The present representative of that family, William Clark Hewitt Wood, Jr., is a descendant of British forefathers from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, who emigrated to America in the early 17th century settling in Virginia. From King and Queen, King George, Albermarle and other counties, they came to Central Kentucky, in the 18th century. In Fayette, Woodford, Scott and Bourbon Counties they were large landowners, business and professional men.

William Clark Hewitt Wood, Jr., now lives at "Bryant Station," Lexington, a part of the present family estate, the whole of which he manages and operates. It is one of Kentucky's historic places, the site of the noted Stockade and spring and has been in the family over one hundred years. The remainder of the present family estate is located in Fayette, Woodford, Scott and Bourbon Counties.

William Clark Hewitt Wood, Sr., is the son of Thomas Corbin and Betsy Clark Wood, of Woodford County. Thomas Corbin Wood being one of Central Kentucky's largest landowners, and also a banker. His enterprises in later years were carried on by his son William Wood, Sr.

Mrs. Wood, the mother of William Clark Hewitt Wood, Jr., was the former Miss Elizabeth Hughes. Her father was Captain Theodore F. Hughes, and her mother, Pattie Dedman Hughes, both of Woodford County. Notable in

the line of Mrs. Wood's ancestors was her grandfather, Robert Dedman, also one of Woodford County's largest landowners and a distiller.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clark Hewitt Wood, Sr. are the parents of two children: William Clark Hewitt Wood, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, and his sister, the former Elizabeth Clark Wood, who is now the wife of Charles Hallam Mahoney, and they are the parents of one son, Michael Fall Mahoney.

William Clark Hewitt Wood, Jr., was born at his ancestral home at "Bryan Station," Fayette County, Kentucky, on August 13, 1909. In his youth he attended Hamilton, Collier School, Massie School for boys, graduated from Columbia Military Academy, and later attended Transylvania University and University of Kentucky.

Mr. Wood was married to Miss Ruth Anthony Jarmer, in 1936. She is the daughter of Johanna and Emil Jarmer, of Graz, Austria, whose ancestors were prominent Viennese merchants, musicians and professional men. They are the parents of three sons, who will carry on the Wood name and traditions. The sons are Thomas Clark Wood, born July 25, 1937; Robert Kay Wood, born June 15, 1939, and William Jarmer Wood, born May 14, 1943. Through colonial ancestry, Mr. Wood is a member of the Sons of The Revolution. Mrs. Wood is an active volunteer worker in the many efforts of the Junior League of Lexington. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of Christ Church, Lexington, Kentucky.

From the foregoing record, it is seen that this family is one of the oldest in the State, and William Clark Hewitt Wood, Jr., is maintaining all the traditions that have come to him, and is extending his influence into new fields, the maintenance of which will become the responsibilities of his sons.

THE PENDENNIS CLUB

THE PENDENNIS CLUB of Louisville grew out of a desire of a number of friends to have a place in which to meet and spend a social hour together occasionally.

This group was composed of business and professional men who had been meeting each Saturday night in the homes of the respective members. When it was agreed that the group should form a club, a preliminary meeting was called at the office of Mr. Thomas Todd, then assistant City Engineer of Louisville, in the City Hall on June 28, 1881. It was agreed that additional members were to be recruited and that when the group numbered thirty-five, the club would be formally organized.

Quarters were rented over a grocery located on the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. The first meeting was held on July 9, 1881 and Mr. Wilson T. Todd was elected president. Mr. Todd refused to accept the office except temporarily but agreed to serve until a permanent set of officers was elected. A meeting was called for August 10, 1881 at which time the permanent organization was perfected and Major J. M. Wright was elected president.

At that time, the group adopted the name Pendennis Club. The name was taken from the Thackeray characters, Major and Arthur Pendennis.

The Pendennis Club grew very rapidly and was never in financial difficulties since its founders were careful to see that it operated within its income, which at the start was limited. The growth of the club was so rapid that its original quarters were found to be inadequate. Many worthy citizens and potentially good members had to be refused membership only because the quarters were so limited. It was, therefore, determined that the club should purchase the Belknap home which stood on Walnut Street next to the present Stewart Dry Goods Company. The purchase was completed and the club moved into its new home in August, 1883. Many people prominent in the affairs of the nation were entertained and regaled at dinners given there.

In 1916 younger blood was taken into the club when the Tavern Club was merged with the Pendennis Club. The new members were promised a new club house and in 1927 the present site of the club was purchased and a beautiful limestone and brick building was erected on Walnut Street between Second and Third, covering a large part of that block. The club numbers among its members the very cream of the business and professional men of Louisville.

HENNING CHAMBERS

ONE MORNING IN 1941 the Courier-Journal announced that "Henning Chambers, a tireless, quiet man, who made himself one of the most influential in Louisville, died at 11:30 A. M., Friday in St. Joseph Infirmary, where he had been under treatment for a heart attack since Wednesday." This announcement created the same feeling of lost leadership among business and financial executives in Louisville as did announcement of the passing of the elder Morgan in New York. Mr. Chambers' sagacity, wisdom, integrity and civic loyalty had gone far toward keeping Louisville's business and banking condition on an even keel for well nigh a generation. His strong hand kept the ship in her course, even during the storm of depression when all seemed lost everywhere, and Louisville came through without the plethora of crashes, sorrow and suffering which had wrecked the financial ships of other cities.

Henning Chambers was born in Louisville, February 24, 1873. His parents, whose old home was at Fourth and Ormsby, Henry Chambers and Ann Weisinger, both born in Kentucky, were descended from old and gentle families which have taken a prominent part in the building and development of Kentucky and Louisville. He was educated in the public schools of Louisville, having attended Male High School, which has not only been rated as one of the finest secondary institutions in the nation since the time of the War between the States but until after 1900 offered college training. Fond of sports from boyhood, Mr. Chambers, after leaving school, continued tennis and swimming, becoming more interested in hunting as he became older.

As was true of so many bright ambitious boys of that period Mr. Chambers was eager to enter the business world as early as possible. Upon leaving Male High School at seventeen, therefore, he went to work for the old Fidelity Trust Company, at Fifth and Main Streets (Louisville). Later he joined his cousin, already prominent in financial circles, Sam C. Henning, in the S. C. Henning



HENNING CHAMBERS

Company, investment brokers. Tall and spare, with rugged features, serious expression, and a quiet sense of humor, he soon became a familiar figure among the city's banking and brokerage personages, and as time passed he gained the reputation for meticulous attention to business details and for unflinching integrity. While building his career on banking and brokerage, Mr. Chambers kept alive an early interest in farming. Prior to his marriage more than twenty years ago, he had lived on a farm behind Iroquois Park and in later years gained relaxation and pleasure at "playing," more or less, at farming on his River Road estate. Though always a quiet man—often sitting through an entire meeting of a board of directors without scarcely an audible sound—and shunning public attention, Mr. Chambers' influence in the business affairs of Louisville was as great as that of any leader in the city during his time. Conspicuous instances of his ability and influence was the effecting of the consolidation of the old Columbia Trust Company with the Fidelity Trust Company, forming the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company; and the Citizens National and Union National Bank, forming the Citizens-Union National Bank. These consolidations made two of the strongest trust and banking institutions in the South, institutions so sound that today they seem impregnable. Following the death of his cousin, Sam C. Henning, he organized the New York Stock Exchange brokerage firm of Henning Chambers and Company, which he conducted until 1939, when it was merged with W. L. Lyons and Company.

Though quiet and modest, disliking the "limelight" Mr. Chambers was nevertheless an aggressive, public-spirited man of vision and progress, visualizing and striving to build a city of real metropolitan arrangements, edifices and practices. He was interested in long-term municipal planning, seeking to develop real estate along Fourth Street and to build a downtown "loop" with traffic running in Third and out Fifth streets. In addition to these projects, he strove actively for the consolidation of the various commercial and trade boards or chambers of the city, believing that such a merger would help to make Louisville a better business city, as well as a finer larger municipality. In this connection he hoped to see merged the Board of Trade, the Louisville Industrial Foundation, the Retail Merchants Association and the Louisville Convention and Publicity League. Though unsuccessful in realizing this dream, he was still hopeful at the time of his death that the project would be achieved ultimately. Another public service which he vicariously rendered the community was a prominent part in the obtaining of Camp Taylor for Louisville. He figured prominently also in the sale of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, reported to have been one of the biggest financial transactions in recent years. One of the most altruistic services of his life was made possible by his wizardous insight into and superb knowledge of business conditions and his sympathy for his fellow men, particularly fellow Kentuckians. This service was given immediately preceding the stockmarket crash of 1929. Realizing that the crash was coming, had to come, he sent agents throughout the state, advising brokerage clients to use caution. Some reflected, heeded and put their "house in order" (and later how grateful were they and their families for the timely warning); others, seemingly "gone mad" from lavish prosperity through plunging, took no heed of the warning, nor apparently of the morrow—and re-

pented their bad judgment in bankruptcy and suffering. With the house crashed about them and financial and business destruction seeming imminent, Mr. Chambers labored desperately to save something for his friends and fellow townsmen, who had apparently lost everything. It was largely through his efforts, working day and night, that some order was brought out of the chaos in 1930 following the failure of the National Bank of Kentucky, the leading banking institution in the South.

Always a true lover of the turf as a fine sport, Mr. Chambers, in May, 1941, was elected secretary and treasurer of the American Turf Association, which controls Churchill Downs, Lincoln Fields and Latonia. Since the formation of the Association, twenty-two years before, he had been a director. Realizing the crassly commercial tendency, which the "sport of kings" was taking, he, two years prior to his death, arranged a trusteeship for the Association, "so that," as he put it, "Kentucky's outstanding institution would not fall into the hands of 'strangers' and there would always be a Derby at Churchill Downs." Perhaps it should be mentioned that Mr. Chambers was prominent in making Mammoth Cave a National Park; was the organizer of the one-way streets in Louisville; and that he worked constantly to have the Municipal Bridge made free of toll.

In June 1922 Mr. Chambers was married to Mina Ballard Jones, a charming daughter of one of Kentucky's oldest and most prominent families. She is the daughter of Mr. Charles Thruston and Mina (Breaux) Ballard, the public services of whose ancestors may be read in Kentucky and Southern history as readily as in books of genealogy. Mrs. Chambers is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames, and she holds the important office (1943) of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Kentucky for the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Mr. Chambers has two step-children: Warner L. Jones, Jr., who has twin daughters; and Mina B. Jones, now Mrs. J. R. Peabody, Jr., who has two boys.

Mr. Chambers, who had a keen appreciation of the social amenities of life, maintained membership in a number of clubs, among which were the Pendennis, the River Valley and the Louisville Country clubs. In politics he was a Republican; in denominational religion, a Unitarian. His hobbies were farming and raising and racing thoroughbred horses. He was one of Louisville's most successful business leaders, and he was one of the city's most valuable citizens. Possessing as he did untiring energy, wizardous business ability, sterling integrity, a progressive, forward-looking spirit, and a deep interest in the welfare of the community, Mr. Chambers was one whose passing was a distinct loss to Louisville and to Kentucky.

F. H. CRAWFORD

THE PRESENT MANAGER of the Pendennis Club is Fred Howard Crawford who was born in Ottawa, Ontario, on October 27, 1884, the son of Alfred Crawford of Hamilton, Ontario, and Katherine Lenihan of Ottawa. Mr. Crawford was educated in the Ottawa grammar schools. He came to the

United States on July 3, 1903, becoming a citizen by process of naturalization in 1905.

He served an apprenticeship with no pay for three years in the dining room of the celebrated old Knickerbocker Hotel in New York under a Mr. Regan, after which he went to Syracuse, New York, to work as a bus boy at the Yates Hotel. Mr. Crawford was soon promoted from bus boy to captain of the dining room but left in 1910 to accept a position as head waiter at the Onondago Hotel in Syracuse. After eight years in this position, he was promoted to maitre d'hotel and then to catering manager.

During the first World War, F. H. Crawford worked as a civilian employee in a TNT plant in Syracuse. In 1919 he went to the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, as Maitre d'hotel and then to Cincinnati in 1923 as assistant manager of the Cincinnati Club. In only eight months he was promoted to manager, remaining in this position until 1928 when he became manager of the Keystone Athletic Club, in Pittsburgh. From there he moved to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to be manager of the Harrisburger Hotel.

Mr. Crawford came to Louisville in 1934 as manager of the Seelbach Hotel. On June 1, 1934, he was made manager of the Pendennis Club. He is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Norton Memorial Infirmary and the Canada Dry Bottling Corporation. He is a past president and on the national board of the Club Managers' Association of America. Mr. Crawford is a Mason and will become Potentate of the Shrine in 1944. He belongs to Christ Church Cathedral of the Episcopal Church.

On June 27, 1905 Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Charlotte May Bruch. They have no children and reside in the Cumberland Apartments.

WILLIAM PEYTON HALL

SUCCESS AND A POSITION of responsibility and influence in the business world were the reward of William Peyton Hall for a life of honesty, courage and uprightness.

Mr. Hall was born at Fairmount, Jefferson County, Kentucky, October 30, 1875. He was the son of Willis Van Buren Hall, a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, and Virginia (Wigginton) Hall, of Cox Creek, Nelson County, Kentucky.

He secured his early education in private schools and then graduated from College in Danville, Indiana. Immediately upon leaving College, Mr. Hall obtained a position as a salesman with the W. P. Cole Buggy Company. Following his connection with the Cole Buggy Company Mr. Hall branched out into the great field of agriculture. His first occupation being that of a commercial fertilizer salesman where he made contact and friends with the majority of the leading farmers and vegetable growers in Jefferson County and adjoining Counties. The contacts made and the friendships developed, in this his first effort in the field of agriculture proved to be of excellent value to him in later years when he entered business for himself. Mr. Hall with his remarkable forethought found in his many contacts with farmers and vegetable growers that there were many



WILLIAM PEYTON HALL

other things that folks connected with the field of agriculture had to buy in addition to commercial fertilizer, so he associated himself with the firm of Wood-Stubs and Company, located at 219 East Jefferson Street, where he remained for a number of years, learning the seed and implement business.

With remarkable energy and business acumen for a young man and since he found the local field in this industry was not crowded he saw the great possibilities in establishing a Seed and Implement business for himself. In his first effort he was extremely fortunate in associating himself with Mr. E. C. Foltz, who at that time was president of the Louisville Fertilizer Company, who proved to be a fine friend and excellent business mentor to this young man. In 1903 they together established at 241 East Market Street the Southern Seed Company. To the surprise of everyone even themselves their business began to grow by leaps and bounds and in a short while they were forced to move to larger quarters at 206-208 East Jefferson Street near the Hay Market. In the year of 1907 because of ever increasing business and adding to their line of merchandise additional Tillage Implements and Hay Machinery they were again forced to move, this time to 340-342 East Jefferson Street, where they continued to do a flourishing business as the Southern Seed Company until 1911, at which time Mr. Hall having decided that the time was ripe purchased the interest of Mr. Foltz in the retail Seed business and the Implement business and established the Hall Seed Company, which exists as a flourishing business to this date. At the time Mr. Hall purchased the retail business of the Southern Seed Company Mr. Foltz continued to operate the Southern Seed Company as a Wholesale Seed Company only. A number of years later Mr. Hall purchased the assets and good will of the Southern Seed Company which he consolidated with the Hall Seed Company and continued as its president until his death.

In 1926 he and his associate purchased the building at 219-223 East Jefferson Street opposite the Hay Market which stand as a Monument to Mr. Hall's unusual business ability and attainment to this date. Mr. Hall never forgot the assistance of those who made his success possible and he credited much of his success to the friendship and guidance of Mr. Foltz. All those who knew Mr. Hall and associated with him remarked on the honesty and forthrightness of his business dealings and the charm of his personality.

Having thrown all of his energy into the business, his only avocation was gardening, from which a great deal of pleasure and exercise were derived. Bringing to his garden his vast knowledge of Seed, Fertilizer and agricultural methods, he made it the admiration and envy of all who saw it.

William P. Hall was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Louisville Rotary Club and of the Louisville Board of Trade. He was also a charter member of the Deer Park Baptist Church, through which, because of his great interest and industry in church matters, he held various offices in the Baptist Church, and was one of the outstanding laymen of that religious group.

In 1901, Mr. Hall married Miss Pearl May Hoke, of Jeffersontown, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Abraham Hoke, of Jeffersontown, and Sue (Cole) Hoke, a native of Bullitt County, Kentucky. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, but they took Emory Hoke, a nephew of Mrs. Hall, into

their home and reared him from the age of four to manhood. They sent him to college at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. He is now married and the father of three lovely girls.

William Peyton Hall died on June 20, 1936, and in his passing the city of Louisville lost an astute business man, a good church worker and an excellent citizen.

ARCHIBALD PRENTICE COCHRAN

AN INDOMITABLE WILL and the ability to turn disaster into success has contributed immeasurably to the business career of Archibald Prentice Cochran, head of the Cochran Foil Company and one of the contributing factors in Louisville's rapid climb to a position as one of the most important centers of production of war materials in the entire United States. He was born in Louisville on March 28, 1898, the son of Heywood Cochran, who was engaged in the manufacture of refrigeration machinery, and Margaret (Lee) Cochran. The Cochran, Lee and Bridgeford families, of whom Archibald Prentice Cochran is a descendant, were all pioneers in the settlement of the city of Louisville and in its industrial and business development.

He secured his early education in the grade schools and high school in Louisville and, no doubt, received during that time the diminutive nickname "Archie" by which he is still familiarly addressed. In 1920, he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his collegiate life, he became a member of Chi Phi fraternity. In May, 1918, "Archie" Cochran interrupted his pursuit of an education to enlist as an air corps cadet in the United States Marine Corps. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in October, 1918 and was stationed in Boston and then Miami, receiving his honorable discharge in January, 1919.

Mr. Cochran is possessed of great natural mechanical ability in addition to his excellent engineering education. He entered the employ of the Reynolds Metals Company in 1920 and progressed through increasingly responsible positions until he became vice-president in 1934. He served in this capacity until the summer of 1939, when he left to organize his own concern, the Cochran Foil Company and located it at 1430 South Thirteenth Street in Louisville. He engaged in the manufacture of metal foil only until 1941 when a scarcity of aluminum forced him to close his plant. His career since that time has been a phenomenal one. The Louisville Courier-Journal gave a brief but excellent summary of the work of Mr. Cochran and his company in its Sunday Roto-Magazine with many pictures of his plant. The news story follows:

"Foil, Shells, Fuses and An 'E'"

"This is the story of a man whose company, in less than three years, was founded and forced to suspend production twice because of priorities, but which came back each time stronger than ever and Tuesday will become the fourth war plant in Kentucky to rate the Army-Navy "E" citation for excellence in production.

"The man is Archie P. Cochran and the company is Cochran Foil Company.

It's an excellent example of how American manufacturers have converted from commercial to government production in an amazingly short time.

"Organized in the middle of 1939 when Mr. Cochran left another metal company after twenty years, Cochran Foil started production of aluminum foil in July, 1940. The company hardly had a good start when it was forced to halt production early in 1941 because of the scarcity of aluminum for anything but Government use.

"It then became apparent to Mr. Cochran that the company certain to remain in business was the company working for the Government. So he stored his foil-making machinery away and set out to get a government contract. Finally he had a chance to bid on a contract to make 37-mm. shells. At that time his company had but twelve workers and one lathe.

"However, Mr. Cochran's bid was low and he was given a small contract by the Ordnance Department, provided he could collect the machinery required for the job in a very short time. He was told flatly that it would be almost impossible to find machines, but he was able to round up twelve 1902 model screw machines, which, when rebuilt, would serve the purpose.

"Although Cochran Foil was one of the last companies in the country to get a contract to make shells, from the start it was among the first in quality of production. All of which warranted an expansion of its contract. That, in turn, meant an expansion of facilities and employees. The list of workers rose from a dozen to several hundred. The old quarters became too cramped, and the company took over an adjoining vacant tobacco warehouse which was remodeled into a modern factory.

"Last July the firm was informed it could use only the steel on hand to produce shells. It was then that the company was converted once again, to manufacture of an armor-piercing shell fuse—which it is now making.

"Strangely, the company merited its 'E' for its production shells, although the fuse-making also had been worthy of the award. When it was forced to suspend shell-making last year, presentation of the award was postponed. Tuesday's ceremony will be attended by Gov. Keen Johnson and many high Army, Navy and Marine dignitaries.

"Another unusual thing about the plant is the complete understanding between management and labor. There has never been a strike or even a threat, and absenteeism is very low.

"I wish you'd give the credit to the workers,' said Mr. Cochran. 'They're the ones who deserve the credit. I wish you'd also particularly mention W. F. Wyatt, our plant manager, who was the engineer during our conversions.'"

This story is illustrative not only of his ability as a business man but of his power to command the love, respect and loyalty of his employees and associates. Since he is still a young man, "Archie" Cochran's friends have little doubt that he will become a factor of steadily increasing influence in the business and industrial world. He is now also a member of the board of directors of the Brown-Forman Distillery Company.

He has always taken an interest in public affairs and served as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville in 1931. Active also in the

community's social life, he is a member of the River Valley, Pendennis, Wynn-Stay and Louisville Country Clubs. He is a tennis enthusiast.

On May 7, 1936, Mr. Cochran married Miss Polly Zimmer of Petersburg, Virginia. She is the daughter of Samuel Zimmer, a prominent Petersburg attorney, and Polly (Walker) Zimmer. Mrs. Cochran is a member of the Junior League and takes an active part in the work of the Red Cross and Bundles for Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have two children, Polly Walker, seven and one-half years old, and Margaret Lee, aged five. They are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and make their home on Upper River Road.

Archibald P. Cochran's attributes of courage, resourcefulness and ability cannot fail to insure his continued success.

JAMES GLAZEBROOK

SONS OF PIONEERS often inherit the traits of character that made their fathers successful in their task of building a great nation out of a trackless wilderness.

The late James Glazebrook, head of a Louisville wholesale grocery firm, was the descendant of pioneer stock and brought to his work the same vision, courage and tenacity that drove the pioneers ever westward. He was born in Louisville on December 30, 1860. His father was Austin Glazebrook, who was born in Barren County, Kentucky, March 2, 1820, but moved to Louisville in 1850 and founded the firm of Glazebrook and Brother, the partner being his brother, Joseph Glazebrook. In 1865 the name of the company was changed to Glazebrook, Grinstead and Company. Austin Glazebrook was active in this business until his retirement in 1878 at which time he disposed of his interest. He died in Louisville, Kentucky, April 30, 1888. Austin Glazebrook was descended from William of that family who came to America from England or Wales and became one of Kentucky's early settlers. James Glazebrook's mother was Lydia Grinstead, a sister of James F. Grinstead, one time Mayor of Louisville. She was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, August 10, 1833, and died in Louisville, November 20, 1873.

James Glazebrook was educated in the public graded and high schools in Louisville and then entered his father's business which at that time was known as Glazebrook, Grinstead and Company. After a short time in this connection he went with the firm of Cowles and Glazebrook. When his brother William became of age they entered business together in the firm of Glazebrook and Brother, thus reviving the old firm name. This business continued until about 1901. In 1902, James Glazebrook organized the Glazebrook, Rutherford, Thomas Company which lasted just one year. In 1903 he and his brother purchased the controlling interest in the Louisville Grocery Company, of which he was made president, and continued so until the time of his death.

This house has always enjoyed a prosperous business and has outgrown its original quarters several times. At no time during its history did it prosper more than while James Glazebrook was the guiding spirit. His knowledge of the intricate details of the business and his unerring business judgment were two very important

factors, while his reputation for honesty and the strength of his character were the means of making thousands of valuable friends and customers for the concern.

On December 5, 1894, Mr. Glazebrook was united in marriage to Miss Annie Ten Broeck Robinson of Louisville, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Charles L. Robinson, a native of New York, and Virginia Patton Watkins of Huntsville, Alabama. Mr. Robinson had moved from New York to Mississippi, where he operated cotton plantations. Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrook were the parents of one child, James Robinson Glazebrook, now a mechanical engineer in the automotive division of the Johns-Manville Asbestos Company of Manville, New Jersey, with main offices in New York City. James Robinson Glazebrook was a cum laude graduate of the Louisville Male High School and then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1928 and the Master of Science degree in 1929. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. James Glazebrook were active in the social life of the community. Mr. Glazebrook was a prominent clubman and held membership in the Louisville Country Club, Pendennis Club and Big Spring Golf Club. He was very fond of horses and an ardent and accomplished equestrian. He was a faithful member and communicant of Calvary Episcopal Church.

In political matters, James Glazebrook was an adherent of the Republican Party. Although he acted according to the dictates of his own conscience and as a result of his own thinking, his political leanings were influenced to some extent by his father, who, as did his brother, Joseph, freed the slaves he inherited from his father's estate as soon as he came into his inheritance. Austin Glazebrook was one of the few men in Louisville who cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860 when Lincoln received only one thousand votes in the entire state of Kentucky.

James Glazebrook died December 10, 1937, and is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, Kentucky.

WILLIAM EDWARD PEARSON

ONE OF THE most difficult of all the professions is that whose members are those quiet, steadfast men upon whom every one relies in life's saddest moments. Louisville's best known representative of the funeral directors' profession is William Edward Pearson, president of the second oldest business firm in Louisville, L. D. Pearson and Son.

W. E. Pearson is one of two sons born to Edward Clarence Pearson, a native of Louisville, and Ella Smith of New Albany, Indiana. He was born in Louisville on March 6, 1887, and attended local graded schools, then entering the Kentucky Military Institute and later studying at the Spencerian Business College.

With this fine educational background, he entered his father's business. This firm of funeral directors was established in 1848 but had its real beginning in 1832, when Lorenzo Dow Pearson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Louisville from Shelby County, Kentucky, and opened a cabinet makers shop, where he was frequently called upon to make wooden caskets. The business was started on Main Street next door to the famous Galt House and later moved to



W. H. Pinson

a location on Jefferson Street now occupied by the Tyler Building, where it was conducted for nearly half a century. In 1898, it was again moved to the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets and in 1924 the firm purchased a beautiful mansion at 1310 South Third Street and furnished it as the most beautiful funeral home in Kentucky.

Upon the death of Lorenzo Dow Pearson, his son, Edward C. Pearson, became head of the company and served as such until his death in 1917. Then his eldest son, Edward C. Pearson, Junior, became president and served until his death in 1938, when William E. Pearson was elevated to the presidency of the concern. Thus three generations have contributed to the growth and success of the enterprise and now a fourth generation has been trained in the profession which has come to be a tradition in the Pearson family. The present officers, in addition to Mr. Pearson, are Paul S. Pearson, Secretary, and Edward C. Pearson, Treasurer. The last named is a son of Edward Clarence Pearson, former president, as is Scott E. Pearson, also an employee of the firm.

On September 10, 1908, William E. Pearson was united in marriage with Miss Ada Wigginton of Nelson County, Kentucky. They became the parents of three children: Clyde A., Paul S., secretary of the firm, and Ella Caroline, now Mrs. George Haas of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Pearson died in 1921 and on April 26, 1924, Mr. Pearson married Miss Marion Rau of Louisville. They became the parents of one daughter, Martha Louise, who passed away July 25, 1944.

Mr. Pearson's entire life has been devoted to the development and expansion of the company and to the perfection of the company's service to its clients. The quiet beauty of a Pearson funeral service is the result of nearly a century of painstaking effort to attain perfection in a difficult task.

Mr. William E. Pearson is also vice-president of the United Casket Company and is president of the Funeral Auto Company of which his father was a founder.

His home is at 1101 Cardinal Drive in Audubon Park and he is a member of the Audubon Country Club, where he engages in his favorite recreation, which is golf. He is also a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite, and Shrine.

In the religious side of his life, he subscribes to the beliefs of the Presbyterian Church and is a faithful member of the Fourth Avenue Church in Louisville. Mr. Pearson's life has been one of service to his fellow men and he exemplifies the finest type of business man and funeral director in the country.

FREDERICK S. THOMPSON

ONE OF LOUISVILLE's newer industries is that which consists of the manufacture of ceramic articles. The most important firm concerned in this work is the Corhart Refractories Company, Incorporated. The guiding spirit of this enterprise is Frederick S. Thompson, an adopted son of the city of Louisville; but one who by his qualities of leadership and his warm friendly manners has found a place in the hearts of hundreds of people in this city.

Frederick S. Thompson started life on June 4, 1890, in Wapakoneta, Ohio, the son of Charles J. Thompson of Columbus, Ohio, and Cora Craig of Wapakoneta. The elder Thompson was a well known newspaper man and represented

his district as a member of the Congress of the United States for fourteen years. Frederick S. Thompson attended local grade and high schools and then entered Defiance College in Defiance, Ohio, from which school he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911. He studied Chemical Engineering at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland and earned the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering in 1913.

His life in the business and professional world has been one of rapid progression through positions of increasing responsibility to the present time. After his graduation, he taught school in California for four years, leaving there to become Assistant Superintendent of a glass factory operated by the General Electric Company in Central Falls, Rhode Island. In 1922, he went to Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio, in the capacity of a development engineer. Here he exercised his great ability in the field of ceramics by directing the development of refractories. After six years, he left to become sales manager for Corhart Refractories in Louisville.

Frederick S. Thompson's executive ability and leadership brought him rapid advancement and in 1932 he was promoted to Vice-President and general manager. In 1942, his qualifications were again recognized when he was elevated to the presidency of the corporation. He still retains his position as general manager and has done much to make Corhart Refractories, Incorporated, one of the leaders in the field of industrial ceramics manufacturing. He is a member of both the British and American Ceramic Societies and is the author of numerous technical articles dealing with the ceramic field.

The Corhart Refractories Company was founded in 1927 and engaged in the manufacture of electrically melted and cast refractories. It is the only firm known to be performing this particular type of operation which was developed by the Corning Glass Works. The corporation was financed by the Corning Glass Works and the Hartford Empire Company and derives its name from the first syllable of the name of each of these firms (Cor-Hart). The entire facilities of the plant, located at Sixteenth and Lee Streets, are used for the manufacture of articles for the prosecution of the war. It has expanded rapidly under the skillful guidance of Frederick S. Thompson and bids fair to become one of the city's most valuable industries in the post-war era.

On August 22, 1914, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Norma L. Yost, of Virginia, the daughter of E. Yost, a Virginia lumberman, and Caroline (Weimar) Yost, a native of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of two daughters, Mrs. Harold L. Russell of Atlanta, Georgia, and Mrs. Howard R. Williams. Their home at 2416 Douglas Boulevard is maintained in the finest traditions of Kentucky hospitality. The family's church membership is carried in the Highland Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Thompson embraces the political principles of the Republican Party and recognizing the value of the social side of life is a member of the Rotary and Pendennis Clubs. The fact that he is still a young man gives evidence of the likelihood that Frederick S. Thompson will become a still greater influence in the business, industrial, social and civic life of his community and will contribute still more to the industry which has been so greatly benefited by his work.

JOHN E. TARRANT, B.S., LL.B.

JOHN EDWARD TARRANT is a native of Dyersburg, Tennessee, having been born there on November 25, 1898. His father, John Morgan Tarrant, now deceased, was president of the First-Citizens National Bank of Dyersburg and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. John E. Tarrant's mother was Penelope A. (Fumbanks) Tarrant.

John E. Tarrant obtained his early education in the Dyersburg public schools, and upon graduation from high school, he matriculated at the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1921. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary scholastic society.

His college career was interrupted by his enlistment in the United States Army during the first World War. He attended the Heavy Artillery Officers' Training Camp in Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in 1918. After receiving his honorable discharge from the army at the end of the war, he returned to the University of Virginia and after graduation attended the Harvard Law School and received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1923. During his stay at Harvard, he was president of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau and a member of Lincoln's Inn, a legal society. He was also a member of the Harvard Students' Advisory Committee.

He began the practice of law with the firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett in New York, New York, in 1922. In 1923, he moved to Louisville and became associated with the well known firm of Bruce, Bullitt, Gordon and Laurent. In 1926, he became a member of the firm of Bruce and Bullitt. In 1940, he became a member of the firm of Ogden, Galphin, Tarrant and Street and continues to practice as a member of that firm with offices in the Marion E. Taylor Building. In 1932, he served as general counsel for the Federal Land Bank of Louisville and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Louisville.

Mr. Tarrant is a director of a number of corporations, including The Louisville Railway Company, Jefferson Island Salt Company, Jefferson Island Salt Mining Company, Cochran Foil Company, Consider H. Willett, Incorporated, The Radford Company and Canada Dry Bottling Corporation of Louisville.

He is a member of the American Law Institute, Louisville Bar Association and the Kentucky and the American Bar Associations. He is now serving as a trustee of the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary and of the Young Women's Christian Association. He serves also as a member of the board of the Mental Hygiene Clinic. In 1939, he was chairman of the Mayor's Committee to Recommend Methods of Eliminating the Deficit in the City of Louisville Sinking Fund.

Mr. Tarrant was married to Miss Mary Park Kaye, of Louisville, on May 26, 1928. They are the parents of three daughters, Mary Kaye Tarrant, Eleanor Griffith Tarrant and Penelope Ann Tarrant, and make their home at 485 Light-foot Road.

He is a member of the River Valley Club, Louisville Country Club, Pendennis Club, Wynn-Stay Club, the Broad Street Club of New York, the Society of



JOHN E. TARRANT, B.S., LL.B.

the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars and Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Tarrant subscribes to the beliefs of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican Party.

CHARLES W. ALLEN

LONG ONE OF LOUISVILLE'S prominent citizens, Charles W. Allen rose to leadership in the community by earnest work. Contributing to his success have been many qualities and elements: sound judgment, executive ability and a pleasing personality, which is enhanced by a sense of humor. He is endowed with two other qualities, namely the feeling of obligation to public service and a spirit of noblesse oblige. His unassuming and modest manner, together with his innate kindness and sincerity, have caused him to be generally liked and perhaps imposed upon in the matter of community work.

Mr. Allen was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 12, 1877. His father, Charles James Fox Allen, a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was sent to Louisville during the War between the States, as a Major in the Union Army to be paymaster for troops in Kentucky and Tennessee. While stationed in Louisville, he met and married Caroline, daughter of William B. Belknap, at that time head of the Belknap Hardware Company. Following the close of the Civil War, Major Allen became associated with the Belknap firm, attaining the office of vice-president. He retired at the age of sixty, having worked industriously, accumulated meticulously and given magnanimously to his community.

Charles W. is the fourth in a family of five children. After having attended both private and public elementary schools he entered the duPont Manual Training High School, in Louisville, continuing as a student there for two years. Desiring intensive work in Greek and Latin, preparatory to entering Yale University, he studied for a time under the superb tutelage of Professor Bernard Flexner, after which he entered Yale in 1897. Mr. Allen credits Yale, from which he graduated in 1901 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, "with having instilled in him an interest in community affairs and a sense of his responsibilities to his community." He early put this interest into active service. The year of his graduation, 1901, he obtained employment as order boy in the now nationally well known Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company, already one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. He was advanced from one department to another until his training and experience qualified him for the important position of vice-president and general manager in charge of personnel and general operatives, which was conferred upon him.

On the 7th of October, 1902, at West Newton, Massachusetts, he was united in matrimony to Miss Emily Lindsay, daughter of Thomas B. Lindsay, a professor of Boston University. They are the parents of two sons, Lennox L., a talented artist of the Cincinnati School of Art, and Charles W., Jr., now (1945) a Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army, who had previously attended Rawlings College, at Winter Park, Florida, and on February 14, 1942, married Miss Alberta Wood, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. Lorenzo K. Wood, of Louisville.

Mr. Allen's public services have been many and varied. He was a pioneer in Louisville's social welfare work, having been associated with the Welfare League, which developed into the Community Chest in 1917. He served for eleven years on the Executive Committee of the latter organization. Becoming a member of its board of trustees, he is now vice-president of the board of the Lincoln Institute, the school of higher training for colored students, at Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. Having served as a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Agency, he was made its president, a position still held (1941). He is also president of the American Printing House for the Blind, one of the earliest and most unique and humanitarian institutions of its kind in the world. He was selected by Mayor Joseph Scholtz as a member of the Personnel Commission, which surveyed and attended the city's personnel during that officer's incumbency. He was area coordinator of the Louisville branch of the Office of Production Management, a position to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt, June 1, 1941; this work was in the division of contract distribution, to spread defense contracts among small business men. He was chairman of the Red Cross War Campaign, from November, 1941, to February, 1942. He is now chairman of the Louisville Chapter of the American Red Cross. In February, 1942, Mr. Allen was called to Washington by Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold to assist in forming a committee of five, to serve as civilian aids for the Army Air Forces, the principal duty being to select qualified civilians for commissions in that branch whose duties, in turn, are in the field of ground administrative work, the purpose being to relieve air-trained officers for combat duty. He was also chairman of the advisory committee organized by Mr. Charles Reiger, City Commissioner of Welfare. In addition, he is a director of the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company and the First National Bank, and a past director of the Louisville Trust Company.

Mr. Allen's social affiliations have been memberships in these organizations: the Pendennis Club, the Louisville Country Club, the River Valley Club, the Kentucky Club, the Les Cheneaux Club of Michigan, The Filson Club, and a charter member of the Big Spring Golf Club. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college social fraternity and is a Presbyterian. His recreation is golf. Mrs. Allen, it may be added, has long taken a prominent part in the social life of the community, being active in the Red Cross—a member of its board of directors—active in the Beautification League of Kentucky, as well as in the Liberty Hall Association, the latter devoted to the preservation of famous old Liberty Hall, in Frankfort, home of John Brown, first United States Senator of Kentucky. It may be said of Mr. Allen that he is one of Louisville's prominent citizens who can always be counted upon to support and lend his name to all activities designed for the physical, social and cultural uplift of the city and state. One biographer made this very correct estimate of Mr. Allen: "He has gained the admiration and warm regard of all with whom he has been associated during his lifelong residence in Louisville and has long enjoyed a well-merited reputation as a business man of ability and success. Louisville numbers him among her prominent and progressive citizens."

HARRISON ROBERTSON

AMONG THE BRIGHTEST LIGHTS in the journalistic circles of his day and a well known writer in other fields was Harrison Robertson, one-time editor-in-chief of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and friend and protege of Henry Watterson.

Mr. Robertson was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on January 16, 1856, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Elliott) Robertson. He received his early education in the Murfreesboro public schools and then attended Union University at Murfreesboro, later studying at the University of Virginia.

The creative urge had struck Harrison Robertson very early in life and he engaged in the writing of fiction and poetry during his school days. In 1878, he began writing for the *Courier-Journal* from his home in Murfreesboro and in January, 1879, he went to Louisville to devote his full time to newspaper work. He first wrote a column entitled "Roundabout" for the editorial page. This column first appeared on January 7, 1879. Soon, he became associate editor and for more than sixty years he was one of the guiding spirits of this great newspaper, serving at various times as columnist, dramatic and literary critic, chief editorial writer, managing editor, chief of the editorial staff, general editorial manager, and in 1929 was made editor-in-chief.

His friendship for the famous "Marse" Henry Watterson had a tremendous influence on his life and career. Mr. Watterson was one of the few great editors whom this country had produced up to the time Harrison Robertson joined his staff. The *Courier-Journal* was one of the oldest and certainly the most widely read daily paper in the South. There was no better school in which a young man could seek a journalistic education than under the tutelage of Henry Watterson. The fact that he was in complete control of the editorial page from the start of his employment testifies to the confidence Mr. Watterson had in his ability.

The respect in which the *Courier-Journal* editorial page was held all over the nation during the sixty years of Mr. Robertson's service is proof that the editorial reins had fallen from capable hands into those which were no less capable. Although they were the dearest of friends, it is unfortunate that Henry Watterson and Harrison Robertson were contemporaries. Robertson, had he been the predecessor of Watterson, might have been just as famous as his friend and chief. Henry Watterson had become a legend and his personality dominated his newspaper. Mr. Robertson was not a follower of the school of personal journalism because he one time said that, if personal journalism were allowed to continue, it would very likely come to be "more personalism than journalism." He, therefore, sublimated his personality and strove for objectivity and truth in journalism.

He was well aware of the powerful influence which newspapers have on public opinion and hence on public action. He took his responsibility as the wielder and controller of that influence very seriously. His penetrating insight into men and the motives of men and his objective viewpoint enabled him to maintain an intellectual balance. He strove mightily to make the *Courier-Journal* into what he thought a newspaper should be, "the instrument for the promotion of the ideas and ideals of the organized forces of its operation." He had a forceful,



Harrison Robertson

pungent style and, during the years when both he and Henry Watterson were engaged in writing editorials, many of his editorials were credited to Mr. Watterson. A later editorialist on the same paper said, "It is difficult to separate Harrison Robertson from the Watterson legend. Mr. Robertson was a vital factor in that legend, because he wrote a great number of the editorials which the public credited to Marse Henry." Indeed, all of Mr. Watterson's own editorials were proofread by him and often changed.

Despite his belief in the sublimation of an editor's personality to editorial policy, Mr. Robertson refused to support a policy in which he personally could not believe. He led the *Courier-Journal* in its first bolt of the Democratic Party when he declined to support Bryan and "free silver" in 1896. Mr. Watterson was in Europe at the time and the bolt of the *Courier-Journal*, which had until this time been stoutly democratic, caused consternation among the ranks of the party over a large area. Mr. Watterson later supported Bryan against the advice of Mr. Robertson, who refused to write a line in Bryan's behalf. He held strong views about the use of newspapers as "party organs" and maintained his political independence throughout his entire life.

Harrison Robertson looked upon a career in journalism as a grave responsibility and his conduct as a newspaper man reflected the acceptance and discharge of that responsibility. He had a well developed "social conscience" and his able pen was often employed in an effort to improve social conditions. He lent his influence to every noble cause; he saw and led many a crusade for the betterment of government and society. He made few public speeches and had no desire to be in the public eye. One of his rare addresses was made before the Indiana Intercollegiate Press Association in Bloomington, Indiana, on May 7, 1921. At that time, he gave public utterance to his principles of journalism:

"The power of analyzing the news editorially is a virtue—analyzing it first of all impartially, analyzing it lucidly and forcibly, satirically when nothing is so telling as satire, humorously when the humor is apt, brilliant when brilliance is not strained, and first, last and always, convincingly—with the conviction that sincerity and logic compel.

"The 'nose for news' is a virtue; the ability to present the news effectively is a virtue.

"The possession of these virtues by any one who is animated by the spirit of true journalism marks him as the newspaperman preeminent, whose work is a service to the public and an honor to his calling.

"Minus the spirit, these virtues degenerate into vices—for it is the spirit or lack of it in newspaper men that differentiates true journalism from shoddy journalism, sordid journalism and yellow journalism.

"We hear much of the power of the press, but its power of darkness is as great as its power of light.

"Much of our bad journalism is of duller hues than yellow. Its tints are either neutral or chameleon. Those who make it would resent being classified as yellow journalists, although a composite of the minds of the yellow would measure much higher in the scale of mentality. It is the semi-respectable mediocrites in journalism

more than the perverted geniuses, who are responsible for most of the bad journalism."

Mr. Robertson was a tireless and enthusiastic worker. In addition to his managerial duties and the thousands of editorials written by him, he wrote a great deal of verse and fiction. The poetry, in light vein, was written in his youth. His novels were widely read. In 1899, he published "If I Were A Man," "Red Blood and Blue" in 1900, "The Inlander" in 1901, "The Opponents" in 1902 and "The Pink Typhoon" in 1906. In 1889, *Scribner's Magazine* carried his story, "How the Derby Was Won," in its August number. This short story received much favorable comment from critics and probably determined his course in dropping poetry in favor of fiction.

Harrison Robertson was married on July 7, 1906, to Marion Morgan Richardson of Louisville. She was the daughter of Samuel Bainbridge and Anna Whiteman (Wood) Richardson. Her mother was the daughter of Benjamin Whiteman and Anna Morgan Wood. Mrs. Robertson traces her ancestry in a direct line to Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror and the ancient Kings of Scotland. She is a member of many patriotic societies, chief among which are: the Society of Descendants of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the National Society of Magna Charta Dames, the Virginia Historical Society, the Plantaganet Society, the National Society of Colonial Dames and Sovereign Colonial Society, Americans of Royal Descent and a Fellow of The Institute of American Genealogy. During the first World War, she served as historian of Jefferson County, Kentucky, for the Kentucky Council of Defense.

Harrison Robertson died in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 11, 1939. He watched, recorded and made intelligent comment on public events during more than sixty years of our national history, at a time when the nation experienced its greatest growth. To local journalism, he contributed dignity, truth and honor; from it he took only the satisfaction of a job well done.

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN, JR.

ONE OF THE LEADING and influential citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, is Edward J. O'Brien, Jr., born June 15, 1889, in Louisville, Kentucky. He is the successful son of a successful father, the latter, Edward J. O'Brien, Sr., a native of Louisville, having been born there in 1857, of Irish parentage. At the age of fourteen the senior O'Brien entered the tobacco business, joining the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse Company, on West Main Street. He married Miss Elizabeth Graves, of Marion County (Kentucky) who died in 1937. In 1880 he established the firm of Edward J. O'Brien and Company, which has continued to expand, being now one of the largest tobacco houses in this country. Its principal office is located at 815-17 West Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Edward J. O'Brien and Company are leaf tobacco brokers and dealers. Mr. O'Brien, Sr., was an active leader in public affairs, although never having sought public office. It has been truthfully said of him that, though he held many important positions, it was always a case of the office seeking the man, rather than the man seeking the office. He has been called to sit upon many important

boards and has been elected to many important organizations among which are these: Board of Trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library; Chairman of a Louisville Draft Board in 1917; and President of the Louisville Tobacco Exchange. He died in 1928.

The subject of this sketch, Edward J. O'Brien, Jr., attended St. Xavier's High School in Louisville, from which he graduated in 1905 as salutatorian of his class. He entered his father's business June 25, 1905. The junior O'Brien was fortunate in having a thorough practical father who taught his son a complete knowledge of the business; caused him to learn everything from janitor's work to administration. Gradually assuming the responsibility of the business, he became manager following his father's death in 1928. Edward J. O'Brien and Company is a partnership completely owned by members of the O'Brien family. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Brien, Sr., are: Marie, the wife of J. C. Michael, Treasurer of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company; Joseph B. and James G., who are associated with Edward J. O'Brien and Company.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien, Jr., was married September 22, 1915, to Miss Mary Malone, daughter of the late John T. Malone and Mary Garcin Malone, both natives of Louisville. John T. Malone was Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company and President of the Merchants Ice Company. Mary Garcin Malone is still a resident of Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Brien, Jr., reside at Newburg Road and Emerson Avenue, and are the parents of four children: Martha, born October 31, 1917, who is a graduate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Noroton, Connecticut, and of Finch School in New York. She is a member of the Junior League of Louisville; a member of the Motor Corps and is active in the Navy League, American Red Cross and U. S. O. Edward J. O'Brien, III, born March 28, 1920, he is a graduate of Princeton University and is now a First Lieutenant in the United States Army. Robert Graves, born October 10, 1924, a graduate of Canterbury School, New Milford, Connecticut, was a student at Princeton University and resigned to join the United States Army. Alexander Garcin, born October 2, 1926, a graduate of Canterbury School, New Milford, Connecticut, and was a student at Princeton University until he resigned to join the United States Army. Mrs. O'Brien is a graduate of Manhattanville College, New York, and is active in the Woman's Club of Louisville and other civic organizations. She is a member of the American Red Cross, Nurses Aide and is a gray lady. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are members of St. Agnes Parish of the Roman Catholic Church.

Indicative of Mr. O'Brien's versatility, ability, popularity and civic interests is the following list of appointments, affiliations and memberships: Member of the Board of Governors of the Tobacco Association of the U. S., president of it for two terms, and is now a member of its Executive Committee; chairman of the advisory committee for Kentucky of the New York World's Fair; chairman for Kentucky of the Finnish Relief Fund; Director and past president of the Louisville Safety Council; member of the Board of Governors of the Cook Benevolent Home; chairman of the Mayor's Traffic Committee; member of the Memorial Auditorium Commission; Director of the Louisville Industrial Foundation; president of St. Agnes Conference, St. Vincent de Paul Society; chairman

of Local Board No. 86 of Kentucky Selective Service; served four terms as president of the Louisville Board of Trade of which he is now vice-president; director of Merchants Ice Company; member of the Executive Committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association; president and director of the Burley Leaf Tobacco Dealers Association; chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Louisville; chairman of operations of the Louisville Park Theatrical Association; member of the Louisville Area Development Association; has taken the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus; a member of the Democratic Party; member of the Pendennis Club; the Louisville Country Club; Wynn-Stay; "235" Club; Rotary, and is past president of the Rock Creek Riding Club. His hobby is horses, which he likes to raise and show. While president of the Board of Trade he entertained visiting military observers from South and Central America. He was toastmaster at a testimonial dinner given for Senator Alben S. Barkley.

In every relation Mr. O'Brien has stood for the best things in community life, and his character and personality have exerted a perceptible influence upon the betterment of the entire community. He is a genial man, possessed of strong individuality and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM WALTER GAUNT

THE LATE William Walter Gaunt, attorney and insurance executive, although an adopted son of Louisville, was one of her best known and best loved personalities. He was born in Carrollton, Kentucky, on December 26, 1881. His father, John Samuel Gaunt, native of Trimble County, was a prominent member of the Carrollton bar, practicing also in Louisville, Kentucky, and Madison, Indiana; and his mother, Chella D. (Collins) Gaunt, was also a native of Trimble County. Both families had been residents of Kentucky for several generations.

William Walter Gaunt obtained his elementary education in the public schools in Madison, Indiana, and Louisville, also attending Professor Thorpe's School in Louisville. He then attended the University of Virginia where he received a degree as Bachelor of Arts, also studying law. He completed his law course at the University of Louisville and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Entering the law office of Colonel Thomas Bullitt, he practiced the profession of law for three years.

About 1909, in partnership with Samuel K. Bland, he established the general insurance firm of Bland and Gaunt, remaining in the insurance business until his death. Although the firm name and partnership was changed from time to time, Mr. Gaunt retained control at all times. The business is now operated under the firm name of Gaunt, Houston and Fitzhugh but is owned entirely by Mrs. Gaunt. The firm handles all types of insurance with the exception of life insurance. Offices of the firm are located at 775 Starks Building and it is staffed almost entirely by old employees who demonstrate their loyalty by their steadfast devotion to duty, many of them having been with the firm for several years. Mr. Gaunt was actively interested in various insurance associations, among which were the Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters and the Kentucky Association of

Insurance Agents. He was also a member of the Louisville Board of Trade and evidenced an interest in all civic affairs and matters affecting the welfare of the city.

In his youth, W. W. Gaunt was a well known baseball player. He played on the varsity team of the University of Virginia, semi-professional and professional teams. He maintained his interest in baseball until his death, attending as many games as the demands of his business would permit. At the University of Virginia, Mr. Gaunt was a member of Delta Psi fraternity. He loved the company and fellowship of his friends and held membership in the Pendennis Club, the Louisville Country Club and the River Valley Club. His church membership was carried at the Second Presbyterian Church.

In 1911, William Walter Gaunt was united in marriage with Miss Lucille Hite of Louisville. Mrs. Gaunt is the daughter of Louis and Mary (Hopkins) Hite. Mr. Hite was connected with the well known firm of W. W. Hite and Company. The Gaunts were the parents of two children, W. W. Gaunt, Jr., and Mary Gaunt Shaw. W. W. Gaunt, Jr., attended Louisville public schools and graduated from Pawling School in Pawling, New York. He entered the firm of Gaunt, Houston and Fitzhugh after completing his schooling and took charge of the business after his father's death. He was married to Miss Marijane Moore of Louisville and has one son, William Walter Gaunt, III. W. W. Gaunt, Jr., is now a member of the United States Coast Guard and is serving in the South Pacific. Mary Gaunt Shaw is a graduate of the Louisville Collegiate School and Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York. She has one daughter, Robin West.

Mr. William W. Gaunt died in Rochester, Minnesota, on February 3, 1938, and is mourned by a host of friends. His son took over the reins and ran the firm with great success until he answered his country's call to the service when Mrs. W. W. Gaunt, Sr., assumed active control of the business. She also gives much of her time to relief work and war work.

ELDRED ISAAC RAWLES

THE LIFE OF Eldred Isaac Rawles has been characterized by his ready acceptance of responsibility and the able discharge of any duty he might be called upon to perform.

His father was Forest Rawles, a farmer and native of Dyersburg, Tennessee, and his mother was the former Elizabeth Appel, also a native of Tennessee. E. I. Rawles was born in Dyersburg on September 28, 1897. He grew up there and attended the local graded and high schools. The lessons he learned of the value of work and the excellent work habits he formed while helping to do the work on his father's farm were to prove invaluable to him in his later life.

When the United States entered the first World War in April, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. While serving as a body guard for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, young Rawles attracted the interest of Mrs. Edison by his fine military appearance and his courteous manner and devotion to his duty. Largely through her efforts he was selected as a candidate for



ELDRED ISAAC RAWLES

the first Marine Officers' Training School at Quantico, Virginia. Upon completion of his officer's training, Mr. Rawles was given a commission as a Second Lieutenant. Afterwards, promoted to First Lieutenant, he went overseas and saw active service in France until the Armistice was signed. He was then placed in command of the barracks at Brest, France, where millions of dollars worth of United States military supplies and equipment were stored.

Lt. Rawles' platoon was one of three Marine Corps platoons assigned to work in cooperation with the British and French in conducting and overseeing the elections to be held in all the defeated countries under the plan devised by the League of Nations. The failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations made American military forces ineligible to participate in the conduct of the elections and the platoon commanded by Lt. Rawles was ordered back to the United States. He received his honorable discharge on December 27, 1919.

Returning to Dyersburg, Tennessee, he entered the general merchandising business, which he established with funds saved while in the service. After two years, E. I. Rawles sold this business and came to Louisville, but soon returned to Dyersburg where he stayed for another year. At the end of that time, he came to Louisville again and entered the real estate business, remaining in that field of endeavor for ten years. In 1931, he founded the Kentucky Lumber and Wrecking Company, which was engaged in the business of wrecking buildings and selling the salvaged lumber and building materials.

Recognizing the need for a progressive and modern lumber company in Louisville, Mr. Rawles began to increase his stock gradually by buying new materials and finally discontinued entirely the wrecking and used lumber business. The business is owned outright by him and is known now as the Kentucky Lumber Company. It handles a very complete and high quality line of building materials with the exception of plumbing and electrical supplies. Sales are made on both a wholesale and retail basis and the firm enjoys the confidence and patronage of some of Louisville's largest and most reliable building contractors.

In 1921, E. I. Rawles was united in marriage with Miss Lucille Davis of Dyersburg. They are the parents of two children: Angela Lucille attended the University of Louisville and in December, 1942, married Dr. John Somme, of Louisville, who is now a Lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps, serving in England. Hunt Davis Rawles was a student at Louisville Male High School, and is now a student pilot in the United States Army Air Forces in Texas. Mrs. Rawles is her husband's principal assistant in the operation of both the business and the farm, where they make their home.

Mr. Rawles purchased the farm, which is located in Crestwood, Kentucky, and contains five hundred acres of fine blue grass land, from Judge Charles I. Dawson. The farm, formerly known as the Waldeck Farm, has a beautiful stone mansion on it where true Kentucky hospitality in the finest tradition is dispensed. It is operated as a dairy farm and maintains two beautiful herds of purebred Holstein and Guernsey cattle. The farm is his hobby and has proved to be a profitable one.

Fraternally Mr. Rawles holds membership in the Masonic Lodge and Knights Templar and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the

Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers Association and the Louisville Optimist Club. The family worships at the West Broadway Methodist Church in Louisville.

His ability to get things done and the honesty and integrity of his business and personal dealings have won Mr. Rawles the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of knowing him.

CEBERN DODD HARRIS

KENTUCKY is indebted to North Carolina for the Louisville branch of the prominent Harris family, whose civic and social activities have added lustre to many states of the Union, particularly Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Cebern Dodd Harris was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, on September 3, 1878, a son of John C. L. Harris, native of North Carolina, an attorney who spent an active life in the practice of his profession in Raleigh. Among his forebears are the Logans, a well known family, long residents of North Carolina.

The mother of Cebern Dodd Harris was Florence Upchurch, also a native of Raleigh, member also of one of the prominent old North Carolina families. The son of this couple, the subject of this outline, grew up in the city of his birth, and began his education in the public and private schools there. After finishing his elementary training, he entered upon his college career at the North Carolina State College, from which institution he graduated in 1897 with a B.S. degree. He then went to Johns Hopkins for one year's work in chemistry. This was followed by two years at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from which institution, in 1902, he received his Master's degree. After leaving Cornell, he returned to North Carolina, where he became Assistant State Chemist. His tenure there was followed by a three months course of study at Ames Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

In December, 1908, Mr. Harris came to Louisville, Kentucky, and became associated with the Strater Brothers Tobacco Company, where he remained for three years, until this business was sold out. At that time, in 1911, Cebern Dodd Harris purchased an interest in the Ferguson-Scott Insurance Agency. This agency, through a series of changes in ownership, became, in July, 1934, C. D. Harris and Sons Company located in the Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Kentucky. This business is a local agency that handles all lines of insurance except life, and employs, in all, twenty-five people.

Anchorage, Kentucky, about twenty miles from Louisville on the L. & N. R. R., was chosen by the Harris family as their home. Mr. Harris was one of the organizers of the school system at Anchorage, and held the position of Secretary and Treasurer of its school board. In addition, another of his services to his community was that of member of the Anchorage Town Board. At present, Mr. Harris is Vice-President of the Kentucky Crippled Children's Society. He was an organizer of the Owl Creek Club, a social body, and has been its active and efficient president for eleven years. His other club affiliations are many. Their variety and renown are complimentary to Mr. Harris. Showing by their separate choice of him for important posts in their organizations, the general esteem in which he is held. Among his social clubs are Owl Creek of Anchorage, and the

Pendennis and Louisville Country Club of Louisville, Kentucky. As a college student he became a member of Sigma Xi, honorary fraternity, and Kappa Alpha, social fraternity. Another in which he maintains membership is the Kiwanis Club of Louisville, he having served at one time as its President. He also was an International Trustee for the Kiwanis for one year. Attesting his keen ability was his appointment as President of the Louisville Home Federal Savings and Loan Association. The Louisville Board of Underwriters lists him as Past President. For several years he was a member of the Louisville Foundation. At present he is Secretary of the Louisville Rehabilitation Council. An Episcopalian, he is a member of, and former vestryman of the Anchorage Episcopal Church.

In December, 1908, Mr. Harris was married to Augusta Strater Willey, the daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth (Strater) Willey. Mrs. Harris was President of the Parent-Teacher Association of Anchorage. Her death occurred in August, 1940. Two sons were born to the union: The eldest, Cebern Dodd Harris, Jr., is associated with his father in the firm which carries their name. He is married to the former Nell Arnold, and they have one son, C. D. Harris, III. C. D. Harris, Jr., is now serving with the United States Marine Corps with the rank of Sergeant. James W. Harris, second son of C. D. Harris, married Frances Caldwell of Tampa, Florida. He is now a Captain in the United States Air Corps.

FRED M. GARRETT

MAN IS THE SUM of his experience. No one is ever a real success in any field of endeavor until he has gained experience in that field and then applied the lessons learned from it with industry and perseverance.

Fred M. Garrett, Louisville insurance executive, is a man who spent years in obtaining a thorough grounding in his chosen work and then built a successful business on that excellent foundation.

He is a native of West Virginia, having been born in Wayne County of that state on September 18, 1895. His father, William B. Garrett, also a native West Virginian, was a farmer and civic leader known widely for his work among the aliens of his state during the first World War. For this work, he was decorated by the Federal Government. William B. Garrett was a Thirty-third degree Mason and was very active and well known in Masonic circles. Fred M. Garrett's grandfather was Morgan Garrett who served in the Union Army during the War Between the States. His (Morgan Garrett's) father was one of the leaders in the movement which led to the secession of West Virginia from Virginia and its organization and admission into the Union as a state. Fred M. Garrett's mother was Mary Utoka Smith, a native of Wayne County also. His great uncle was Dr. Alonzo Garrett of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, who served for several years as the United States Ambassador to Mexico. A cousin, Green Garrett, was once head of the Kentucky State Highway Department.

His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he learned the value and dignity of honest work. He attended public school in Wayne County and then went to Marshall College in Huntington, where he worked his way through high



FRED M. GARRETT

school and a pre-law course. Upon completion of this course, he entered the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor.

The entrance of the United States into the war impelled the young man to leave school and enlist in the United States Navy. He was sent to Hampton Roads, Virginia, for his basic training and then went aboard the U. S. S. Nebraska as a Seaman, First Class. By applying the lessons of industry and sticktoitiveness learned in his boyhood, he earned rapid advancement to a Petty Officer, First Class, rating. He was then appointed to the Officers Training School at Hampton Roads. Commissioned an Ensign, he was again assigned to the battleship Nebraska and served aboard her in convoy duty. He later went into communication service for the Navy in New York and received his honorable discharge in June, 1919.

Fred M. Garrett began his business career with the Ætna Casualty Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, staying in the employ of this firm for six years, first in the Home Office, then in New Orleans and finally becoming manager of the Bond Department for the state of Michigan with headquarters in Grand Rapids. He severed this connection to take a position with the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, for which concern he served for six years as manager of the southeastern district office in Atlanta.

In 1931, Mr. Garrett came to Louisville and established his own agency under his own name. The Garrett agency handles all types of general insurance but specializes in bonds, in which phase of the insurance field Mr. Garrett qualifies as an expert. This venture proved to be a success from its beginning and continues to be one of the leading agencies in the city. The Garrett Insurance Agency maintains its offices at 1501 Washington Building.

Mr. Garrett has not permitted his business to interfere with his duties as a citizen and has interested himself in all matters of a civic nature. He is making an effective contribution to the country's war effort by serving as a member of the United States Navy Civilian Recruiting Committee.

In 1925, Fred M. Garrett was married to Miss Nancy Russell Speer of Mobile, Alabama. They are the parents of three children, Nancy Russell, born in 1926; Mary Zanah, born in 1930; and Fred M. Garrett, Junior, born in 1933. They maintain their home at 2318 Village Drive. The members of the family are faithful members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, where Mrs. Garrett is a member of the Altar Guild.

Mr. Garrett is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the American Legion and the Big Spring Golf Club. He was an excellent football player during his school life and has remained an ardent "fan," never missing an opportunity to see all of the games of major importance.

Fred M. Garrett's industry and business integrity have combined with his friendly manner to make him a respected and valuable member of his community.

WILLIAM HAROLD RAMSEY

ONE OF THE most prominent citizens of Somerset, Kentucky, is William Harold Ramsey. He has been for over fifteen years the distributor for the Gulf Oil Company. Before that he was at various times associated with his

father in the produce business, had the agency for Dodge and Chrysler automobiles, and is a member of an undertaking firm. All these interests were centered in Somerset. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Ramsey has been for many years identified with the social and civic life of Somerset. He is the director of music at the Baptist Church, and for twelve years was a member of the Board of Education. He maintains membership in the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and has the unusual honor of having been president of both of these organizations.

On June 11, 1890, William Harold Ramsey was born in Burnside, Kentucky, which is situated just eight miles south of Somerset, in which city he was fated to live a life of considerable distinction. James M. Ramsey, his father, was born in Clinton County, Kentucky, in 1868 and died in 1939. He was engaged in the produce business in Somerset for a period of forty years. The mother of William Harold Ramsey, Louella (Lloyd) Ramsey, was born in Russell County, Kentucky, in 1868 and died in 1892, when her son William was an infant.

William Ramsey received his education in the schools of Somerset, and it was there that he graduated from high school. His first work was with his father, who owned a flourishing produce business. In 1925 William Ramsey decided to go into business for himself, and he obtained the agency for Dodge and Chrysler cars, running a garage in conjunction with the sales room. The Chrysler at this time was a new-comer to the automotive field, and was making rapid inroads on the medium price field. Two years after this venture got under way, Mr. Ramsey bought an interest in an undertaking firm which became the Denny, Murrell, Ramsey Funeral Home. In 1929 Mr. Ramsey became the distributor for the Gulf Oil Company for a large territory centering in Somerset.

On June 11, 1911, William Harold Ramsey and Mary E. Barnett were united in marriage. She was born in Somerset, Kentucky, and is the daughter of Judge N. L. Barnett of Pulaski County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are the parents of three sons, and are proud grandparents of four children.

Their oldest son, William Harold Ramsey, Jr., was born in Somerset, Kentucky, in 1913. After completing the public and high school work in Somerset, he attended the University of Kentucky at Lexington. He married Eula Judd of Somerset, Kentucky. They have two children: Mary Joanne Ramsey was born in Somerset, Kentucky, in 1933, and William Harold Ramsey III was born in Somerset, Kentucky, in 1937. William Harold Ramsey, Jr., was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kiwanis International at the District Convention held at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The second son, James B. Ramsey, was born in Somerset, Kentucky, in 1915. He graduated from grade school and high school in Somerset, Kentucky and from the University of Kentucky at Lexington. James B. Ramsey married Mary Elizabeth Andis, who was born in Somerset. They have one boy, James Andis Ramsey, who was born on July 14, 1943, in Somerset.

The youngest son has brought high honor to the family in these stirring days of war. He is Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd B. Ramsey, and he was born in Somerset, Kentucky. After progressing through the schools of Somerset he attended the

University of Kentucky, where he gained his Masters Degree. He married Glenda Burton, who was born in Somerset, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Lloyd Ann Ramsey. She was born in Somerset, Kentucky on June 9, 1943.

Mr. Ramsey has been a particularly valuable asset to Somerset not only on account of his activity in civic affairs, but because of his qualities of leadership. He is a first-class business man, and he can translate the efficiency and drive that characterize his working methods into the organizations in which he takes a commanding interest. Both the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce have had Mr. Ramsey as presiding officer, and both groups prospered and drove forward under his friendly but firm guidance. He has the long term of twelve years to his credit on the Board of Education, and his membership on that body grows more valuable as the years pass along. In the Baptist Church he fills the important position of Director of Music. In this capacity, Mr. Ramsey derives a great deal of pleasure himself, and certainly the church and community are fortunate indeed that he is so liberal in sharing his time and talents.

FRED L. SEALE

FRED L. SEALE is division superintendent of all the tanneries of the United States Leather Company, which controls the Middlesboro Tannery. Mr. Seale reached his important position through perseverance, faithfulness to his work and courage, combined with intelligence and ability. He has proved himself deserving by his constant labor and attention to detail.

At the early age of six, Fred Seale was an orphan, and at fourteen he was hard at work. One important point is that his first employment was with the company he now supervises. From water-boy to superintendent he made his way, never by short cuts or favors, but always by dint of work and courage. Every day that Fred Seale worked he watched the position immediately ahead, he made sure he would be ready for the opportunity when it came. The climb was slow but sure, and if Fred Seale had any motto to inspire him, it might well have been the saying of Goethe: "Energy will do anything that can be done in this world."

Fred Seale has succeeded, and he is still young. He has the wisdom to relax and expand his interests in various directions. He owns a resort property in the Cumberland Mountains, he is active in Middlesboro civic affairs, and his interest in the Masonic Order is such that he has worked his way through the chairs to Worshipful Master of his lodge.

Fred L. Seale was born at Rose Hill, Lee County, Virginia, on August 3, 1902. His father, Charles Rupert Seale, was born at Rose Hill on September 6, 1871 and died on January 1, 1909. He was a millwright, contractor and builder. The mother of Fred Seale was Mary Alice (Snively) Seale. She was born in Rose Hill, Virginia, on March 14, 1874 and died on December 10, 1906. And so, having lost his mother when he was only four years old, Fred L. Seale became an orphan at the early age of six years.

The early education of Fred Seale was naturally extremely disconnected. He attended various schools in Virginia, and while he was still young he went to live

in Kansas. Fred Seale was fourteen years old when he came to Middlesboro, Kentucky, which is not far removed from the place of his birth. He began to work for the Union Tanning Company as a water boy. After a few years of diligent work and application, he went to school at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, and there he studied for fifteen months. This was certainly a far-seeing move on the part of Fred Seale, as without a better education than he previously possessed he would have been handicapped, and his future prospects would have been decidedly limited.

When Fred Seale returned from his university studies to the Union Tanning Company, his days as water boy were over, but the work offered him was that as a laborer. Many people would have been indignant at the offer, but Fred Seale decided that as good a way as any to climb was to start at the bottom, and he certainly had no intention of being grounded there. Promotion was not fast, a few years of hard and monotonous labor went by before Fred Seale became assistant foreman in the Scrub House and Oil Rooms. The next move took him to the Tanning Department, where he maintained his rating as assistant foreman. After that he went back to the Scrub House and Oil Rooms, but this time as foreman.

The next promotion came four years later, when he became foreman of the finishing department. By this time Fred Seale knew just about all there was to know about the working processes of the company. All this time he had studied tanning in every phase, reading what he could and seeking information wherever it could be found. In addition he took a course of study in Business Leadership from LaSalle Extension University in Chicago. Certainly Fred Seale studied and prepared himself, and the chance did come. He was promoted to assistant superintendent of the plant, a position he held for seven and one-half years. Then followed the climb to the top as superintendent and general manager of the company in which, not so many years ago, he had started as water boy. For nine years Fred Seale retained this position as head of the Union Tanning Company and then, on July 1, 1944, he became division superintendent of all the tanneries of the United States Leather Company, of which Union Tanning Company is a part.

Fred Seale has many outside interests. He owns the Cumberland Mountain Hotel and cottages situated in Cumberland Gap. He is President of the Middlesboro Board of Education, and takes active part in the affairs of the Lions Club. Fred Seale is a member of the Masonic Order and the Shrine, and he is Past Master of Middlesboro Lodge, No. 661. Mr. Seale is a member of the First Baptist Church of Middlesboro. Throughout his early days, Fred Seale was fashioning his future, and he has carved out for himself a position of usefulness and honor.

REVEREND FELIX NEWTON PITT

THE EDUCATIONAL activities of the Catholic Church in America have had an influence on the cultural as well as the religious life of the nation to an extent reaching far beyond the confines of the Church. From the parochial schools to the great Universities of Georgetown and Notre Dame the educational

influence of the Church educational system has been felt and in every walk of life are found men of character and good will who owe their training to the great schools of that system. Their cultural influence has been no small thing in this country. In Kentucky are found an unusually large number of these educational institutions and at their head and in the class rooms some of the most brilliant sons and daughters of the Church have found a field for the hard work they seek and an outlet for the faith that is in them.

The Ursuline College in Louisville, Kentucky is one of the Church's outstanding institutions for cultural and spiritual guidance and the Department of Philosophy is headed by the subject of this biography, the Reverend Felix Newton Pitt.

This priest and educator was born in Fairfield, Kentucky, February 18, 1895. He is the son of Henry Washington Pitt and Sallie Bertle (Clark) Pitt. His early education was obtained in the rural public schools. He attended St. Meinrad College in Indiana, from 1911 to 1915. From this college he went to St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree and Master of Arts Degree from St. Mary's. He was ordained a priest June 17, 1920. In 1933 he attended the University of Fribourg, Switzerland and was there awarded the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His congregational activities have embraced the Curateship of St. Joseph's Church at Bardstown, Kentucky 1920-22; Pastor of Our Lady of the Hills Church, Finley, Kentucky, 1922-25; Assistant Rector of the Cathedral of the Assumption, Louisville, Kentucky 1925. He was also instructor in St. Xavier High School. In this same year he was selected as Secretary of the School Board of the Diocese of Louisville. He served as Secretary and Treasurer of the National Catholic Rural Life Corporation from 1926 to 1930. He was Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Nazareth College and Sacred Heart College. He is the author of "A Study in Political Philosophy" published in 1934 and a frequent contributor to the Catholic Educational Review. He is a member of The National Catholic Educational Association, the National Educational Association and Academy of Political and Social Science. He is also prominent in the Catholic Historical Association.

Father Felix Newton Pitt bears the name of his paternal grandfather, Felix Newton Pitt. His forebears, both the Pitts and the Newtons, came to Kentucky in 1805, the families having originated in this country at Jamestown to which place they came with the colony's first settlers. Through the Newtons this subject is a direct descendant of Sir Isaac Newton. The great grandfather of Sallie Bertle Clark, the mother, emigrated from Ireland and came to Kentucky in 1800 by the way of Annapolis, Maryland. On the distaff side she was descended from the Newtons and Lillys, the latter settled originally in this country in southern Maryland and Pennsylvania. The father, Henry Washington Pitt was a native of Fairfield, Kentucky, and a prominent merchant of that section. He was educated at St. Joseph's Academy. His death occurred in 1902. The mother was born at Riverdale Farm in Spencer County, Kentucky in 1870 and died in Louisville, Kentucky in 1940.

The subject is a member of The Filson and Rotary Clubs and is a Democrat politically. His hobby is collecting Kentuckiana. With his roots deep in old Colonial stock and with the best training the educational resources of his Church

provide but few men are better equipped to engage in that great profession of service that has for its purpose the training of the minds and spirits and the moulding of character of the young than is Reverend Felix Pitt. His friendliness that has earned for him a great measure of personal popularity has also contributed much to his effectiveness in his field. He lives at 3115 Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

CHARLES DONALD DRAPER, D.D.S., F.I.C.D.

THE COMMUNITY WHICH commands the services of a dentist who, after thorough training in his profession, keeps continuously interested and informed in all new developments in his field, and continues to take post graduate courses in various lines of specialized work, is indeed fortunate. Madisonville, Kentucky, is such a community; it receives the professional services of Dr. Charles Donald Draper, D.D.S., who through his active participation in dental association conventions and clinics, through post graduate work in Louisville, Memphis and Chicago, and through wide reading and personally conducted research, has made himself one of the most competent and able dentists in the state of Kentucky.

Charles Donald Draper was born at Crofton, Christian County, Kentucky, on August 1, 1901. His father, Matthew C. Draper, was a native of Tennessee, and his business occupation was that of telegraph operator for the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company. He was active in the work of the Methodist Church and the Odd Fellows Lodge. Charles Draper's mother was the former Leota B. Armstrong, a native of Christian County, Kentucky.

Charles D. Draper attended the public grade school at Crofton, where he was born, and also was graduated from the high school in that town. From 1920 to 1924 he attended the University of Louisville, where he was a student in the Dental College, and he received his D.D.S. degree from that institution. During his college years he was a member of the Dental Trowel Club, composed of students who were Masons.

In 1924, after completing his work at the University of Louisville, young Dr. Draper opened dental offices in Madisonville. For twenty years he has continued the practice of his profession in that city. As his work progressed and he gained more experience, he began to be interested in various special branches of dentistry. As a certain specialized branch engrossed his attention, Dr. Draper familiarized himself with all literature on this subject that he could find, then took a post graduate course at the institution which seemed to him to offer the highest instruction in that subject. During this period he has at various times completed four courses in the treatment of pyorrhea at Louisville, Memphis and Chicago, and has also had extensive added instruction in denture work and bite reconstruction. Thus, keeping well abreast of the times in following the new discoveries and developments in his profession, he is regarded as one of the most progressive dentists in western Kentucky. He holds membership in all the leading dental associations, and takes a leading part in the work of these organizations. In 1935-1936 he was president of the Western District Dental Association, and is

now serving as secretary of the Hopkins County Dental Association. He also holds membership in the Kentucky State Dental Association and the American Dental Association. He attends the conventions and clinics held by the state association regularly, and has himself prepared and read several instructive papers before this body. He continues active membership in the Psi Omega dental fraternity, of which he was treasurer for two years, and for which he has also acted as historian. For several years he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Dental Association, and has also served as vice-president of that organization. One of his most valuable services to the Kentucky Dental Association was his membership in the committee of that association which was formed to study heart ailments, and worked in co-operation with the medical group to try to ascertain whether or not heart ailments could be of dental origin.

On August 24, 1921, Dr. Charles D. Draper married Bess Dukes of Crofton, and Dr. and Mrs. Draper are the parents of one son, Donald Marion, who is a student in the Madisonville High School. Both Dr. and Mrs. Draper are enthusiastic workers in the Methodist Church. Dr. Draper has served for nine years as a member of the Board of Stewards of the church, and Mrs. Draper is a leader in the missionary society, and also teaches a class in the Sunday school. Besides her church work, Mrs. Draper greatly enjoys the activities of the literary societies in which she holds membership. Dr. Draper's son, Donald, is one of those lucky boys who has a father who is really interested in boys' activities. Dr. Draper has worked with the Scout movement ever since his son was of Scouting age, and for several years was a leader of a Scout troop. At one time he was an active member of the Kiwanis Club, but other more pressing duties have restricted his activity in that group. He finds his chief recreation now in hunting and fishing, and the Spring Lake Fishing Club, of which he is a charter member, forms one of his most enjoyable social contacts, as well as providing indulgence in his favorite sport. He has continued his membership in the Masonic Order and is now a noble of Rizpah Temple of the Shrine in Madisonville. On April 3, 1944, Dr. Draper received the Fellowship degree of the International College of Dentists in recognition of conspicuous services rendered in the Art and Science of Dentistry. Only five other dentists hold this Degree in the state of Kentucky. Dr. Draper has found Madisonville to be a very satisfactory location for the utilization of his talents and education, and a very pleasant place in which to live and bring up his family; and Madisonville has been very fortunate in enjoying the valuable services of Dr. Draper for the past twenty years.

SELDON ROBERT GLENN

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY has produced more than its share of great political leaders. In the list of the most important political leaders and public servants of Kentucky during the present century the name of Seldon Robert Glenn stands out. His native intelligence coupled with a boundless energy and an in-



SELDON ROBERT GLENN

domitable will have carried him far from the West Kentucky farm, where he first saw the light of day.

Seldon R. Glenn was born on November 3, 1877, in Lyon County, Kentucky. He is the son of William P. and Celie M. (Young) Glenn, both of whom were natives of Lyon County. He obtained his education in the local grammar schools. A rural lad, his early life as a farm boy taught him the value and dignity of work. These lessons learned on the farm were of inestimable value to him in his adult life.

Mr. Glenn's early business training was received while working as a clerk in a general store after leaving school. This experience was not of long duration. At the age of only twenty-one, he was elected Mayor of Eddyville, the county seat of Lyon County, one of Kentucky's most progressive towns. Having served in this capacity for four years, his ability and personality so impressed the financial leaders of the vicinity that he was made president of the Citizen's Bank of Kuttawa, at twenty-five years of age.

In 1912, Mr. Glenn was prevailed upon to run for the office of State Senator. His campaign was successful, and so successful was his service that the people of his senatorial district continued to reelect him until 1922. During his incumbency in the Senate, he was often called upon for additional service to his state. In 1916, Governor A. O. Stanley appointed him on a committee charged with the responsibility of redrafting and classifying the state tax laws, which were then in considerable confusion. The members of this committee ably discharged their duties and recommended legislation which largely clarified the tax situation. Since that time, Senator Glenn has been recognized as one of the best informed men in Kentucky on the subject of taxation.

In 1924, Governor William Jason Fields appointed him Chairman of the State Tax Commission, in which capacity he served continuously until 1933. He was then elevated by President Roosevelt to the post of Collector of Internal Revenue for Kentucky, which position he still (1944) holds.

Seldon Robert Glenn became affiliated with the Democratic Party as soon as he reached the legal voting age and has been one of its most influential leaders in Kentucky since that time. He has labored tirelessly in its behalf, and the party owes a large portion of its success in Kentucky to his herculean efforts and the depth of his wisdom and vision.

In 1918, he was elected secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, following which he opened the first permanent Kentucky Democratic Party headquarters. He served as secretary of this organization until 1924.

Mr. Glenn was married at Eddyville, Kentucky, in 1898 to Miss Ethleen Molloy. They became the parents of two children. A son, Molloy Glenn, died of pneumonia while serving in the armed forces of his country in the first World War. The daughter, Mary Glenn, married H. M. Graham and is the mother of a son, S. R. Graham who is now seventeen years old and a pre-medical student at the University of Louisville. Mrs. Glenn is a very active worker in the Methodist Church, while Mr. Glenn is a member of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Pendennis Club.

Mr. Glenn's hobbies are farming and the study of methods and problems of

taxation. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn maintain homes at both Eddyville and Anchorage, Kentucky.

JOHN H. ISERT, SR.

A CITIZEN OF STERLING CHARACTER, an astute business man and a warm friend to thousands of Louisvillians was lost in 1935 when John H. Isert, Sr., retired as president of the John H. Isert Company and removed to Florida to spend his remaining years in the peace and contentment which he well deserves for his lifetime of work.

John H. Isert, Sr., is a native of Louisville, having been born here on December 9, 1877. His father was Henry P. Isert, who owned and operated a retail shoe store dealing largely in custom made shoes and patronized by the very best of Louisville society. The father was also born in Louisville, the son of John Andrew Isert who came here from Southern Indiana. The parents of John Andrew Isert, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Isert, were natives of Kentucky who bought a farm in Indiana and moved to it. They had the choice of purchasing either one of two farms, one lying where the corner of Third Street and Broadway now is located in Louisville and the other in Indiana. Naturally unable at that early date to foresee the rapid growth of Louisville they purchased the Indiana land. The American branch of the Isert family dates back to the closing years of the Eighteenth Century when the founder of the family came to the United States from Alsace Lorraine. The mother of John H. Isert, Sr., was Miss Mary Lentsch before her marriage to Henry P. Isert. She was a native of Louisville, of German descent. Mr. Isert was afforded an education by the public schools of Louisville, after which he took a business course at night.

He volunteered for service in the United States Army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and was in active service until its end. After his return from military duty, he passed a civil service examination successfully and was appointed to a position in the United States Postal Service, which he held from 1899 until 1909. Accurately gauging Louisville's increasing importance as a manufacturing center, he entered the manufacturing business in 1909 by organizing the Imperial Wire and Iron Works, which engaged in the manufacture and fabrication of fire escapes, fences and kindred metal products. The offices and plant of this firm were at Twenty-fourth and Maple Streets. John H. Isert, Sr., was president of this company. In 1920, the business was moved to a new location which had been purchased at 1230-1234 Rowan Street, the firm name was changed to the John H. Isert Company and it began to produce steel boxes for electrical switches and fuses. This company has continued to prosper and flourish until the present time. It is now engaged exclusively in the manufacture of its product for war purposes. In 1935, Mr. Isert retired from active business life and relinquished control of the business to his son, John H. Isert, Jr., and became a resident of Sarasota, Florida.

In 1903, John H. Isert was united in marriage to Miss Mary Isabel LaVielle who was the daughter of Joseph L. LaVielle, a native of Louisville and a member of one of its oldest and most prominent families. They became the parents of

three children: LaVielle Isert, now a resident of Chicago, who married Louise Smart, daughter of John Smart, who is head of the brokerage firm of Smart and Wagner of Louisville; Isabel and John H. Isert, Jr., now president of the John H. Isert Company and a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Since his retirement and removal to Sarasota, Florida, Mr. Isert has served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Whitfield Estates and is Vice Commander of his post of the Veterans of the Spanish-American War. In view of John H. Isert, Sr.'s splendid contribution to the business and industrial growth of Louisville, he is justly entitled to many years of happy retired life and the loss of his presence here is Louisville's only cause for regret in his leaving.

JOHN H. ISERT, JR.

YOUTH WILL BE SERVED, but only those young men who display judgment mature beyond their years and who are activated by an ambition and a desire for success that will not be denied can hope to match the achievements of John H. Isert, Jr., who attained the presidency of an important industrial concern when only twenty-five years of age. He is the son of John H. Isert, Sr., and Mary Isabel (La Vielle) Isert, both natives of Louisville and members of families that have been long prominent in Louisville society and business circles. John H. Isert, Jr., was born in Louisville on October 29, 1910. He secured his elementary education in Louisville public schools and then attended the Louisville Male High School for two years, after which he became a student at the Bingham Military School in Asheville, North Carolina. Returning to Louisville, he completed his education with two years at the University of Louisville, where he took a prominent and active part in amateur theatricals.

After completion of his education, he entered the John H. Isert Company, manufacturers of electrical switch and fuse boxes, which organization was founded and headed by his father, and worked through all the various departments of the firm, grounding himself thoroughly in the details of the business and obtaining the overall knowledge required for successful management of the business. In 1935, John H. Isert, Sr., retired and by virtue of his study, work, experience and natural ability, the son was ready to take the helm. The business was first established in 1909 as the Imperial Wire and Iron Works engaged in the production of fire escapes, iron and wire fences and similar metal items. It was located at Twenty-fourth and Maple Streets until 1920, when it was reorganized as the John H. Isert Company and moved to a new location at 1230-1234 Rowan Street. At this time, the old line of products was discontinued and the firm began the manufacture of its present line. In the years since 1935, when John H. Isert, Jr. became president of the company, it has experienced a period of excellent prosperity which has been the result of capable and discerning management and improved business conditions. Under the progressive leadership of Mr. Isert, the future of the company seems assured. Informed business circles are confident that it will continue to contribute materially to the fine reputation of Louisville as a growing manufacturing center.

In 1943, Mr. Isert was married to Miss Dorothy Woody of Vicksburg, Mis-



JOHN H. ISERT, JR.

issippi. By a former marriage he is the father of two children, John H. Isert, III, and Harriet Jean Isert. The Iserts religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church with membership in Christ Church Cathedral. Through his membership in the Louisville Board of Trade and the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Isert exhibits an active interest and participation in the business and industrial life of the nation. He is also a member of the Louisville Boat Club, where he maintains a beautiful cabin cruiser. He indulges his hobby of boating by taking extensive trips over the inland waterways in this craft. The Isert home is at 107 Colonial Drive.

JAMES C. CODELL

JAMES C. CODELL will tell you that America is the Land of Opportunity; it has been for him, and he says that it can be for anyone who is honest, willing to work and fair. Certainly James Codell is in a position to know whereof he speaks; in 1900 he was an Italian immigrant boy of fifteen, speaking not a word of English, and working for a dollar a day carrying water. In 1944, he is the owner of a fine fourteen-hundred acre farm in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and holds controlling interest in the Codell Construction Company, an organization which does \$3,000,000 worth of work each year. His wife is a charming cultured woman, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. His five children have been given the advantage of college educations, and all are useful citizens, a credit to the land of their birth, and grandchildren are adding to the enjoyment of life for James C. Codell. America was the land of opportunity for Mr. Codell, and America is herself richer because a man like James Codell came to her shores and contributed energy, talents and character to the further building of the country; the rewards he has received are commensurate with the value which he has given.

On March 16, 1885, James C. Codell was born on a farm near Avellino, Italy, one of the first children of Michael Codell now deceased and Rose (Chestone) Codell. The farm was not large, but carried the burden of a three thousand dollar mortgage, and James Codell at the age of fifteen thought that a brighter future would await him across the water in America. His parents opposed his ambition, but finally realized that he was not enough interested in school to apply himself to his studies, and had his heart really set on going to America. So in 1900 it was agreed that he should go, but one of the considerations of this agreement was the promise by James Codell to pay off the three thousand dollar mortgage as soon as he could earn that amount of money in the New World, and also to repay one thousand dollars, which was given to him when he left home.

The first job that James Codell was able to obtain in America paid the munificent sum of \$1.00 per day; he was carrying water. In a few months he began to learn the mosaic trade in Washington, D. C. None of his fellow workmen spoke English, nor did James Codell himself. He worked himself up to a wage of three dollars a day in the mosaic trade, but by this time he had begun to realize that if he were to live among Americans, he must learn the English language. He



JAMES C. CODELL

would have liked to go to school, but there was that \$3,000.00 mortgage and the \$1,000.00 loan that must be repaid. He decided that he must at least work with men who were speaking the language of his adopted country, and deserted the mosaic trade for a job on a railroad which paid \$1.25 for a ten-hour day. He learned English, all right, and enough about his job so that he was made foreman in the course of a year. Next he worked at laying track on the Old Million Dollar Railroad from Washington to Great Falls; it was on this job that he learned how to lay track, switches, etc., information which was to come in very handy later on. When that work was completed, James Codell went on a new construction job laying track for a narrow-gauge railroad in Lynchburg, Virginia, handling material from steam shovel to the dump, making the fill for the Norfolk and Western Railroad on its main line from Roanoke to Lynchburg. Before a year had passed on this job, Codell was superintendent in charge of the work, and he kept the job of superintendent until the work was finished, fifteen months later.

There have been other depressions in the history of the country beside the one of the thirties which we all remember so vividly. They were having one in 1907, too. James Codell took a small job stripping a rock quarry near Lewisburg, West Virginia, while times were hard, and cleared \$3,000.00 on the job.

That was what he had been looking for, a financial stake so that he could go into business for himself. Mason-Hanger Company sub-let a contract in West Virginia to Codell and a partner, who had agreed to put another \$3,000.00 into the enterprise. This contract was to build two miles of railroad and after the papers had been signed, the partner lost confidence in their ability to do the job, and left Codell alone with two miles of railroad to build on \$3,000.00 capital. Nothing daunted him, he bought five mules, five dump carts, a few wheelbarrows and necessary tools. He moved into an old lumber camp which was within a mile of the work, repaired a few of the houses and got a few groceries into the commissary by mortgaging the mules. By the time the job was finished James Codell had seventeen mules and \$4,500.00 in cash, and was ready for another contract. On this job he was his own foreman, kept his own time and waited on the commissary trade, working often from sixteen to twenty-four hours a day.

This period was memorable not only because it was then that James Codell was beginning to get his start in the contracting business, but it was also at this time that he met Pearl Callaway, who was teaching school in that section of West Virginia. Pearl Callaway was well educated, of old American stock, and James Codell was a young Italian immigrant, with little formal education. But the character and ability of young Codell were already being demonstrated and Pearl Callaway became Mrs. James Codell on December 26, 1910. That was the beginning of a business as well as a life partnership, as Pearl (Callaway) Codell was ready to help her husband in every way she could. Mason-Hanger Company had let a contract to James Codell for six miles of railroad on what is known as the L & E extension in Kentucky. This job was three times as big as the last one. Mrs. Codell kept the books during the fifteen months it took to do that job. They finished with sixty-four mules and about \$6,000.00 in cash.

Things were going along very well. James Codell now had established his credit and had a good cash reserve. He may not have known of the philosopher who



CONSTRUCTION SCENES OF CODELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Reading from left to right, top, row: Building approaches to Clays Ferry Bridge, Fayette County, Kentucky. Through cut on 11-Mile Branch Line L. & N Railroad Company, Perry County, Kentucky. Arch culvert and highway underpass, Railroad construction, Kentucky. Bottom row: Constructing skyline drive in Virginia. Paving U. S. 60, Frankfort, Kentucky.

said, "If a man cannot save money, the germ of success is not in him," but he certainly knew the practical application of that truth. The next job called for the purchase of a steam shovel, and that contract was finished with James Codell owning the steam shovel, two locomotives, twenty cars, and \$15,000.00 in cash. By 1914, he was on the bidding list of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and was bidding on his own, instead of having contracts sub-let to him.

Clark County, Kentucky, was selected as the permanent home of the Codell family. In 1914 they bought a fourteen acre farm, and all five of the Codell children were born and reared on this farm. Rose Mary and Virginia Ann Codell are graduates of William & Mary College. Rose Mary is now Assistant Supervisor of Home Economics Education for the State of North Carolina. Virginia Ann Codell is the wife of a Captain in the United States Army. Captain and Mrs. Beverly White are the parents of one child, Mary Alice White. James C. Codell, Jr., was associated with his father in the contracting business but is now a member of the Armed Forces. He has two sons, James C. Codell, III, and John Hagan Codell. Alice Williams Codell, a graduate of the University of Kentucky, married Joshua H. Barnes, who is now Major Barnes of the United States Army Air Forces. John Randolph Codell and his sister Alice are twins; he is manager of his fathers farm, which now extends over fourteen hundred acres in Clark County.

Through increasing large jobs, the business grew into an organization which does a business of about three million dollars a year. Mr. James Codell is president and general manager of the Codell Construction Company and president of Allen & Codell, Construction Engineers, affiliated with that company.

Mr. Codell has taken his place in community and fraternal life in Winchester. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to the Winchester Board of Commerce. He was very active in the Victory Loan drives of Clark County, and serves the First Christian Church of Winchester as Deacon. For two years he was President of the Kentucky Contractor's Association; in politics, he votes for the man who seems to him best qualified for the job, and belongs to neither major political party. One of the most coveted invitations in Winchester is an invitation to spend a weekend on the Codell farm. Mr. Codell has fitted up a club house on his farm, and almost every week he entertains a group of friends. Mrs. Codell is active in church work and club work.

Construction work has always held a great fascination for Mr. Codell. He got into it more or less by accident, but has never wanted to quit it. Since 1917 Mr. Codell has worked for the state of Kentucky, and can say, with justifiable pride, that every contract he has undertaken has been completed on time or ahead of time.

A few years ago Mr. Codell was bidding on a government job from Alexandria, Virginia, to Mount Vernon. In Washington he stopped at the Willard Hotel. The terrazzo work in the lobby of that hotel was the last work he had done while he was working at the trade of mosaic worker, for which he had been paid twenty-five cent an hour. Twenty years later, James C. Codell, President and General Manager of the Codell Construction Company and President of Allen & Codell, Construction Engineers of Winchester, Kentucky, was stopping at that hotel while he was figuring on a million-dollar contract. What could better epitomize his career?

FRED C. McCRACKEN

ENDOWED BY NATURE with more than average intelligence and courage, Fred C. McCracken has supplemented those qualities with hard work to the end that he has reached the very top in his field, gained the admiration and esteem of all who know him and is a highly desirable citizen of Louisville. He was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on January 2, 1880. His father was James K. McCracken, who was a native of Ohio and composed with his brothers the well known firm of McCracken Brothers Contracting Company, which built railroads in all sections of the United States. Each of the brothers was also a railroad operating official. It was this firm that built the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railroad, afterward known as the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad and now known as the Henderson Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and runs from Louisville to Evansville, Indiana. James K. McCracken became general manager of this road after its completion.

Perhaps the best known among the ancestors of Fred C. McCracken was Cal McCracken, a contemporary and friend of General George Rogers Clark and the man for whom McCracken County, Kentucky was named. James K. McCracken married Miss Ella A. Davis, a native of Fort Wayne and daughter of John C. Davis, who was born in Watkin's Glen, New York, and was secretary of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, which ran from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and is now a part of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. All of Fred C. McCracken's forebears for three generations back on both the spear and distaff sides of the house were railroad men and participated in the vast railroad expansion of the Nineteenth Century, which banished forever the western frontier and welded the United States into one economic unit.

Fred C. McCracken grew up in Fort Wayne and received his grammar school and high school education there, graduating from high school in 1896. After leaving school, he carried on the family railroad tradition by entering the freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained for five years. In 1905, he came to Louisville and entered the employ of the Kentucky Veneer Works. This firm was founded in 1898 by H. M. McCracken, a brother of James K. McCracken, and Frank I. Brown. It was engaged in the manufacture of wood veneers. Mr. McCracken was first employed as a salesman and advanced as he learned more about the business until he was successively timber buyer, vice-president and general manager and then president, to which position he was elected in 1937. His long tenure with the firm and his intimate knowledge gained by experience made him certain of success in this position. The business has prospered from the very start and has outgrown its original quarters many times. Numerous additions have been made to the plant and much new machinery and other equipment purchased. The company is now engaged in the manufacture of wood veneers and plastic plywood for use in aircraft construction. One hundred per cent of its products go into the prosecution of the war. Employing nearly one hundred workers, the Kentucky Veneer Works was the second largest producer of plastic plywood for airplanes in the last quarter of 1942. Anticipating a tremendous increase in the use of plastics after the war, the company is

ready to meet the demand. This firm, under Mr. McCracken's able direction, employs the most modern manufacturing methods and is located at 1380 South Thirteenth Street in Louisville. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. McCracken is a member of the board of directors of the Gamble Brothers Manufacturing Company. The company maintains membership in the American Walnut Manufacturing Association, National Veneer Association, National Association of Manufacturers and United States Chamber of Commerce.

KARL BERNHARD GRAHN

LOUISVILLE HAS BECOME one of the leading industrial cities of the south through a combination of many causes. Its strategic location, proximity to raw materials, shipping facilities and labor have been an important element in its development, but the most important element has been the foresight and wisdom of its industrial leaders and pioneers in the various industries that are represented there. One of the most important industrial plants in Louisville is that of the Louisville Fire Brick Works, and its growth and development is the direct result of the initiative and business acumen of Karl Bernhard Grahn, who began his life in America as an immigrant boy and throughout the years of his life, until his death in 1922, made substantial contributions to the industrial, religious and cultural life of Kentucky.

Karl Bernhard Grahn was born in Hanover, Germany, of noble parentage. His father George Grahn was director of law of the then Kingdom of Hanover, and as such was a member of the court. He was a man of culture and much of his life was spent amid the pageantry of the courts of the continent. He died suddenly when his son Karl was two and one half years of age, the youngest of six children. Karl Grahn's grandmother was a German who was born in France. Her father was a surgeon in the army of Napoleon.

K. B. Grahn was given the benefits of an excellent education but at an early age began to contribute to his own support through employment as office boy in a velvet factory. Here he became interested in the rudiments of manufacturing. At the age of twenty-one he migrated to the United States. This was the realization of a boyhood ambition. He had studied the history of the United States, and during the years of the Civil War he wanted to come to America and fight for the Union cause.

Upon reaching America Mr. Grahn accepted employment as a bookkeeper in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. After two years in this position he resigned and went to New York to seek other employment that would offer him more opportunities. There he accidentally met Mr. August Heckschler whom he had known in Germany. Mr. Heckschler was an associate owner of iron furnaces and a short line railroad in the Ashland district of Kentucky and he prevailed upon Mr. Grahn to go to Kentucky and take charge of it. Accepting the offer Mr. Grahn became treasurer of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad Company, which had its headquarters at Ashland. This company operated pig iron furnaces at Honeywell Furnaces, with Mr. Grahn in charge. The furnaces failed when pig iron business centered around Birmingham, Alabama.



K. B. Graham

Mr. Grahm then purchased the Ashland Independent, at that time a run-down newspaper, and was its publisher and editor for the next six years. After paying off certain notes of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad Company, which he had assumed personally, he, with two friends, Henry Stoughton and Joseph Eifort, started buying acreage in Carter County, Kentucky. When this acreage was divided, Mr. Grahm was in possession of land where, in 1886, he discovered fire clay.

In 1889 he came to Louisville, where he found favorable rail connections and banking facilities, and built a small fire brick plant. The company was incorporated in 1905, and Mr. Grahm was its president until his death July 8, 1922. His survivors still are the largest stockholders in the company.

While he was a resident of Ashland, Mr. Grahm represented his district in the State Legislature and took a leading part in all community movements.

In 1886 Mr. Grahm married Miss Elizabeth Kirk Dehoney who was a native of White Sulphur, Kentucky, and they made their home at Olive Hill, in Carter County. There the clay mines were developed and the community of Grahm was founded. Grahm is today a company owned community of one hundred homes, neatly kept and housing the many contented employees of the company. The church at Grahm is called the "Kirk Memorial Baptist Church," in memory of Kirk Grahm, a son of Mr. Grahm's who died when three years of age. The only living child of Karl B. and Elizabeth Dehoney Grahm is Mrs. Frank A. Ropke of Louisville. She is the mother of Elizabeth Ropke Updegraff and Elsa Grahm Ropke.

On September 14, 1920, Mr. Grahm was married to Mrs. Hattie Rounds Dehoney, who was the widow of Mrs. Elizabeth Dehoney Grahm's brother, Cabell Breckinridge Dehoney. She is a native of Louisville, where she now makes her home, and by her previous marriage is the mother of two daughters: Mrs. Gladys Dehoney Tuck, who is the mother of two children, Robert Warren Tuck, now serving in the United States Army; and Betty, who married Howard S. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox is now an officer in the United States Army. Agnes Kirk Dehoney, the second daughter of Mrs. Grahm, married W. H. McKeigan of Louisville, and is the mother of a daughter, Margaret, and a son William H. McKeigan, Jr.

Mr. Karl Bernhard Grahm loved the beautiful things of life. He read and studied extensively and was the owner of a fine classical library. He was a member of the Masonic Order and the lodge at Grahm is named in his honor. Beyond his business responsibilities his most active interest was centered in the Baptist church and its program. He was a liberal supporter of the Baptist Theological Seminary, and it was through him that many young men, ambitious to enter the ministry were able to secure their training there. He loved children and the Louisville Baptist Orphans Home was one of his many philanthropies. Since his death, Mrs. Grahm has continued his support of this institution for homeless children. She presented the home with a piano and her Christmas parties to the children and employees of the home are remembered with gratitude.

Karl Bernhard Grahm has left a definite monument to himself in Louisville, through his many deeds of kindness to his employees and others with whom he came in contact. He loved music and was liberal in his support of the concerts.

Retiring in nature, kindly in manner, Mr. Grahn was a man who attracted to himself those of kindred desires, and he is remembered by Louisvillians as a man who commanded the greatest respect and admiration.

ORVILLE REED HARROD

ORVILLE REED HARROD was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, on June 26, 1897. He attended the grade schools and went to high school for half a term. At the age of ten he was earning money by carrying papers. The next year he worked in a doctor's office, and, at the age of fourteen he was a sales calculator for a tobacco warehouse. His next employment was with the Elevator Coal Company, which continued until 1915, when he became a mechanic's helper in a garage located across the street from his present business site.

In May, 1916, Orville Harrod went with the Service Motor Company as porter and car washer, was promoted to bookkeeper and office manager, and, continued in their employ until August, 1918, when he entered the United States Army in the first World War. He received his discharge from the armed forces in December, 1918, and returned to the Service Motor Company, remaining with them until 1923 when he was promoted to General Manager.

At this time Mr. Harrod purchased a building on his present site and secured the Buick agency, which was the founding of the Frankfort Buick Company. Through the more than twenty years that have followed, he has continued the sale and service of Buick cars, and, added Pontiac sales and service in 1930, and has a deserved reputation for reliability and fair dealing. The business has long outgrown its humble start, and, is now housed in one of the most modern and up-to-date plants in the State, equipped with the latest machinery and conveniences. In 1925 he organized the Georgetown Buick Company at Georgetown, Kentucky, becoming Secretary of this corporation. This firm has also enjoyed a period of growth and prosperity. In 1934 Mr. Harrod organized the Capital Transit Company, which owns and operates the city bus lines in Frankfort. In his various business enterprises, Mr. Harrod gives employment to forty-eight people.

In 1936 Orville Harrod purchased a fine stock farm on the Lawrenceburg Pike, and built his home there. There he breeds saddle horses and Hereford cattle. Horses bred and trained at the Harrod Farm are scattered throughout the United States. Mr. Harrod's interest in horses dates back to his boyhood days. He is often called on to act as judge at horse shows.

Mr. Harrod is a member of the State Board of Appeals of the Selective Service System. He is a member of the Board, and, Vice-Chairman of the Frankfort Electric and Water Board, and, is also a Director of the Goldfarb Foundation. For ten years he was president of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Horse Show Committee of the Kentucky State and the Shelby County Fairs. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. Orville Harrod belongs to the American Legion, and, his fraternal connections are with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is Past District Governor of Lions International. Some years ago he was commissioned

as Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel on the staff of Governor A. B. Chandler.

Orville Reed Harrod was married on March 3, 1918, to Bertha Mae Fuhs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Fuhs. They have three daughters, Jean, the oldest daughter, attended Centre College at Danville, Kentucky. She is married to Paul C. Gaines, who is now serving his country in the United States Navy, and, they have one daughter, Linda Jean. Dorothy, the second daughter, is married to J. Robert Howard who is also in the Navy, and, they have a daughter, Judith Jo Anne. The youngest daughter, Mary Jo, is a student at the Frankfort High School. The family worships at the Baptist Church, where Mr. Harrod is Vice-President of his Sunday school class.

ARTHUR H. DICK

THE CONSTANT AND HEALTHFUL growth of Louisville as an industrial center of increasing importance in the past fifteen years cannot be considered simply a matter of luck. The courage, enterprise, sound business judgment and faith of relatively few industrial leaders has produced this condition. One of these men is Arthur H. Dick, president of the Louisville Textiles, Incorporated, Louisville's only cotton fabric manufacturing plant.

Arthur H. Dick is a native of Maine, having been born in Auburn in that State on July 23, 1902. His father and mother were both natives of Germany and came to the United States in their youth. The father, Emil Dick, engaged in textile manufacturing and took great interest in the civic affairs of his community always taking the side of any question that boded the greatest good for the greatest number. He was married to Miss Clara Hoffman, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch. Arthur H. Dick grew up in Auburn and secured his education in the local public elementary and high schools. While still a youth, he determined to enter the textile industry and to further that desire he enrolled in the Lowell Textile Institute in Lowell, Massachusetts. Here he completed his education and, returning to his native city, he secured a position in the local textile mills. He started in his chosen field as a mill worker and by the exercise of his natural talents and the application of the knowledge gained by study and experience he advanced in an orderly progression to the position of department head. In 1930, he accepted a position in Louisville as production manager of Louisville Textiles, Incorporated, also taking charge of product development. Only six years later he was elected president and treasurer of the firm and is still holding those positions with distinction. As a result of Arthur H. Dick's able leadership and his complete understanding of all the factors involved in textile manufacturing, the company has grown rapidly. The manufacturing facilities have been modernized and expanded and the company has experienced a period of excellent prosperity. One of its products which was developed by Mr. Dick is known as "Fincastle Fabrics" and is recognized by the industry as one of the best. Louisville Textiles, Incorporated, which is located at 1318 McHenry Street, now employs six hundred workers in its plant and office and is engaged entirely in the manufacture of cotton yarns and woven cotton fabrics.



ARTHUR H. DICK

Indicative of his position as a man of large affairs whose interest is not centered entirely in his own business is Mr. Dick's work as a director of the Louisville Industrial Foundation, an organization which is operated for the purpose of promoting the industrial possibilities of the city of Louisville. He was formerly a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Associated Industries of Kentucky and is the representative of his firm in the membership of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Cotton Textile Institute. Arthur H. Dick has followed the example of his father in his willingness to do anything he can to serve the public interest and has served on numerous committees and boards of a public nature. At the present time, he is performing the very necessary but thankless tasks of chairman of Local Rationing Board No. 155, a position which requires a great deal of his time and energy.

On August 14, 1926, Arthur H. Dick was united in marriage to Miss Flora Kievit, a native of Clifton, New Jersey. Mrs. Dick has an active interest in women's work and is now particularly active in the work of the American Red Cross and other war activities. The Dicks are the parents of one daughter, Phyllis Ellen Dick. In politics, Mr. Dick is an adherent of the Republican Party. His religious allegiance is given to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick take a prominent part in the social life of the community as evidenced by Mr. Dick's membership in the Pendennis Club, Audubon Country Club, Merchants and Manufacturers Club of Chicago and Delta Kappa Phi fraternity. His hobby is gardening. The Dick home, located at 3207 Oriole Drive in Audubon Park, dispenses true Kentucky hospitality to their many friends. The business career of Arthur H. Dick and his contribution to the business, industrial and social life of his adopted city have assured him a place in the affection and esteem of his fellow citizens. The fact that he is still a young man presages many years of increasing business success and public service.

STUART ENGLISH DUNCAN

THE NAMES AND YEARS of a state's governors and higher politicians—of whom there are too many mere figure-heads and petty manipulators, completely devoid of ability and greatness—find a place in annals and history; yet few indeed are the names of able men of business, many of whom are real benefactors of mankind in both benignity and greatness of character and in the service to mankind which their business makes possible. Such a one of this latter division is Mr. Stuart E. Duncan, for more than a generation one of Louisville's outstanding citizens. As one biographer writes: "That the life of such a person should have its public record is proper because knowledge of men whose substantial reputations rest upon their attainments, character and success must necessarily exert a wholesome influence on the rising generation of the American people."

Stuart E. Duncan, born in Louisville, July 30, 1866, was a son of the Reverend Joseph DeWitt Duncan, a native of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who died while yet a young man on the threshold of what promised to be a brilliant career in the

ministry. Joseph DeWitt was a son of Thomas H. and Lucretia Duncan, of Hardin County (Kentucky), whose antecedents, natives of Virginia, had journeyed to Lincoln County, Kentucky (then a part of Virginia), as pioneers during the Revolutionary War. One biographer sketches Mr. Stuart Duncan's immediate ancestry as follows:

"Thomas H. Duncan was a prosperous merchant of Elizabethtown. His wife was the daughter of John and Agnes (Fisher) Bigler and the latter was the daughter of Steven and Magdaline (Garr) Fisher. Steven Fisher, the great-great-grandfather of Stuart English Duncan, was the son of Louis and Barbara (Blandkenbaker) Fisher, all of Virginia.

"Joseph DeWitt Duncan was graduated early in life from old Centre College. . . . He had been out of college only a short while when the country became engulfed in civil war. Being descended from a long line of Virginians, he unhesitatingly cast his lot with the South in the four year struggle that ensued, enlisting in the command of General John H. Morgan. . . . He remained with this valiant soldier throughout hostilities, seeing service under Basil W. Duke, later a major general but then a lieutenant in Morgan's command and General John B. Castleman, then a colonel. . . . He took part in some of the hardest fought skirmishes of the war, always acquitting himself brilliantly. When the war was over, Joseph DeWitt Duncan took up the practice of law, forming a law partnership with W. R. Kinney and Timothy Needham. The three had offices, under the firm name of Kinney, Duncan and Needham, in a building in the southwest corner of Fifth and Jefferson Streets, Louisville. It was only a few years later that Joseph DeWitt Duncan decided to enter the ministry. He attended a Presbyterian seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, was graduated from there and then accepted the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church [Louisville]. He was in the first year of that pastorate, and was firmly entrenched in the hearts of his parishioners when called by death February 22, 1878.

"The mother of Stuart E. Duncan, Eliza English . . . like her husband was born in Elizabethtown and descended from early Virginia settlers. Her mother was the daughter of Luke and Eliza Munsell, the former a prominent surgeon. Her great-grandfather on her mother's side was Achilles Sneed, a prominent attorney of Frankfort, Kentucky, and first clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals."

The same biographer describes Mr. Stuart Duncan as "A man of unimpeachable integrity and the highest sense of honor, standing at the top in the business, civic and social life of Louisville, and is generally recognized as one of the leading business executives of the South. He possesses a personality that has drawn him friends from practically every walk in life, but he has never aspired to public office, the blare of trumpets and the fanfare of politics never appealing to him. His love of home is one of his chief characteristics." Mr. Duncan is prepossessing in appearance. His stature is rather large, his shoulders broad; his gait is agile and quick; his face is dark and handsome with dark eyebrows, though capped with hair long since prematurely grey—it is a strong, firm face, yet genial, intelligent and kindly, much of benignity and nobility emanating from the bright eyes.

Being only nine years of age when his father died in Louisville as a young

minister of thirty-four, Mr. Duncan had opportunity only for a formal education in the elementary schools. As the eldest of two children, he felt that he should begin earning money, and so as a mere boy found employment with the Louisville Presbyterian Assurance Company. One year later, leaving this firm, he began working for the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company. With this institution he has been associated for sixty (1943) years, gradually rising by means of intelligence, energy, character and hard work from utility boy to president.

Quite naturally during this long span of years, he has become very strongly attached to this famous company, Peaslee-Gaulbert, much of his life has gone into it. Concerning this organization, he has made many interesting public statements. Here are a few:

"My fifty-seven years with the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company convinces me that real team work among executives has given the organization its long life.

"When I was the utility office boy, Charles R. Peaslee, George Gaulbert and W. F. Booker were managing the business. It had been purchased seventeen years before in 1867. In spite of those uncertain years which followed the long and bloody War between the States, these four unusual team mates had made the company a pronounced success.

"My activities were quite varied. I was with the organization four years before a telephone was installed and I was relieved of running innumerable errands inside the plant and on the street. Trolley cars and electric lights came later to save me time and energy. However, I secured a valuable education which fitted me for sales representative in the Southern territory.

"When these four outstanding men, who had functioned as a unit, died within a short time of each other, the company did not look beyond its ranks for leadership. L. R. Atwood, Joseph Burge, R. C. Judge and I were placed in control. We had been schooled in various positions and we were thoroughly familiar with the peculiar team work of our predecessors. We, also, knew intimately, the men in the plant, those in the office and our customers.

"Today, strong leadership is still the backbone of the corporation. The opinions and technical skill of the heads of departments, however, give a wider and safer background to decisions in policy.

"Thus the good old times have become the much better days of 1940."

Though a modest man, it is generally known that Mr. Duncan's contribution to the success of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation has been herculean. Succeeding to the presidency in February 1926 which office he held until elected to the chairmanship in 1944.

Stuart E. Duncan has been married twice: He was united with Mary Louise Grinstead, daughter of W. E. Grinstead, of Louisville, in 1894. By this union two children were born—Eliza English Duncan, deceased—and William Grinstead Duncan, vice-president and general sales manager of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation. Sometime after the death of his wife he married, November 11, 1902, Annie Leathers, daughter of Major John H. Leathers, for many years president of the Louisville National Bank and later chairman of the board of directors of

this institution. One child, Anne Stuart Duncan, now Mrs. T. E. Moran, of Louisville, was born to this union.

Mr. Duncan's civic activities, business, religious, social and benevolent have been numerous, among which have been these: Member of the Louisville Board of Trade; Director of the American Printing House for the Blind; President of the Synodical Presbyterian Orphanage at Anchorage; a trustee of the Cook Benevolent Institute; member and officer of the Second Presbyterian Church; a director of B. F. Avery & Sons; member of the Pendennis Club, the Louisville Country Club and the Big Spring Golf Club; member of Louisville Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., King Solomon Chapter No. 5, De Molay Commandery No. 12, K. T. and Kosair Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

As another biographer writes: "Although he has never aspired to a political office, Mr. Duncan has long taken a keen interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his city, state and nation. He is independent in politics, being governed in his choice for public office largely by the issues involved and the principles for which the various aspirants stand. . . . He has ever found pleasure in helping the deserving needy and has assisted many struggling young men desirous of bettering their conditions in life." Certainly he is truly the able business leader, the humane civic worker, the stalwart Christian layman, and the sterling gentleman and scholar.

ROBERT EUGENE MOODY

ROBERT EUGENE MOODY is an adopted son of Kentucky. He was born in Quitman, Clark County, Mississippi, on August 1, 1880. His father Merritt Moody, a native of Mississippi, came from a family of planters and was a soldier of the Confederacy. Mr. Moody's mother was Caroline C. (Bass) Moody, and she also was a native of Mississippi. Her family originated in South Carolina.

When R. E. Moody was still a young child, the family moved from Quitman to Meridian, Mississippi and it was there that he attended public school and high school. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Louisville, Kentucky and entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College.

In 1900, when he concluded his studies, Mr. Moody became associated with the Otis Hidden Company and in 1910 was made its Vice-President and General Manager serving in that capacity for fifteen years of the twenty-four years he was with the Company. In 1924 Mr. Moody engaged in the Laundry Machinery business for a period of years.

Mr. Moody was active in both civic and business circles in Louisville, serving as President of the Merchant & Manufacturers' Association for several terms. He was a member of the Pendennis Club and of the Audubon Country Club.

In 1934 Mr. Moody came to Owensboro and was associated with the Daviess County Distilling Company. When the distillery was sold to the Fleischman Distilling Corporation in 1940, Mr. Moody retired from his position of Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. In the same year he organized the Pepsi-

Cola Bottling Company of Owensboro and in 1941 the imposing Bottling Plant on West Second Street was constructed. The latter part of the year he organized the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Bowling Green. These two plants hold a franchise extending from the Ohio River to the Tennessee border consisting of thirteen counties with a population of 300,000.

In 1927 Mr. Moody married Miss Ruth Rau, a native of the pleasant New England state, Vermont. She is active in the Bundles for America, The Hospital Guild and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moody spends his present spare time planning for future expansion of the Pepsi-Cola business.

OTIS PHILLIPS

THE PHILLIPS COACH LINES are busy and prosperous. It has taken the company just twenty years to develop from a one-bus to a twenty-bus business. Today they give excellent service on the twenty-five mile run from Lexington to Wilmore via Nicholasville, and from Lexington to Avon. The business was started and built up by Otis Phillips, and in addition he owns five large farms. Mr. Phillips has four sons, one serving in the United States Navy and the other three taking care of the bus business and the farm. After a lifetime of hard work, Otis Phillips believes it is good policy to relax and act more or less in an advisory capacity.

Otis Phillips was born on October 19, 1891, in Mercer County, Kentucky. He was one of a family of nine children. His father, Robert A. Phillips, was a farmer and magistrate of Mercer County, Kentucky, which was the county of his birth. Robert A. Phillips died in 1933. The mother of Otis Phillips was Mildred (Alexander) Phillips, a native of Anderson County, Kentucky. She died in 1919. As a boy, Otis Phillips attended the public schools of Mercer County. He worked on his father's farm, but wanted to see more of what was going on outside the rather narrow limits of his home surroundings. At the age of twenty-two he entered the employment of The Watkins Medical Company, and soon was out on the road as a traveling salesman for that concern. He remained with the Watkins Medical Company until 1924—a span of seventeen years.

In 1924, Otis Phillips purchased the Metcalf Bus Company of Wilmore, Kentucky, which was doing a one-bus business. Before long, business had stepped up, and in 1929 Mr. Phillips changed the name of the company to The Phillips Coach Company. The company has two permits, one to operate between Lexington and Wilmore via Nicholasville, and the other between Lexington and Avon. The increase in business is reflected in the company's present ownership of twenty buses. The garage for the bus line is in Lexington, Kentucky, and Miss Allene Thomas is secretary in charge. Mrs. Phillips is in charge of the main office of the Phillips Coach Lines in Nicholasville and is assisted by Miss Loerene Teater. Miss Allene Thomas is the operator of the Lexington office of the company.

Otis Phillips operates five farms in the Blue Grass section of Kentucky; one of the farms consists of one hundred and forty acres in Mercer County, another one is a one hundred and nineteen acre farm in Jessamine County and the others are of similar size. In 1944 Mr. Phillips sold 13,170 pounds of Burley tobacco which was grown on 6 1/10 acres of land. This is a near record crop for his section.



A typical item of equipment used by the Phillips Coach Lines, Mr. Phillips and his Associates.

Mr. Phillips' fraternal connection is with the Masonic Order; he is a member of the Hart Lodge, No. 61 of Nicholasville and Oleika Shrine Temple, Lexington. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. The political affiliation of Otis Phillips is with the Democratic party. The family worships at the Baptist Church of Nicholasville.

Otis Phillips was married on September 23, 1913, to Pearl Sanders of Mercer County, Kentucky. She was a daughter of W. I. Sanders, a farmer and businessman of Mercer County. They have four sons and four grandchildren. The oldest son, William Robert Phillips, was born on September 1, 1914. He is the superintendent of the bus lines. He married Zelma Bowels of Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky, and they have three children, Jane, Judith and Mildred Louise. The second son, Marvin B. Phillips, was born on August 9, 1916. He is the assistant superintendent of transportation for the bus lines. He married Hester Walker and they have one daughter, Barbara. Wilson T. Phillips, born on August 5, 1918, is in charge of his father's farming interests. The youngest son Harold D. Phillips, was born on August 10, 1923, and is now serving with the United States Navy. In 1943, while a member of a convoy crew, his ship was torpedoed and sunk. He is one of the few survivors and is now serving in the Pacific. The family home is in Nicholasville, Kentucky.

JOSEPH G. WEILL

JOSEPH G. WEILL is a leader in business, fraternal and civic affairs, and as such is a decided asset to the city of Owensboro. Before entering the insurance field, Mr. Weill was connected with business and banking. Many times the name of Joseph G. Weill has been listed for honor as top-flight insurance salesman, but his outstanding record was one that was only gained after twenty years of consistent effort. Mr. Weill was the third insurance man in the United States to achieve honor for one thousand weeks of continuous production. The fraternal connections of Mr. Weill are many, and he has advanced to state leadership in national organizations, so that his name is well and favorably known in the far corners of the state of Kentucky. The outstanding contribution of Joseph G. Weill to his home town has been his eleven years of service on the Board of Education, during the last four years of which he was president of the board.

Joseph G. Weill was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, on October 5, 1880. He was one of five children. His father, Ernest A. Weill, a native of France, was born in Rosier-aux-Salines, Meurthe-Moselle, and was educated at Oxford University, England. He came to the United States as a young man, and engaged in the importing of ostrich plumes. At that time, this was an important and highly specialized importing business, but changes in fashion caused a drop in demand for ostrich plumes, and Mr. Weill changed over to the merchant tailor business. He died in 1888, when his son Joseph was still a small boy. The mother of Joseph G. Weill was Henrietta (Neicam) Weill, daughter of John L. Neicam of Owensboro.

The early education of Joseph G. Weill had an international touch. He started his school work in Owensboro, Kentucky, and then at the age of eleven he entered school in Nancy, France. Here he studied until he was fourteen, then came back to the United States, and in due time graduated from the Owensboro High School. This was followed by a course at a business college in Louisville, Kentucky.

At the age of twenty, Joseph Weill became the representative of the Owensboro Woolen Mills in Texas and Mexico. He then entered the National Deposit Bank of Owensboro as bookkeeper, and remained there for eleven years, by which time he had been promoted to head bookkeeper. In 1911, Mr. Weill decided to devote his full time to the sale of insurance with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He continued as agent under the Louisville agency and later as District Supervisor under Louisville, until 1939, when he attained his present position as general agent. Mr. Weill is one of his company's top men in insurance sales, and he has been on the honor roll for many years. In addition to his insurance business, Mr. Weill is active in the Owensboro Sewer Pipe Company, being vice-president of that concern.

Joseph Weill is a man of wide popularity, and has a variety of social interests. He is intensely interested in music and theatricals, and has been instrumental in securing many outstanding concert events for Owensboro. He plays golf at the Owensboro Country Club, and has served several times on the board of directors of that club. Mr. Weill knows baseball and ball players from personal contact, as he was secretary-treasurer of the Kitty Baseball League for several years.

In three national organizations, Mr. Weill has achieved unusual prominence. He is now Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1937 he was District Governor for Kentucky of Lions International, and is a Past President of the Owensboro Lions Club. As a member of the Masonic Order, Mr. Weill has advanced through the Chapter to the Commandery. He was for some time a member of the Kosair Shrine and was the first president of the Shrine Club in Owensboro.

In 1908, Joseph Weill was married to Ellis Chipman, daughter of William J. and Minnie (Fleming) Chipman of Fulton, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Weill were parents of two children. The daughter, Josephine, lives at home, and the son, William Chipman, is now a Lieutenant in the United States Army. Mrs. Weill died on October 5, 1932. Mr. Weill for many years has held the honored position of chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Owensboro First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Weill gave eleven busy and satisfactory years to service on the Owensboro Board of Education, the last four of which he was president of the board. During his years on the Board of Education, Owensboro schools went through a period of unusual expansion. An auditorium and a football stadium were built, and three new schools were added to insure that Owensboro should have space and opportunity for educational development.

GENERAL ENNISE BLACK

CLARK COUNTY LOST one of its most prominent citizens and live stock dealers when on June 15, 1929, General Ennise Black answered the final summons. A man of imposing stature, General Black won many friends and held them throughout his life by his policy of fair dealing and friendliness. He was particularly a friend of the poor and many were the acts of kindness and generosity that he extended to them with no thought of repayment or of public acclaim.

General Ennise Black was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, on November 3, 1862. His father, Samuel Black was born on February 4th, 1831 and married Margaret Baker who was born December 28, 1844. Mr. Black grew to manhood in Laurel County and attended the public schools of that county. As a young man he went into railroad construction work and helped build the first railroad through Laurel County. When about thirty years of age he moved to Madison County where he bought and operated a farm and also purchased live stock for Swift and Company.

On January 4, 1900, General E. Black and Mary Crawford were married. Mrs. Black was the daughter of Harry and Sally (Cobb) Crawford. Through her parents Mrs. Black inherited a fine blue grass farm in Clark County of three hundred and thirty-nine acres, located on the Paris Pike about three miles from Winchester. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Black moved to this farm with their family and from that time until his death Mr. Black supervised its operation and at the same time dealt extensively in live stock. He continued as a buyer for Swift & Company and also bought and sold live stock on his own account, shipping them to the many markets of the nation. He was an excellent judge of live stock and it is said of him that he could look at a steer and tell within a few cents the amount he would bring on the market.

General Ennise Black was keenly alive to the happenings in his community and state. Though he never held public office himself, he took an active interest in the political scene and when his uncle, James D. Black was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, he devoted a great deal of his time and effort to the candidacy of his kinsman. This resulted in the election of James D. Black to the office of Lieutenant Governor and on the resignation of Governor Augustus O. Stanley he succeeded to the office of the chief executive.

Mr. and Mrs. Black became the parents of three children who are as follows: Harry Crawford Black, born in Madison County, December 19, 1905, is now employed with the Clark County Rural Electric Cooperative. He married Eula Rankin and their children are: Earl Sanborn, born September 2, 1929; Shirley Rankin, born April 25, 1933; Esther Ann, born June 17, 1935; and Harry Crawford, Jr., born March 22, 1937. General Ennise Black, Jr., was born April 25, 1917, and now resides in Winchester and operates the home farm. He married Irene True and they are the parents of Peggy Joan, born April 21, 1940; and Harold Wayne Black, born January 12, 1943. Ruth Esther Black was born



GENERAL ENNISE BLACK

April 15, 1919 and married James B. Hatton who is a farmer of Madison County. They have one daughter, Mary Arlene, who was born September 18, 1939.

General Ennise Black has left to his community two sons and a daughter to carry on the work that he began and to perpetuate the family name. His father was a Master Mason and when General Black became of age he also became a Master Mason. When his son, Harry Crawford, became a man he was also initiated into and taught the rules governing the Masonic order. Throughout the years of the lives of these three men they have been guided in their conduct with others by the creed of the craft, which is plainly, the Golden Rule.

COLONEL FELIX KERRICK

AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN." These are time worn words and often trite, but they spring immediately to the mind of one who reviews the life and character of the late Felix Kerrick, soldier, teacher, farmer and citizen extraordinary. His untimely death deprived his nation of the services of a military brain that might have proved of incalculable value in the present war.

Felix Kerrick spent his entire adult life in the service of his city, state and nation. He was born on January 29, 1871, in Calhoun, Kentucky, the son of Frank and Matilda (Shoptaugh) Kerrick. Educated first in the public grade and high schools of his native county, he then attended the University of Kentucky where he was granted the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1896 and the Master of Arts degree in 1901. He took post graduate work at the University of Kentucky, University of Chicago and the University of Louisville, where he earned the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1904. He was a student during his entire life and never considered the time used in study as lost. He had a fund of information and knowledge that was the envy of all who knew him.

He began his teaching career as soon as he graduated from the University of Kentucky and elected to continue teaching even after he received his law degree. He taught in duPont Manual Training High School and the Louisville Male High School for many years and, at the time of his death, was one of Louisville's oldest teachers in point of years of service. He was beloved by several generations of Louisville boys who still remember him with affection and respect.

Felix Kerrick's splendid brain would not permit him to be a man of few interests. In line with his school work, he was a member of the Kentucky State Textbook Commission and served for fourteen years as Examiner for the Kentucky State Board of Health. Because of his broad knowledge, he was in great demand as a speaker on scientific subjects.

His military record will be long remembered. He was a member of the cadet battalion of the University of Kentucky for five years and then served as commandant of the training school at Central University for two years. Becoming affiliated with the Kentucky National Guard, he was Captain of the First Kentucky Infantry from 1905 until 1909, he was promoted to Major in 1909 and to Lieutenant Colonel in 1911. He organized and drilled Louisville's first high school cadet corps before the first World War. During the war, Colonel Kerrick further demonstrated his ability as a military administrator by serving as commander of



COLONEL FELIX KERRICK

the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Depot Brigade at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. At the end of the war, he served for some time in the office of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army in Washington. In 1923, he was given a commission as a full colonel in the Organized Reserve, in command of the Four Hundredth Infantry Regiment of the One Hundredth Division. In the summer of 1925, Colonel Kerrick was ordered to take charge of Fort Benjamin Harrison in August. He submitted to a minor surgical operation in June of that year in order to make himself more fit for active service. This operation was the cause of his death, which occurred on June 30, 1925. At the time of his death, he was the ranking officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps in Louisville. He was an expert rifleman and was for five years a member of the Kentucky State Rifle Team, and won first prize in a national rifle match at Camp Perry, Ohio.

After his return from active service in the war, Colonel Kerrick became professor of Military Science at Louisville Male High School and continued in this work for a year, at the end of which time the army assigned members of the regular army to take over this duty. He was also associate editor of "Camp Travis and the World War," a history of the part this post played in that conflict.

Colonel Felix Kerrick became a successful and well known farmer in addition to his school and military work. His place, "Indian Spring Farms," in Anchorage was a fine example of the scientific use of land for productive purposes. He was a member of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association and the St. Matthews Produce and Potato Exchange.

Colonel Kerrick followed the teaching of the Presbyterian Church in religious matters and was an adherent of the Democratic Party. He was a member of the American Legion, a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In December, 1908, he married Lida Robinson Blacker, who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas. Her father was Judge Allen Blacker, the first judge elected by the people of El Paso County, Texas. His judicial district covered a territory larger than the combined area of all the New England states. Mrs. Kerrick's mother was Martha (Robinson) Blacker, niece of Dr. Stuart Robinson, for whom the Stuart Robinson Memorial Presbyterian Church in Louisville and the Stuart Robinson School in the mountains of Letcher County were named. She was a niece by marriage of W. T. Grant, who made the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Louisville possible by leaving his entire fortune to it. This munificent gift is commemorated by the Grant Robinson Memorial Hall of the seminary which is said to be the finest example of pure Gothic architecture in the South.

Mrs. Lida Blacker Kerrick has had a career which almost matches that of her late husband in interest and public service. She was brought from Texas to Louisville at the age of eleven because her parents wished to rear and educate her in an atmosphere different from that of Texas during the turbulent days of the stage coach.

She was educated in the Louisville public schools, graduating from the Louisville Girls' High School and the Louisville Normal School and attended summer sessions of the University of Chicago. She taught in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky and El Paso, Texas, also in private colleges of the Presbyterian



MRS. FELIX KERRICK

Church. She has been an active welfare worker all of her adult life and continues to interest herself in civic and welfare matters. She was the first married woman in Kentucky to be made executor of an estate.

Lida Blacker Kerrick, like Colonel Kerrick, has never been satisfied with only one interest. She has been a most active club woman during her entire life. She has been a member of the Louisville Woman's Club for twenty years and is a past governor of the Louisville District of the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs. She has also been a member of the Woman's City Club, Business and Professional Woman's Club, past president of the Alumnae Club of the Louisville Girls' High School, past president of the Louisville Kindergarten Club and past chairman of the Woman's Democratic Committee of East Louisville and Jefferson County.

During Colonel Kerrick's active military service and since his death, Mrs. Kerrick has operated their farm successfully, carrying out Colonel Kerrick's philosophy that a busy life is a happy one and there is no greater satisfaction than that found in a job well done.

OSCAR H. WILLIAMS

REPRESENTATIVE of the finest type of business men in Kentucky is Oscar H. Williams, president of the Mullen and Haynes Wholesale Drug Company of Owensboro, Kentucky.

A native of Kentucky, he has spent his entire life in this state. He was born in Monroe County on December 2, 1871, the son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Andrews) Williams, both of whom were members of old and honored Kentucky families.

Oscar H. Williams was educated in the Monroe County public schools and the University of Kentucky, from which school he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1890. Returning to Monroe County, he taught in the local schools for five years and was known as an excellent teacher, painstaking, thorough, patient and intensely interested in the young minds he strove to influence.

He was immensely popular and so widely respected and admired that he was prevailed upon to enter the race for Clerk of the Monroe County Court. His campaign for public office was successful and he served ably in this office for one four year term. His abilities becoming recognized beyond the confines of his own county, he was offered and accepted the post of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Owensboro.

After five years of service to his government in this capacity, Mr. Williams was appointed manager of the Eagle Distillery in Daviess County. His understanding of the problems of operation of distilleries, which he gained while engaged in the administration of the local office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was brought to the attention of New York capitalists who owned the Eagle Distillery.

Successful in this as in his previous ventures, he went on to wider fields and in 1919 became Sales Manager for the Ripley Sugar Feed Company, where he remained until 1926.

His wide experience in business and public administration led him to believe



OSCAR H. WILLIAMS

that he could be succesful in the operation of a business for himself. He, therefore, purchased the controlling interest in the Mullen and Haynes Wholesale Drug Company. This firm, which normally employs twenty-five people, has been serving the drug trade in Western Kentucky and Southern Indiana for nearly fifty years. Its fair dealings with its customers and the excellent quality of the lines of merchandise carried have earned it the respect and patronage of a large percentage of the druggists in the territory it serves. This policy has been staunchly maintained under the leadership of O. H. Williams.

An active adherent of Masonry, Mr. Williams, has advanced through the Commandery and has had the honor of filling all of the chairs in each group from the Blue Lodge on up. He shapes his life to abide by the precepts of the Masonic Order and the principles of the Christian Church of which he is a faithful member. He is also a member of the National Wholesale Drug Association.

On June 12, 1895, Oscar H. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Frances L. Nunn of Edmonton, Kentucky.

Gardening is his major hobby and the vegetables and flowers from his gardens are the envy of all who see them.

Through his thrift, industry and his courage in accepting change and adapting it to his own purposes, Oscar H. Williams has demonstrated his worth in the world of business and his value as a citizen.

JAMES CRAIG RIDDLE

THE FIELD OF INSURANCE has provided scope for the ability and talents of James Craig Riddle. The man who knows all the ramifications of this broad subject is a man who is able to render valuable service to his community, and to provide very satisfactorily for himself and his family. Mr. Riddle has made a thorough study of all branches of insurance, represents several of the largest and strongest companies in the world, and is able to render distinct insurance service to his clients. His operations cover the entire insurance field, with the exception of life insurance.

The Scotch have played a prominent role in the settlement and development of this country from the very earliest days. James Craig Riddle may well be proud of his Scotch ancestry, and of the fact that his great-great-grandfather was doing his part to further the industrial and mercantile development of Virginia in the early 1800's. The Riddle family originally settled in Petersburg, Virginia, and were engaged in mercantile operations in that city. Petersburg was the home of the Riddles for several generations, and the father of James C. Riddle, Archibald M. Riddle, was himself born in Petersburg, but came to Kentucky as a young man, engaging himself in the tobacco business. He was always a public-spirited man, active in public life and as a community leader. He married Helen Wilson, a native of Webster County, Kentucky, who was a daughter of William Wilson, a prominent farmer in that county, whose grandfather was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. James Craig Riddle was thus born into a sub-

stantial, well connected family on October 23, 1898, in the town of Sebree in Webster County, Kentucky.

When James Craig Riddle was only four years old, his father, Archibald M. Riddle, died. That was in the year 1902, and a few years later his mother married L. A. Tapp, and made her home in Madisonville. James Craig Riddle attended public grade and high schools at Madisonville, then entered the University of Kentucky, where he studied for three years. During his college years, James Craig Riddle was a leader in athletics, and played on the football team for three years. He became a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and thoroughly enjoyed all aspects of college life, athletic, social and educational.

James Craig Riddle was only twenty years old when he was ready to start on his business career. He had decided to enter the insurance business, and began as a special agent for the Henry Clay Insurance Company, travelling in Kentucky. After two years' connection with this company, during which time he was able to acquire a sound, basic knowledge of insurance, he purchased the agency of Brooks-Corum & Company in Madisonville. This was a move which he has never found cause to regret, as through his thorough and continuing study of all subjects related to his business and his connection with the largest and strongest companies, he has been able to serve his community well, and his own rewards have been correspondingly great.

Mr. Riddle's major interest is in the field of insurance, but farming operations also engage his interest. He is extensively engaged in farming in Hopkins County, where he has large holdings.

James Craig Riddle married Amy Williams in 1921. Amy (Williams) Riddle was the daughter of Simpson Williams of Madisonville. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two sons. J. Craig Riddle, Jr., was a student at the University of Kentucky, as his father was a quarter of a century ago, and also like his father, was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is now in the U. S. Army, attached to the Air Transport Command. Chesley, the younger son, is a student at the Madisonville High School.

Mr. James Craig Riddle is active in various political, social and civic organizations. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Masonic Order, in which he has advanced through the degrees of the Chapter and the Knights Templar, and is in addition a member of the Rizpah Shrine Temple at Madisonville. He is now serving his twelfth year as a member of the Madisonville Board of Education, and it is a source of satisfaction to him that the new high school building was built during his years of service. The Presbyterian Church benefits from the time and talents of the Riddle family, as both Mr. and Mrs. Riddle are members of that Church. Mr. Craig Riddle is a member of the Hopkins County Farm Bureau, and the family also belongs to the Madisonville Country Club. In politics, Mr. Craig Riddle is a Jeffersonian Democrat. His chief recreation is golf, and he also finds diversion in horses and in his farming interests. His life is varied and active, and provides satisfaction and enjoyment to himself, and enrichment to the life of the community.

E. C. MORGAN, M.D.

DR. E. C. MORGAN is truly a son of Kentucky. His ancestors have helped make history for their native state, his father having fought as a soldier in the Confederacy. The land on which the family home was built in Logan County was land granted to Dr. Morgan's ancestors by the Governor of Virginia. His uncle, Dr. L. G. Noel, also helped pioneer progress when he founded the dental college of the University of Tennessee. Dr. E. C. Morgan has contributed a full share, not only by his service to his community, but also by his aid to his country in time of war. In World War I, Dr. Morgan entered the United States Medical Corps, and when the war was over, he had attained the rank of Captain.

Edwin Clarence Morgan was born on a farm in Logan County, Kentucky on June 1, 1877. He received his early education in the rural schools, where he proved to be an apt pupil and of an unusually studious nature. Already at this early age Edwin Morgan had decided to follow the profession of medicine. In this he was influenced somewhat by the example of an uncle who pioneered dental education at the University of Tennessee. When Edwin Morgan was ready for college, he entered the medical school of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, graduating with a degree of M.D. in 1905. Dr. Morgan returned to his home state to practice, settling for five years at Price's Mill in Simpson County, Kentucky. From there he came back to the county of his birth, setting up practice at Schochoh, in Logan County. Here he remained continuously from 1910 to 1942, when he moved within the county to Russellville, where he is still engaged in general practice.

All through the years, Dr. Morgan has been a keen student of the science that never stands still. Through wide reading and attendance at clinical demonstrations, he has kept abreast of the improvements and discoveries in the field of medicine. During World War I, Dr. Morgan served at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, with the United States Army Medical Corps, from which service he was discharged with the rank of captain.

Dr. Morgan is a Mason and a member of the Rotary Club. He also belongs to the American Legion. His principal recreation is gardening, and his garden is a thing of beauty from early spring until frost comes.

In 1907, Edwin Clarence Morgan was married to Bernice Perry of Logan County. Their two boys are now grown, and have families of their own. The oldest son, Edward Morgan, lives in Nashville, Tennessee, where he is connected with the Vultee Aircraft Corporation. He married Ina Williams and they have five children: William, Mary Ellen, Charley, Margaret and Larry. The second son, David Morgan, lives in Schochoh, Kentucky. He married Mildred Williams, a sister of Mrs. Edward Morgan, and they have two children, Patricia and Martha. Dr. E. C. Morgan's wife died in 1941.

The father of Dr. Edwin Morgan was Joe U. Morgan, a native of Logan County. Joe Morgan served as a soldier in the Army of the Confederacy, and when the war was finally over he settled down on the farm in Logan County,



E. C. MORGAN, M.D.

maintaining an active interest in local politics, and serving as tax assessor. Dr. Morgan's mother was Maria (Noel) Morgan, a native of Logan County.

Dr. E. C. Morgan is a member of Logan County Medical Society, and has served as its president several times. He is a member of the Kentucky Medical Society and also a member of the American Medical Association. Still seeking to serve and striving to learn, Dr. Morgan is an outstanding example of a citizen who is living a useful and noble, as well as an intellectual life.

THOMAS G. BARTLETT

BANKERS ARE USUALLY ACCEPTED as the most solid and dependable citizens in their community. Thomas G. Bartlett, Vice-President of the National Deposit Bank of Owensboro, Kentucky, is no exception to that rule. An acknowledged leader in the business and civic life of his city, Mr. Bartlett represents the type of business man which has made the United States into the greatest financial and industrial power in the world.

Thomas G. Bartlett was born in Daviess County, Kentucky on January 15, 1897. His father, also a native of Daviess County, was a wholesale salesman. The Bartlett family originated in Virginia and Thomas G. Bartlett represents the second generation born in Kentucky. His mother, Mary Glenn Bartlett, was also from Daviess County.

Mr. Bartlett attended the public schools in Owensboro and was graduated from Owensboro High School in 1917. He was accepted by the United States Army for officer's training in the first World War but was prevented by illness from taking the training.

He entered the University of Kentucky and became well known for his football prowess. He later attended Centre College in Danville, Kentucky and was a member of that school's most outstanding football team for three years. This was the same team that defeated Harvard University and produced some of the greatest players in football history, one of whom was "Bo" McMillen, now athletic director at Indiana University and one of America's most successful coaches. Mr. Bartlett is one of only a small handful of men who can boast of having earned a "letter" in football from both Centre College and the University of Kentucky. He earned a national reputation for his exploits with the Centre team.

While still a youth, he worked during his summer vacations in the National Deposit Bank and entered the full time employ of this bank upon completion of his schooling. He has been connected with the bank continuously since, except for two years in the late 1920's, which he spent with the Hickman-Williams Company in Cincinnati.

Starting as a bookkeeper, Thomas G. Bartlett soon became a teller and in 1928 was made assistant cashier. In recognition of his ability and integrity, the board of directors made him trust officer for the bank in 1930.

After the banking crisis in 1933, this bank was reorganized, largely through the efforts of Mr. Bartlett, who spent a great deal of time in Washington com-

pleting and fighting through the details of reorganization. As a result of the reorganization, the National Deposit Bank is now Owensboro's leading financial institution. Upon completion of the reorganization, Mr. Bartlett was made cashier and in 1940 became vice-president in which position he still serves. He is an active member of the Kentucky State Bankers' Association and has served on many of its committees.

He has other business interests, serving as secretary, treasurer and a director of the Owensboro Ditch and Grader Company and secretary and treasurer of the J. W. Barr Fruit and Produce Company.

Always interested in public affairs, Thomas G. Bartlett has donated much of his time and ability to projects for the benefit of his community. He was a member of the Owensboro Utilities Commission which organized and built the municipally owned power and water systems of that city, blazing a trail of municipal ownership which was followed by many other larger cities. He was also secretary and treasurer of the "School Corporation" which is the holding company for the bonds of the Owensboro Technical High School. Numerous other public and semi-public committees have benefitted by his sound counsel and organizing ability.

Mr. Bartlett is a charter member of the Owensboro Country Club. He has been a member of the board of directors for many years and was elected to the presidency in 1941. An ardent and capable golfer, he has been club champion and has played in other golf tournaments all over Kentucky. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and was a member of Rotary International for many years.

His chief hobby is the beautification and development of his home, which is one of the show places of Owensboro. The house was built more than one hundred years ago and was owned at one time by members of both his and Mrs. Bartlett's families. He has restored the house to its original beauty and dignity and completely modernized it. It is surrounded by one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land on which Mr. Bartlett farms, specializing in the production of burley tobacco, saddle horses and cattle.

In 1927, Thomas G. Bartlett was married to Miss Catherine Calhoun Crabtree. Mrs. Bartlett is the daughter of W. G. Crabtree, one of Owensboro's most prominent tobacco men. Her mother, the former Miss Della Calhoun, is descended from one of the state's best known families. Mrs. Bartlett is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is one of the social and civic leaders in Owensboro. A great deal of her time and energy are devoted to the efforts of civic and patriotic groups.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are the parents of two daughters, Jane Calhoun Bartlett and Dorothy Ann Bartlett. The family's church membership is in the Presbyterian Church.

The lessons he learned on the football field—that a sustained drive must always reach its goal; and that teamwork counts—have been put to use by Thomas G. Bartlett in the world of business. His success can be attributed only to his own efforts and his hundreds of friends rejoice with him in it.

ALBERT BACON BLANTON

REGARDED AS THE DEAN of American distillers and far famed for his skill in endowing Kentucky Bourbon with those characteristics of velvety smoothness and tasty richness for which it has been justly celebrated in song and story, Albert Bacon Blanton, president of the Geo. T. Stagg Distilling Company of Frankfort is an outstanding disciple of Kentucky's traditional courtly social intercourse and gracious living. Distiller, Gentleman, Business Man, Sportsman, Cattle Breeder, Flower Grower, Churchman and Philanthropist—that's Albert Blanton!

A member of one of the State's oldest families which left Virginia 145 years ago to settle on large holdings in Leestown, now Frankfort, Colonel Blanton as he is affectionately termed by practically everyone, ranks with the best known and best liked men in Kentucky. Notwithstanding his extreme modesty and retiring nature, generations of Business and Political leaders have accounted him a staunch friend. Of him it can be truly said—"He is sought after for his qualities of mind and heart."

The head of Stagg, Kentucky's largest distillery, as well as of the James E. Pepper Distillery Company, Lexington; the Green River Distilling Company, Stamping Ground; and the Blue Ribbon Distilleries Company, Carrollton; Colonel Blanton also is president and vice-president of a number of Schenley subsidiaries and vice-president and member of the Board of Schenley Distillers' Corporation. He is an active member of the Kentucky Distillers Association. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Born February 28, 1881, on the original site of Frankfort, Albert Blanton has been in the distilling business since that day in November, 1897, when after early training in Frankfort's private schools and at Professor Turner's Institute, he left the service of the Kentucky Midland Railroad, now the F. & C., to become an office boy for the Geo. T. Stagg Distilling Company, then and now located on the same site on which his prosperous farmer father, Benjamin Harrison Blanton, had operated one of the state's early distilleries.

The Stagg Company then was owned by the W. B. Duffy family, producers of Duffy's Malt whiskey. In 1929, this company which during Prohibition had been bottling Medicinal whiskey and which due to Colonel Blanton's able management had expanded through the years from a few buildings to more than 60, was acquired by Schenley Distillers' Corporation. The Stagg Company today (1944) employs 875 people and has a high-proof war alcohol producing capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain daily and a peace-time whiskey production capacity of 7,600 bushels a day.

Promoted from office boy to clerk about 1898, Albert Blanton decided that the best way to learn the distilling business was to go out into the plant and master its lowliest mechanical and technical details. This he did, moving from one department to another until in time he became recognized not only as a practical distiller, but as a pioneer of improved methods and standards in the beverage distilling industry and an administrative executive to whom top company officials



ALBERT BACON BLANTON

entrusted ever-increasing authority until finally he was chosen as general manager and president.

Harrison Blanton, Albert's paternal grandfather, was an early-day merchant and landholder in old Virginia, who played his part in the Revolutionary war. Albert's father, Benjamin Harrison Blanton, a native of Franklin County, was among the successful miners of California gold in 1849, so much so that in the fifties he owned most of the business section of down-town Denver, Colorado, property which, in his enthusiasm for the Southern cause, he exchanged for bonds of the Confederacy. These eventually became worthless. In the war between the States, Benjamin Harrison Blanton served as major on the staff of General Hood, surviving the battle of Gettysburg and other battles, without a scratch. Alice Elizabeth (Bacon) Blanton, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of James Bacon of Franklin County, Kentucky, was Albert Blanton's mother.

Today, Albert Blanton's brother, J. B. Blanton and family, live as did Albert's father and grandfather before him, in the stately Blanton mansion built by grandfather Harrison Blanton in 1818, out of bricks burned and lumber sawed on the estate by early slaves. Due largely to Albert Blanton's business enterprise in reviving the family fortunes, this ancestral Southern home is one of the few which has remained in the hands of the original family through the economic debacle following the Civil war down to the present day.

Married January 30, 1904, to Vannie Stevens of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, the Albert Blantons have a beautiful Limestone home on a picturesque estate high atop one of Franklin County's hills where, from Spring to Fall, hundreds of visitors admire the lush greenery and gorgeous color of their carefully cultivated Floral Gardens. Members of the Garden club, the Blanton Gardens are often entered in the Flower shows. Mr. and Mrs. Blanton worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church, Frankfort, where he is a senior member of the Board of Vestrymen and she, Mrs. Blanton, has served as president of the Ladies Auxiliary. Mrs. Blanton also is an active Red Cross worker.

For years a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus and Jersey cattle, Colonel Blanton is out of the cattle business now. He has been a distinguished fancier of game chickens. And international indeed is the fame of his Burgoo, the like of which is declared by Epicures to be unequaled in all the Southland. The recipe for this particular Blanton dish came originally from South America. While the world knows and appreciates his Burgoo, very few know of his private charities which have been many and varied throughout the years. Among his close friends, Albert Blanton has long been regarded as one of the kindest and fairest of men and such is his personal integrity that it is said his word has yet to be questioned by friend or foe.

When one thinks of the Geo. T. Staggs Company, one's mind turns automatically to Albert Bacon Blanton, for his name is and always will be associated with the growth and success of this great Kentucky enterprise. Looking forward to its perpetuation as a leading distillery Colonel Blanton, through a course of study half financed by Schenley Distillers' Corporation, is preparing younger men of am-

bition and integrity to carry on in the old tradition one of these days when, after nearly half a century of unremitting industry, he decides to retire.

DEXTER D. WHITTINGHILL

GENIAL AND POPULAR, Dexter D. Whittinghill, secretary and treasurer of Owensboro, Kentucky's First Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, brought to the position he occupies an extensive knowledge of financial matters and business ability above the average.

Descendant of two of Kentucky's pioneer families, Dexter D. Whittinghill was born in Fordsville, Ohio County, Kentucky on November 6, 1895. His father, Thomas Jefferson Whittinghill, was a farmer and merchant, active in all community affairs and interested in everything of a political and civic nature. William Whittinghill, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer and shoemaker in Ohio County, who married Mary Ann Robinson. He was a member of a family which had been in the state for generations and had furnished many ministers of the gospel who spent their lives in the service of God and their fellow men. Their zeal for doing good has been characteristic of the family for generations. D. D. Whittinghill's mother was Cinderella Sapp, also a native of Ohio County and daughter of Joel Sapp, who lost an arm at the Battle of Chickamauga in the service of the Confederacy, and Mary Ann (Deweese) Sapp. The Sapp family has also had long residence in Kentucky and contributed much to the growth and well being of the commonwealth.

D. D. Whittinghill spent his boyhood in his native town, attending the public schools there and graduating from the Fordsville High School in 1914. After his graduation, he entered business with his father. Upon the entrance of the United States into the first World War, he answered his country's call and enlisted in the United States Navy and received his initial training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois. He was later stationed at the Four Rivers Shipyards in Quincy, Massachusetts. He made one round trip across the Atlantic in a convoy and was discharged in 1919 with a rating as Yeoman, First Class.

Returning to civil life and following his natural bent for finance, Mr. Whittinghill entered the employ of the United States National Bank in Owensboro in the capacity of a bookkeeper. After two years in this position, he accepted a place with the Farmers and Traders Bank and, later, the National Deposit Bank, where he became assistant cashier. During his eighteen years of service with these financial institutions, his increasing knowledge of the intricacies of finance and his natural aptitude for business brought him increasingly responsible assignments in which he acquitted himself with honor.

In 1930, D. D. Whittinghill was appointed an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank and in 1933 he became associated with the United Savings and Building Association which was reorganized in 1938 as the First Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, of which he is now manager, secretary and treasurer.

In addition to his financial interests, Mr. Whittinghill manages the extensive farm lands owned by the family. His sphere of interest and influence transcends

the bounds of the business world, since he takes an active part in any project for the betterment of his community. He is a member of the American Legion, which he served as Finance Officer and chairman of the Executive Committee.

Believing that the political welfare of a nation depends upon the interest of its citizens in political matters, he has taken a very, very active part in the affairs of the Democratic Party. His support and his counsel are often sought by those who would be the party's nominees for public office.

In 1921, Mr. Whittinghill was married to Miss Rena Massie of Owensboro, daughter of George C. Massie, who was one of Daviess County's leading tobaccoists and farmers and one of its most prominent and successful men. The Whittinghills are the parents of two children, Thomas Dean, born August 6, 1923, now in Medical School, and Rebecca Jean, born July 3, 1927, now enrolled at Gulf Park College, Gulfport, Mississippi. Mrs. Whittinghill is an active leader in the affairs of the Third Baptist Church of Owensboro, where the family maintains its membership.

As a hobby, he engages in the sport of fishing, being an expert in the art of fly and bait casting and being especially fond of bass fishing.

Still a young man, Dexter D. Whittinghill is an acknowledged success in his line of endeavor and a living example of what men can do who apply the principles of good living and the knowledge gained through experience.

STUART C. CAMPBELL

HAPPY IS THE MAN who can successfully and enthusiastically combine varied business activities and public service and fortunate is the community that numbers such a man among its citizens. A man who can not only keep step with the progress of a growing city but help to accelerate it and who is so equipped that he finds time to successfully engage in social service and public welfare is an asset to any city. In Louisville Stuart C. Campbell is an outstanding example of what a man can find time to do for his community while doing his full duty by himself and family in providing a livelihood and establishing security for the future. His business interests range from lumber and other mill work products to leadership in one of the leading mercantile organizations of the country. In social service he is known nationally as a promoter of amateur baseball clubs, of fathering a sort of nursery where youngsters are freely given a healthy training and a wonderful opportunity to "go somewhere."

Stuart C. Campbell was born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 1, 1896. His education was received in the public schools of his native city and he graduated from Du Pont High School of the system in 1914. From his graduation to 1917 he was employed by the Fred G. Jones Company. In that year came World War I and he promptly enlisted in the service of his country, choosing the Navy. He was first stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yards but received basic training at Hampton Roads. He prepared for a commission, was made an Ensign at Princeton University and was sent to duty at Boston Navy Yards. His discharge came in 1919.

The war days being over, our subject returned to Louisville and helped organize the Brickley Lumber Company and became its first secretary. He continued in



STUART C. CAMPBELL

this position until 1930 when he organized the Campbell & Summerhayes Company. He is President and Treasurer of the company. In 1937 he organized the Lumber Wholesale Service Company selling direct to dealers. His business interests have expanded and the lumber company he heads now does four hundred per cent more business than in the first year of its business life. The capital of the company has increased from \$20,000.00 to \$175,000.00. Five travelers are required to represent its interests on the road. When trained men for war work became one of the essentials of the defense program the firm arranged a leave of absence for two of its salesmen for the duration in order that the government might have their services.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Louisville Country Club and was a member of the Louisville Rotary Club for ten years, and was an officer and director of it for two years. It is his love of outdoor life and outdoor sports that has influenced Mr. Campbell in his social service work and is responsible for the Campbell & Summerhayes Company developing its amateur baseball teams. Often they have a thirteen-year-old and a seventeen-year-old team in training and from the ranks of these clubs have come some of the top flight ball players of the nation's big leagues. One of the former players in their club is Harold ("Pewee") Reese, the great young short stop of the Brooklyn Dodgers in the National League. "Dixie" Howell, catcher for the Baltimore Orioles, is another product of these clubs. The developing of these players is not a sand lot hit and miss. An expert coach is employed and the best in equipment and opportunity is available to the youngsters. Mr. Campbell is a football, golf and tennis enthusiast as well as a man deeply interested in baseball.

In 1942 Mr. Campbell's outstanding business qualifications were recognized by the 47th Annual Credit Association when it elected him National Director. He represents the district comprising the Associations in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He was already President of the Louisville local organization. Elevation to the new post is no small honor and is testimony of the regard in which he is held by his associates throughout the country. He is also a director and member of the Executive Committee, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary; an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, a director of the Louisville Presbyterian Colored Mission; a director of Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers Association; a director of the Louisville Amateur Baseball Federation; a member of the Board of Education, and the Jefferson Post, American Legion.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Tinsley, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 19, 1897, and the marriage rites were solemnized in the home city of the couple. Mrs. Campbell was the daughter of Professor Samuel B. Tinsley and was educated in the Louisville public schools and at Hollins College, Roanoke, Virginia. In 1944 she was elected to the Board of Trustees of the College. She is a member of the Woman's Club and is active in College Alumni circles. She gives her time for one day each week to the Travelers' Aid Society and among other war work is a Gray Lady working with service men. A member of the Second Presbyterian Church she gives much of her time to work of the church.

Two sons have come to the Campbell home. The elder, Stuart Campbell, Jr.,

was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 2, 1922, and attended the grade and high schools of that city. He attended the University of North Carolina where he majored in Business Administration, and is now in the U. S. Army in England, Radar branch. The second son is Samuel Tinsley Campbell, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 2, 1926. He has passed through the Louisville grade schools, graduated from the Louisville Male High School, and is now in the V-12 Unit of the U. S. Navy, at Emory and Henry College, Abingdon, Virginia. Mr. Campbell's father was Samuel Arch Campbell who was born in 1870 and educated in the schools of Louisville. His mother was Addie Caldwell Campbell, born in 1870. Both parents were natives of Louisville, Kentucky, and made their home in the city where they were born and married.

Stuart C. Campbell has reached his place in business and social life and in the hearts of his friends by a steady unwavering attention to living and doing and by being a friend to man. Not a spectacular character who has attracted attention to himself by loud speeches and display or casting himself in showy roles on life's stage, but his quiet and unassuming manner has built for him an enduring monument in the minds of his hundreds of friends.

THOMAS HENRY BAIRD

A MAN OF WIDE and varied interests is Thomas Henry Baird. He has worked at the drug business, and also has experience in buying and selling tobacco; he is president of a bank and owner of a 1,500-acre farm. In between he has managed to insert a period of over-sea army service at Puerto Rico in the Spanish American War. In the present World War II Mr. Baird has two sons in service—one in the Army and the other in the Navy. Altogether a busy, satisfying and occasionally exciting life has befallen Thomas Henry Baird.

Thomas Henry Baird was born in the Adairville community of Logan County, Kentucky, on August 28, 1878.

His father, Thomas Henry Baird, was a native of Robertson County, Tennessee. For many years he was a farmer, then decided to enter the drug business in Adairville. Later he became interested in the wholesale drug business in Nashville. Always a devoutly religious man, Thomas Baird was a staunch supporter of the Methodist Church. His mother, Fannie (Conn) Baird, was a native of Logan County and a member of one of the county's oldest families.

When Thomas Henry Baird was four years old, his father died. His mother married W. E. Jenkins, who was a member of a firm engaged in buying and shipping leaf tobacco.

The early school days of Thomas Baird were spent in Adairville, then he went to Russellville, where he attended Bethel College. After college he started to work in a drug store, following his own father's interest in that line of endeavor. One day news came that stirred the nation—war had been declared on Spain. Young men flocked to the colors eager to serve their country, and among them was Thomas Henry Baird. He enlisted in Company C, First Kentucky Regiment, and after brief training he sailed for service in Puerto Rico.

After the war, he came home again, and this time decided to enter his step-

father's business, the firm of Jenkins, Ryan and Company, who were engaged in the buying and shipping of leaf tobacco. Later Mr. Baird was connected with the Scott Tobacco Company of Bowling Green, and today his oldest son is secretary and treasurer of that concern.

At present Mr. Baird devotes his time to the management of his extensive farm lands, consisting of fifteen hundred acres, located in Logan and Christian Counties, Kentucky. He is a large stock raiser, specializing in Angus cattle and the breeding of fine horses. Mr. Baird is president of The Peoples' Bank of Adairville.

Mr. Baird is a member of the Spanish American War Veterans. He is also a member of the Logan County Farm Bureau. His principal leisure-time occupation is fishing. The family worships at the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Baird holds the office of deacon.

Thomas Henry Baird was married in 1899 to Mae Herring of Logan County. They have five children. Henry H. Baird is secretary and treasurer of The Scott Tobacco Company of Bowling Green, where he lives. He married Nell Bate of Gallatin, Tennessee, and they have two children, Thomas Henry and Eugenia. William J. Baird is now in foreign service with the United States Army. Paul Baird is connected with the Jefferson Boat Works of New Albany, Indiana, and lives in Louisville, Kentucky. He married Sara Evans of Adairville, and has two sons, Thomas Evans Baird and James David Baird. Charles Conn Baird is now in the United States Navy. He is married to the former Thelma Myers of Bowling Green. The daughter, Ethlene, is now Mrs. Culver Burnett, and lives near Springfield, Tennessee. Her husband is in the banking business. They have one daughter, Ruth Baird Burnett.

Thomas Henry Baird has served his country well and faithfully in war and in peace. He and his wife have raised a family of which they have every reason to be proud. Two of the sons answered the call of war, as did their father at an earlier time, and have gone to distant places in the service of their country. It is to be hoped that when this world conflict is over, the sons, like the father, will return and reap the harvest of peace in the quiet of the Kentucky countryside.

MERLE EDWARD ROBERTSON

KENTUCKY has been signally fortunate in its banking institutions, in the comparatively low number of insolvencies and in the large number of solid old-time banking institutions that have been built up through the better part of a century. Able men, men of integrity who knew sound banking and practiced it are responsible for the reputation the state's financial institutions enjoy throughout the nation and it is the worthy ambition of forward looking young men going up in the financial world to be associated with one of these Gibraltar-like establishments that are the life blood of the commercial affairs of the country. Able as they were in establishing these institutions on a basis of real solidity, many of the fathers of the best Kentucky banks realized that times were changing in the banking world as elsewhere and have always been watching the careers of younger men who have come up in the financial world with its new banking systems—branch banking, modern financial analytical methods, etc. It was this turn of



MERLE EDWARD ROBERTSON

events that to a great extent brought Merle Edward Robertson to the Liberty National Bank and Trust Company of Louisville.

This well known banking institution was originally chartered as an insurance company with banking privileges as were many responsible business concerns in the day when it was founded—eighty-eight years ago. It has come a very long way since 1854 and is now an exclusive banking house with modern branch banks in nine localities. In the beginning quarters for the business were found at a story-and-a-half house on Market Street, near Third, in Louisville. The building was one of importance for that day and time but the business was destined to grow to a magnitude that was not dreamed of at the founding and eventually the present quarters were found necessary. The location at Second and Market Streets was selected and an imposing structure erected as a home for the business. Growth has been steady, never merging or consolidating with any other company, the Liberty National Bank and Trust Company has always found sufficient strength within itself to advance and grow and it is now the oldest financial institution in the city of Louisville and its place in the city and throughout the state could hardly be filled by any other agency.

It was particularly fortunate that Merle Robertson, now President and Chairman of the Board of the Bank should have been available for service to the institution at the time it was necessary for a new head to be selected. The stockholders, depositors and the community were favored by the circumstances that brought him to Louisville and to the Liberty National Bank and Trust Company. Destined for a banking career from the beginning, Mr. Robertson had his early training in some of the best banking houses of the East and was long experienced in modern banking technique. His reputation for conservatism and sound character, and his spreading reputation as one of the more promising of the nation's younger bankers brought him to the attention of the Board of Directors of Liberty National and he was made the directive head of the institution. Since 1935 its deposits have increased over forty-three million dollars.

Merle Edward Robertson was born at Nyack, New York, December 1, 1900. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and graduated from the Nyack High School. He began his banking life in New York City in 1919, with the credit department of the Bank of America. In 1921 he associated himself with the Chemical National Bank of New York City and in 1923 was appointed credit manager. In 1927 he went to Englewood, New Jersey, where he became Vice-President of the Citizens National Bank and Trust Company. His next move came in 1929 when he became assistant Vice-President and credit manager of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

It was in 1931 that Mr. Robertson came to Louisville. He became connected with the Liberty Bank and Trust Company in 1932, at a time when men with his particular qualifications were much in demand by banks everywhere, as most bankers were faced with the unpleasant yet essential task of "cleaning house," making necessary "chargeoffs" and re-establishing the bank on the sounder, more conservative basis demanded by the changed times. Within the first two years of his connection with the Liberty Bank he had made a thorough analysis of all of their loans and investments and with a keen insight into the future was able

to present the Board of Directors with a program of constructive expansion. He was elected President, January 1, 1934, and in 1935 nationalized the Liberty Bank, its corporate name now being The Liberty National Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Robertson's present position as President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Liberty National Bank and Trust Company is an enviable one, and it has come to him through orderly progression and as a result of clear thinking and determined action. In addition to nationalizing the bank he strengthened its capital structure, reorganized its executive staff without major changes, remodeled and improved the banking office for greater efficiency and convenience to customers, remodeled and modernized the bank's branches, introduced twenty-four hour transit service for correspondent banks, and developed the personal loan department.

Mr. Robertson's father was Edward B. Robertson, a native of Ogdenburg, New York. He engaged in railroading during his active years. He is now deceased, but his wife, the mother of Mr. Robertson, is living in the old home city of Nyack, New York. She was Miss Mary M. Smith and was born at Orangeburg, New York.

Mrs. Robertson, who was Miss Jane Wilson until their marriage in Louisville, on March 15, 1934, presides over the beautiful Robertson home at 2400 Newburg Road. She was born in Louisville and received her education in the city schools and later graduated from the University of Louisville. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Merle E. Robertson: Merle E. Robertson, Jr., James Wilson Robertson and Mary Jane Robertson.

The energies and time of Merle Edward Robertson are not confined exclusively to the rigid routine of banking but he gives freely of both to the public and social life of his community. Throughout the World War II period he has been active in the sale of war bonds. He has contributed many articles to the banking journals of the nation and has edited a credit column for a leading financial magazine. He is the author of a book, "The Analysis of Financial Statements," which has been widely studied by the financial world. He is a member of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of Louisville and is active in church work. His club activities find an outlet in membership in the Louisville Country Club, the Pendennis Club, the Audubon Country Club, the Big Spring Country Club and the New York Athletic Club. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson reside on their twenty-acre estate, "Laedwen" in the suburbs of Louisville, where he indulges in his avocations of carpentering, photography and art.

A good citizen not only as an individual but also of the kind that makes for solidarity and confidence in a community, he has many friends in all walks of life and his home city holds him in affection and respect. His associates in the banking world put their stamp of approval on him when on October 1, 1944, they elected him President of the Kentucky Bankers Association. Mr. Robertson can be truly classed as a true example of that kind of citizen that has made it possible for this country to grow rich in life and opportunity.

WILLIAM LOUARD CASH, M.D.

DR. WILLIAM LOUARD CASH combines the qualities of mind and heart, which make the well-loved family physician with executive ability and civic consciousness and sense of public responsibility; which have given him the unprecedented honor of being mayor of Princeton for three consecutive terms; which have proven to be the most prolific of good works of any years in the history of the city. No citizen of Princeton stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than Dr. William Louard Cash.

The family of William Louard Cash has been resident of Caldwell County for several generations. His father, James Beck Cash, was a farmer in that county, but was interested in community affairs as well as in his own farming pursuits. For several years he served as city treasurer of the town of Princeton. The mother of William Louard Cash was the former Buna Vista McElroy.

William Louard Cash was born on his father's farm in Caldwell County, Kentucky, on November 28, 1880. He attended the rural schools of the county, and was graduated from the Princeton High School in 1901. He lived on the farm until after his graduation from high school, taught school in the county schools of Caldwell County for seven years. In 1907 he was graduated from Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville with an M.D. degree.

Dr. William L. Cash has spent his entire life in Princeton and its environs. His first office was opened in Princeton in 1907, immediately after his graduation from college, and he has engaged in general medical practice in Princeton ever since that time. He has been constantly associated with the leading medical societies, being a member of the Caldwell County Medical Society, Kentucky Medical Association, American Medical Association and Southwestern Medical Association. He served as medical examiner for the Selective Service Boards in World War I, and when World War II began, Dr. Cash again offered his services in the same capacity. His sound medical training and many years of practice have made Dr. Cash an exceptionally able physician, and he has served his community well in that capacity.

In 1929, Dr. William L. Cash was elected mayor of Princeton for a four-year term; in 1933 he had the honor of being re-elected without opposition; no preceding mayor in the history of Princeton had ever been elected to succeed himself. He is now serving his third term as mayor, and an examination of the record of achievements during the term of office of Mayor Cash will amply explain this unprecedented honor. Much work has been done in improving the street system; new fire equipment has been purchased and installed; an annex has been built to the city hall, which had grown too small to serve the needs of the city adequately; a new city jail was built; and the sewerage system was completed. He has given the city a progressive and economic administration, and at no period in its history has the city of Princeton seen more improvements made.

Dr. Cash has also taken a prominent part in educational and social affairs. He has been a member of the Princeton Board of Education, and is a member and past exalted ruler of Princeton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



WILLIAM LOUARD CASH, M.D.

He has also served as president of the Princeton Federal Savings & Loan Association. His political affiliation is with the Democratic Party.

As a churchman, Dr. Cash has had a part in many historical and epoch-making events. He is one of the most valuable and important members of the Methodist Church of Princeton, and was a delegate to the Uniting Conference of the Methodist Churches which was held in Kansas City in 1939, and which resulted in the union of the Northern and Southern groups of that denomination into one Methodist Church. He was then elected and served as a delegate to the first general conference of the United Methodist Church, which was held in Atlantic City in 1940. Mrs. Cash is also very active in church work; at present she is president of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, ably aiding her husband in his work for the good of the church and the community.

Mrs. William Louard Cash is the former Ida Effa Nichols, of Princeton, Kentucky. Dr. William Louard Cash married Ida Effa Nichols, on November 19, 1908. Dr. and Mrs. Cash have one son, Ralph Louard Cash, who like his father, is a doctor. Ralph Cash received his M.D. degree from the Medical College of Vanderbilt University in 1940, and is now a Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and is stationed in New Caledonia. He is married to the former Ruby Lee Butler of Carroll County, Tennessee, and they have one daughter, Betty Lou.

Dr. Cash continues to serve his community as doctor and as mayor, and in any other way that presents itself. He was Chairman of the Second and Third War Loan Drives in World War II, both of which went over the top. His influence has been felt in every phase of life in the city and county: church, educational, financial and civic. Dr. Cash was elected a member of the Board of Publication of the Methodist Church for eight years at the first Jurisdictional Conference held in Asheville, North Carolina in 1940. He also serves the Democratic party as county chairman, elected in 1940 and reelected in 1944.

ROY HARPER GATTON, A.B., A.M., LL.D.

ALL KNOWLEDGE is lost which ends in the knowing . . . for every truth we know is a candle given us to work by. . . . Gain all the knowledge you can . . . and then use it for the highest purpose."

The above words by John Ruskin might well be given as the guide that has lighted the path of Harper Gatton, for assuredly he has accepted the wisdom and followed the precept. Carefully and well he prepared himself for the duties ahead, and always restless in the search for added knowledge, he has gone out and worked diligently to keep ever abreast of the rising tide of knowledge. Today Harper Gatton holds an honored place. He is superintendent of Madisonville City Schools, and serves in many state educational groups. As a writer he has been able to cast his influence far afield. In addition to his achievements in the educational field, Harper Gatton has been a tireless worker in groups concerned with community well-being and the protection of the unfortunate. His name is well known in fraternal circles far beyond his home town and state, not only through

his contributions to national fraternal organs, but because of high and important offices he has held, among them the presidency of Kiwanis International. Madisonville is indeed fortunate to have as its educational leader a man so brilliantly equipped and widely acclaimed as Harper Gatton.

Roy Harper Gatton was born in Madison, Indiana, on February 1, 1892. His father was John Samuel Gatton, and his mother Amy (Smallwood) Gatton. Harper Gatton was graduated from the Campbellsville (Kentucky) Academy in 1909, and entered Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1912. In 1926, Harper Gatton received his Masters degree from the University of Chicago. He attended summer school at Columbia University, New York, in 1931. His alma mater, Georgetown College, conferred the degree of LL.D. on Harper Gatton in 1936.

From 1912 until 1914, Mr. Gatton was principal of the Madisonville, Kentucky, High School. Since 1914 he has been superintendent of Madisonville City Schools.

Mr. Gatton's activities on behalf of progressive education are many. Since 1918 he has been a trustee of Georgetown College, and has acted in the same capacity for the University of Kentucky since 1938. He was a member of the Kentucky Textbook Commission from 1928 until 1936. He has been active in the Kentucky Educational Association, having served as director from 1928 until 1935, then was elected again to the directorate for the term 1943-1947. He was president of this association during the year 1933.

Mr. Gatton is a man of true humanitarian principles. During the year 1933 he was state director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. From 1927 to 1936 he was a trustee of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, and during the same period he was a director of the Crippled Childrens' Commission.

In addition to his activities along educational lines, Harper Gatton is interested in agriculture, being a part owner of the Green River Farms. He also maintains an interest in civic and social affairs, being a member of the Madisonville Chamber of Commerce and also a member of the Madisonville Country Club. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Gatton takes a keen interest in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a member of many years standing. His fraternity is Phi Delta Kappa. He is also a member of the National Beta Club, and in 1939 was president of that organization. His political affiliation is with the Democratic Party. Together with his family, he worships at the Baptist Church.

Probably Mr. Gatton has given more time to Kiwanis than to any other outside activity. His work on its behalf was fittingly acknowledged when, in 1930, he was elected vice-president of Kiwanis International. This was followed by reelection in 1931, and in 1932 election as international trustee. The culminating honor came the following year when Harper Gatton was elected president of Kiwanis International for the period 1935-1936. In 1944 Mr. Gatton was appointed State Chairman of United Service Organizations, and a member of the Advisory Council for the Unemployment Compensation Commission of Kentucky by Governor Willis.

Harper Gatton was married on August 5, 1914, to Margaret Lackey, who died in 1920. Their two children are Winona and Margaret. On February 16, 1928, Harper Gatton married Alice Linkenberg.

Mr. Gatton's office is on Arch Street, Madisonville, Kentucky; his home is on South Seminary Street.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DRYBROUGH

THE VISITOR from abroad has always found the American business man something at which to marvel, but usually accepts the accomplishments of the average citizen as a matter of course, but when he becomes acquainted with the activities of some of the outstanding figures in our business life he is overwhelmed. Opportunity never finds it necessary to knock on the doors of this class of doers—they hear the faintest tap and are away at their work of accomplishment. This biographer had one man in particular in mind when these thoughts were suggested. In Louisville, Kentucky, Frederick William Drybrough's business career has indeed been marvelous and the extent of his various activities is greater than would be expected from any one individual.

Mr. Drybrough founded the United Mercantile Agencies in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1917, choosing the first day of July of that year to launch the venture, and from that date until now he has been its President and guiding spirit. Some idea of the magnitude to which this business has grown under his direction can be realized when it is taken into consideration the volume of business that passes through the hands of the concern every year. Over eight million dollars are collected annually, a sum much greater than the business handled by any similar concern in this country.

One important phase in Mr. Drybrough's business life is the reorganization of solvent companies. The saving and putting on a sound footing of businesses that are money makers and have assets beyond their liabilities, but are temporarily unable to meet maturing obligations. Two of his local accomplishments of this character were the reorganization of the Frank Fehr Brewing Company and the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary. But even jobs of this magnitude pale somewhat in view of the fact that the same energetic man has rendered a similar service to over sixty other organizations throughout the country.

Frederick William Drybrough was born in Fairmount, Minnesota, July 15, 1894. His parents were Robert Clarke and Emily Blanche (Box) Drybrough. Upon reaching school age he entered the Campbell Street grade school in Evansville, Indiana, to which city the family had removed. After completing the work in this school he spent one and one half years in the Evansville High School. He was married to Miss Marion Stoddard McHenry, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, August 23, 1919.

Mr. Drybrough served his country as a soldier during World War I. He is an Episcopalian and a member of Christ Church Cathedral. He adheres to the politics of the Republican Party, and is a member of the Louisville and Jefferson County Executive Committee of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a life member of Willis Stewart Lodge No. 224 at Louisville. He is also



Mr. Wm. C. L.

a member of Hiram Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Hiram Council, Knights Templar, Kosair Temple and a Jester.

Some idea of the extent of Mr. Drybrough's business interests is gained by knowledge of the fact that he is President of the United Beverage Bureau, United Bakers Bureau, The United Bank Service Bureau, the United Management & Engineering Company and the United Realty Corporation, and Vice-President of the United Investment Corporation.

Mr. Drybrough's club and social affiliations include the Audubon Country Club, the Juniper Hunting Club, of which he is president, the New York Athletic Club, the Pendennis Club, and the Sportsman's Club. He finds his chief recreation in golfing and hunting.

Through the years Mr. Drybrough has acquired considerable real estate in the city of Louisville and is now reputed to be one of the largest owners of central property in the city.

Through almost three decades Mr. Drybrough has exercised a continuous interest and activity in the civic and social life of Louisville. He was General Chairman of the Community Chest Campaign in 1937, which was the year of Louisville's greatest catastrophe, the flood. From 1933 until 1939, a period of six years, he was President of the Louisville Y. M. C. A., and is now the oldest member of that board, having served continuously for twenty years. Since 1939 he has been President of the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary. He has been a member of the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal) for fifteen years and in this capacity serves on the Endowment and Finance Committees. Christ Church has been liberally endowed and is one of the wealthiest churches in Kentucky. In this connection, Mr. Drybrough is also a trustee of the Bishop Dudley Memorial Fund and of the Dean McCready Foundation. As a trustee of the Isaac W. Bernheim Foundation Mr. Drybrough assists in the administration of this estate which is one of, if not the largest, in this entire area dedicated to social and intellectual progress.

His work in the reorganization and administration of The Norton Memorial Infirmary was one of his civic contributions that attracted considerable attention and grateful acknowledgment. In this regard, the Rt. Rev. Charles Clingman, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky of the Episcopal Church, saw fit to write Mr. Drybrough a personal letter of commendation in the following words:

"Dear Fritz: My hearty congratulations to you on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the birth of your Company. I am sure you must be very proud and happy today as you review your achievements in so short a time. More power to you and many more years of success. I must add a line of appreciation of the splendid service you have rendered all through these years and are still rendering in the field of church and community service. Of course my especial cause for gratitude is the almost miraculous result of the work of yourself and your colleagues at the Norton Infirmary. Every once in a while I have to rub my eyes to realize what has actually happened at the Infirmary. My best bow to you."

This letter gives a very definite idea of Mr. Drybrough's public service, which is only secondary to his business success.

As one of those men who are interested in bigger things in business and better things in living, Mr. Drybrough is chairman of a committee of The Louisville Area Development Association whose duty it is to merge the freight and passenger facilities of the railroads serving Louisville. Such an accomplishment would be a great boon to the people and business life of the city. He is also working on plans for a new and finer hotel for Louisville when building conditions will permit, and his plans for the future also include a landing field for helicopters in downtown Louisville as a positive contribution to the city in the period just ahead.

Mr. Drybrough is presently Chairman of the Norton Psychiatric Building Fund for \$900,000. The purpose of this campaign is to get the money to build an addition to the present Norton Memorial Infirmary which will house a Psychiatric Department. There is no such service available in the entire state of Kentucky from other than State institutions and the General Hospital in Louisville. This is the largest campaign ever attempted in Louisville for other than a war purpose. He is soliciting money for a service about which the public in general is uninformed. One hundred eighty of the leading citizens are on the Campaign Committee. Everything indicates the campaign will be successful.

He also helped form, in July 1945, a Louisville chapter of the SPEBSQSA, otherwise known as the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Incorporated, and is its president.

In addition to other activities Mr. Drybrough has found time to earn the reputation of being the most successful lay member in the Commercial Law League of America.

The Drybrough home is located at 2724 Lexington Road. It is in the center of an estate of nine acres lying just inside Louisville's largest and finest park and is one of the most beautiful homes in the Louisville area. Here Mr. Drybrough finds relaxation from his business and public duties in the close association of his family and intimate friends. Here people of a like position in the business and social life of Kentucky are wont to gather, and here they find hospitality and companionship in the true Kentucky manner.

It may seem to some not acquainted with the subject of this biography that there was something sensational, something of fortuitous circumstances connected with his success, but those in close touch with the life and work of Frederick William Drybrough realize that it is just that of a solid, competent citizen intensely interested in America and the lives of his fellowmen; so much so that the times and things that are important to advancement are not missed by his eye. With an intense desire to help his city and country as well as the individual fellow citizen he has been able to put into his civic and church work an energy that has made it pre-eminent and erected personally an edifice of individual and business popularity hardly approached by another man in his city.

CURTISS H. SCOTT

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM of handling foods and staple consumer goods has grown to great proportions in Kentucky, and the state's businessmen have been very much alert in sensing the advantages that the system offers. A number of the best methods of production and distribution yet devised have been developed by the ability and experience of Kentuckians. Prompt service to the consumer and every opportunity for a savings in cost while retaining a fair profit for the processor is the aim of these co-operative plans, and from Louisville, Kentucky, stems a highly efficient system of the most vital necessity of life—bread. Curtiss H. Scott heads the Grocers Baking Company, and in its efficient working system there can be seen the years of experience he has brought to the wholesale baking business. Mr. Scott came to Louisville at the close of the World War and entered the employ of the company he now heads. From the beginning of his connection with the company he has advanced step by step until he now stands at the top. The record of his advancement is also a record of a constantly enlarging business.

Curtiss H. Scott was born in New Albany, Indiana, February 5, 1896. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that city. For his higher education he attended Purdue University. In 1917 he entered World War I as an observer in the Army Air Corps, attending the ground school and other training prerequisites of the services. At the end of the war in 1919 he came to Louisville and to the Grocers Baking Company. His first work was in the production department, and he was soon advanced to a position in charge of production for the Louisville plant. The Company then began its extension by the addition of branch plants, and the next promotion was to General Production Manager of all the Company's plants. These are at Louisville locations, Lexington, Kentucky, Bowling Green, Kentucky, Owensboro, Kentucky, Johnson City, Tennessee, New Albany, Indiana, and Bedford, Indiana. His continued rise in the company was by way of the Secretary and Treasurership in 1932 and to the Presidency of the company in 1940. The Company had been organized in 1902, and three years after Mr. Scott joined it, the Company established principal branches in the three states. In 1924, a plant was built at Lexington, Kentucky; in 1927 at Johnson City, Tennessee; 1929 at New Albany and Bedford, Indiana; 1936 at Bowling Green, Kentucky; and 1938 at Owensboro, Kentucky.

Curtiss H. Scott is an influential director of The Louisville Trust Company and a member of the Board of Governors of the American Bakers Association. He is a member of the Highland Presbyterian Church and prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Scottish Rite and Shrine in Louisville. His club activities are confined to the Pendennis Club and the Rotary Club, and he finds an outlet for his public service ability as Chairman of the Boy Scouts.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Freda Miller in 1919. She was born in Louisville in 1898 and educated in the public schools of that city. Her father was J. William Miller, well remembered President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Louisville. They are the parents of a son, Curtiss Miller Scott, born in Louisville, September 15, 1927. Mr. Scott's father was William B. Scott, who was born in New Albany, Indiana, in 1870 and died in 1937. He headed a



CURTISS H. SCOTT

widely known wholesale drug firm. He was buried in the cemetery of his native city. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Clara (Hopper) Scott, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1873, and who continues to reside in New Albany, Indiana.

Curtiss H. Scott is yet in the prime of his life, and though he has come far since the beginning of his business career, it is probably but a forerunner of what he will eventually accomplish in the field of his endeavor. Through all the busy days that have made his success possible he has found time for home and friends, and in the social, church and fraternal circles of his home city he holds a secure place.

JAMES RAY JENKINS

IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT, if not impossible, to find anyone in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who does not know the Jenkins family. Neff Jenkins, the father of James Ray Jenkins, was the contractor who built several court houses in neighboring counties, the Elizabethtown and other school buildings, the First National Bank Building and many other business buildings in Elizabethtown, and about half of the homes in the city. James Ray Jenkins entered his father's contracting and other businesses, and since early manhood has been in charge of large enterprises, which he has managed extremely well, and to which he has added materially.

James Ray Jenkins was born on March 22, 1903, at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky. This was just about a year after his father, Neff Jenkins, a native of Hardin County, had purchased the lumber business owned by Gardner Brothers, forming a partnership with William Essex under the name of Jenkins & Essex. The Jenkinses became the managers of this business on the retirement of Mr. Essex after having been together for about thirty-five years, and also engaged in the contracting business. His firm built many public roads, public and business buildings, homes and schools. In addition to those buildings already mentioned, they built the courthouse in Grayson County, the school buildings at Fredericktown, Buffalo and Lewisport, Kentucky, and did road work in Hardin, Hart, Warren, Barren, Shelby, Jessamine, Franklin and Harrison Counties. They did the excavating and grading for the Narcotic Hospital at Lexington. During these busy years, Neff Jenkins found time to serve as mayor of Elizabethtown, and as President of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Elizabethtown, and received the honor of election to the presidency of the Kentucky Contractors Association. Neff Jenkins married Nancy Bush, of Hardin County, and James Ray Jenkins and a sister, now Mrs. Sam Dibble and the wife of the manager of The Southern Continental Telephone Company at Cookeville, Tennessee, were the children of this marriage.

J. Ray Jenkins attended public grade and high school in Elizabethtown. He played football on the high school team, and football has continued to be a sport in which he is much interested. Following his high school graduation, Ray Jenkins entered the University of Kentucky as a student in the Engineering Department, but his father's health began to fail, and it became necessary for him to return

home and begin to assume the responsibilities of the business. Until 1932, he devoted his time and attention to the contracting end of the business, with particular emphasis on road building, but in 1932 he centered his efforts on the building material field, and a part of the growth and prosperity of the Jenkins-Essex Company is due to his efforts in this branch of the business in recent years. His duties as treasurer of the Jenkins-Essex Company are heavy. He is active in organizations relating to the lumber business, and has for many years been a member of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers Association, of which he is now (1942-1943) the President. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, and regularly attends the conventions of the state and national trade groups.

In 1925, James Ray Jenkins married Helen Dorothy Nusz, daughter of Dr. H. R. Nusz, one of the oldest physicians in Hardin County in years of service, and the present County Physician. Mr. and Mrs. James Ray Jenkins have three children: James Ray Jenkins, Jr., was born in 1929; Herbert Neff Jenkins was born in 1936; and a daughter, Dorothy, completed the family circle in 1939. Mrs. Jenkins is active in Parent-Teacher Association and Red Cross work.

Mr. Jenkins does not allow his manifold business affairs to occupy his entire time. He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and has advanced in the Masonic Order through the higher degrees of the Council, Chapter and Commandery. He is at the present time President of the Elizabethtown Rotary Club, and since the organization of the Elizabethtown Country Club he has been a director of that organization, and has also served as its president. He is an active member of the Baptist Church and of the Democratic Party. He enjoys a useful, well-rounded life, and has proved to have the ability to continue successfully and to enlarge the large business enterprises initiated by his father.

ASHBY MILLICAN

THE GLOBAL WAR years found the generation that fought the World War filling places of leadership in the key affairs of the nation. Discipline acquired in the country's service and the self reliance that made good soldiers developed the qualities that made them leaders in essential national affairs. One of the examples of this development is found in the life and business career of Ashby Millican. As First Vice-President of the Liberty National Bank and Trust Company of Louisville, Kentucky, he has demonstrated the qualities of administration that are necessary for the conduct of the intricate affairs of a great financial institution and his rise to his present position from the lower rungs of the ladder is ample evidence that he is not an accident. Nothing but ability and earnestness could have brought this success.

Ashby Millican was born in Scottsburg, Indiana, January 9, 1896. His education was obtained in the graded and high schools of New Albany, Indiana. He began his banking career at the age of seventeen when he became a runner for the National Bank of Kentucky in Louisville, Kentucky. Came the World War and he entered the army that was raised to fight against Germany. After serving one year in France he returned to the United States. He joined the Liberty National

Bank and Trust Company in 1919 and became the institution's Auditor in 1921. This was but the first step upward for he was shortly afterward promoted to Assistant Cashier, then Assistant Vice-President. Shortly afterwards he was made a full Vice-President and then became the First Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors in 1937. He is listened to with respect in the financial circles of his home city and is the author of many articles of interest appearing in the Banking Magazines. He is active in the councils of the Louisville Chapter of the American Institute of Banking and active on the Advisory Committee of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Highland Post of the American Legion. His social activities are found in the Pendennis Club, Filson Club, the Optimists Club, and the Big Spring Country Club. In 1923 he was married to Miss Ruth Hanna of Jeffersonville, Indiana. Two children have been born to this couple: David Ashby and Mary Lou. Both are with their parents at the family residence at 1707 Trevilian Way, Louisville, Kentucky.

Ashby Millican's father was Walter Neel Millican, a native of Hanover, Indiana. He was an attorney in his native city enjoying a busy practice and later moved to the city of New Albany, Indiana, where he built a legal business of considerable proportions. The Millicans came from Scotland and England in the middle of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Eva (Ashby) Millican was the mother of Mr. Millican. She was a native of Carroll County, Kentucky, and was a descendent of old Colonial stock from Virginia. Her father, Colonel John J. Ashby, was a member of General John Hunt Morgan's famous raiders in the War Between the States. Both parents are deceased.

Ashby Millican, in addition to the affiliations previously mentioned, is also a member of the State, National and City Banking Associations and is Treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of Strathmoor Manor, Incorporated. He is Treasurer of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church and a Council Member of the Community Chest. Active in public service as he is efficient in business affairs, he has naturally attained a place of respect and popularity. As a Christian gentleman he is an example of the citizen of probity and earnestness that make him an outstanding character.

JAMES HARTLAGE

JAMES HARTLAGE has the right to claim that when he took over the Elizabethtown Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company the business was flat on its back. He bought the business in the wake of a storm that leveled many of the buildings in Elizabethtown, including the laundry. Mr. Hartlage bought the plant "as is," salvaged what he could, secured the services of an experienced laundryman, and went out after business. Right after he had the business on its feet, the depression struck, but having been born in a storm, the business rode out the depression, and has never faltered in its forward growth. Today, with an average of forty-five people employed, the Elizabethtown Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, under the presidency of James Hartlage, is an important and thriving business.



JAMES HARTLAGE

On St. Patrick's Day of 1884, James Hartlage was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father, Joseph Hartlage, was a native of Jefferson County, and was a truck farmer and gardener. He was a devout member of the Catholic Church. His mother, Elizabeth (Wehner) Hartlage, was also a native of Jefferson County.

James Hartlage received his elementary education in the rural schools of Jefferson County. At the age of twenty-two, he became road supervisor for the Fourth Magisterial District of Jefferson County, and also built roads for the county. He remained in this line of work in Jefferson County for nine years. In 1914, he was one of the founders of the Stephenburg Stone Company, which opened the quarries at Stephenburg, in Hardin County. The stone from this quarry was used in his road building work. In 1922 he came to Hardin County to take charge of quarry operations. Six years later, in 1928, the business was sold and is now operated under the name of the Kentucky Stone Company. Mr. Hartlage remained with this firm for a year as active manager of the Stephenburg quarries after he had sold his interests. He did, however, retain royalty rights based on the quarry production, and these royalty rights are protected under a separate corporation known as the Lilmay Stone Company, of which James Hartlage is secretary-treasurer.

The change in the business affairs of Mr. Hartlage came when he picked his way among the wreckage left after a severe storm had swept Elizabethtown. Where the laundry business had been there was a pile of rubble and disorganized portions of equipment. Mr. Hartlage bought the business, and found that his first real cleaning and renovating job was on the laundry itself. He knew nothing about the laundry business, but he hired an experienced laundryman, found out what equipment would be needed, and rebuilt the plant. That was in 1929, and from that time the Elizabethtown Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company has continued to give modern laundry and cleaning service to Elizabethtown. The growth of the plant is reflected in the fact that an average of forty-five people are on the payroll.

Mr. Hartlage is a member of the Rotary Club of Elizabethtown, and is also a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is now serving as a member of the gasoline panel of the Rationing Board of Hardin County, and is a member of the Finance Committee of the United Service Organizations. He is a communicant of St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church.

James Hartlage was married in 1914 to Elenora Jansing of Jefferson County. Their children are: Mary Ellen, who is now Mrs. Roy H. Stiles of Cecilia. Mrs. Stiles is postmistress at Cecilia, and her husband is associated with Mr. Hartlage in the laundry business. They have two children, Roy H. Stiles, Jr., and Nancy Lee. James V. Hartlage, the eldest son, is now serving in the United States Army. He married Thelma Beeler, and they have one son, James V. Hartlage, Jr. Christine Marie Hartlage is now the wife of Ross B. Clark, and is living in Elizabethtown while her husband is in the United States Navy. Raymond Joseph Hartlage also serves with the United States Navy. Martha Elenora Hartlage is at home with her parents, and Eugene is a student at St. Joseph's Academy at Collegeville, Indiana. Paul Jansing, the youngest son, is also at home.

Every once in a while James Hartlage takes time out from business and other activities, and according as the seasons permit, he can be found enjoying his favorite pastimes of hunting or fishing.

W. F. O'DONNELL, A.B., M.A., LL.D.

DR. W. F. O'DONNELL holds one of the key educational positions in the State of Kentucky. He is President of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, which is situated in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. Dr. W. F. O'Donnell is the fifth president of Eastern State Teachers College, which was established in 1906 and has been headed successively by: Rurie Nevel Roark, 1906-1909; John Grant Crabbe, 1910-1916; Thomas Jackson Coates, 1916-1928; Herman Lee Donovan, 1928-1941; and W. F. O'Donnell, who assumed the presidency in 1941.

W. F. O'Donnell was born at Burnet, Texas, on May 1, 1890. He was the son of William Francis and Angeline (Beasley) O'Donnell. In 1912 W. F. O'Donnell graduated from Transylvania College, Kentucky, with the degree of A.B. He received his M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, in 1932, and in 1943 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by his alma mater, Transylvania College. After graduation from Transylvania in 1912, W. F. O'Donnell was appointed principal of the high school at Carrollton, Kentucky, and this position he occupied for one year. From 1913 to 1926 he was Superintendent of Schools at Carrollton, and when he left there it was to accept the post of Superintendent of Public Schools at Richmond, Kentucky, where he remained from 1926 to 1941. In the latter year, Dr. W. F. O'Donnell became President of Eastern State Teachers College.

Eastern State was one of the first normal schools in Kentucky. In the year that the State of Massachusetts established normal schools for the preparation of teachers, Kentucky established a public school system. The first Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky in his initial report requested the General Assembly for "the founding of one or more normal schools for the purpose of training the sons of the soil for teaching." Fifteen different state superintendents appeared before more than thirty sessions of the Legislature making the same plea for a school for teachers. Sixty-eight years passed before the General Assembly of 1906 heeded this request. The late J. C. W. Beckham, Governor of the State at that time, signed the bill establishing the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School on March 21, 1906, and shortly after this a commission selected the campus of old Central University at Richmond as the site of the new school.

The curriculum has been improved from the short review and certificate courses of the first years to a four-year curriculum leading to the bachelor of arts or the bachelor of science degree, and a one-year graduate curriculum leading to the master of arts degree in education. Requirements for college entrance have been raised from eighth grade graduation or possession of any kind of certificate to graduation from an accredited high school. The college is controlled by a board

of regents, composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio, and four other members appointed by the Governor.

Dr. W. F. O'Donnell has been continuously active in educational movements. He is a member of the Kentucky Education Association, National Education Association, American Association of School Administrators and Central Kentucky Education Association, of which latter he was President in 1934. During the years 1929-1941 he was President of the State Athletic Association.

In 1909 W. F. O'Donnell was married to Madeline Riley. They have four children, two daughters and two sons. The oldest daughter, Loraine, is now Mrs. James A. Miller; Margaret is the youngest daughter. Dr. William Francis O'Donnell, Jr., is now serving in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and James O'Donnell is in the Air Corps of the United States Army.

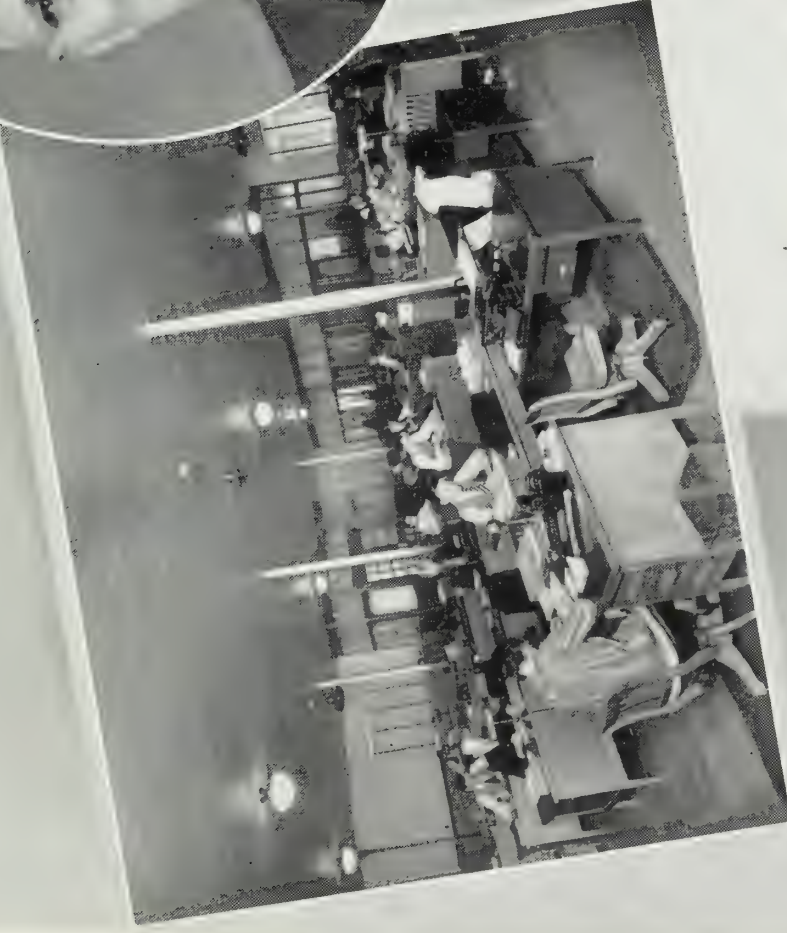
Dr. O'Donnell is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic Order. He is past President of the Richmond Rotary Club. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

NACE FRANCIS HUBER

THE HAPPY MAN is one who can so diversify his interests that he finds profit and relaxation in the changing nature of his work. The subject of this biography has ordered his life along these lines in a manner that shows the genius of the man. Creating a successful trucking business, he reached into other fields and established a profitable farm implement and truck sales business and, looking for other interests to employ his talents, added farming and cattle raising to his activities. He has also developed a subdivision at Charlestown, Indiana, called Dupontonia and, added to these activities as a hobby, he has invented several patents that have been approved by the Patent Office in Washington. All these fields of endeavor are located at separate points, and only versatility and energy make it possible for one man to hold the directing of them in the smoothly running stream that marks the progress of the Huber interests.

Nace Francis Huber was born in Borden, Indiana, April 18, 1892. He attended St. John's School at Borden and worked with his father on the family farm until 1913, the year marking his twenty-first birth date. He accepted employment in the mills of the Borden Starlight Milling Company, which business was moved to Greenville, Indiana, in 1917 and sold. America entered the World War in that year and young Huber enlisted in the Navy in December and became a machinist's mate. He was detailed as a member of a drill team that toured the country in the interest of the Liberty Bond Drive and later was assigned to a destroyer, the *USS Gamble*. He was mustered out after 19 months of service.

His first love, the milling business, called to him and he organized the Palmyra Milling Company at Palmyra, Indiana, in 1919. In 1928 a disastrous fire caused the firm to liquidate after nine years of successful operation. The trucking business next demanded his attention, and he started hauling for the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company between Louisville, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana. In 1929 his work took on a broader aspect when, with two trucks, he began a general trucking business. It was only a short time until the two trucks became four, and



Scenes of the activities of The Huber Company and its President, Nace F. Huber.

now the Huber Company operates 382 pieces of equipment and employs seven hundred people, having lines extending in many directions to the larger commercial centers profitably accessible to Louisville. The efficiency that characterizes the business is evidenced by the record of operation the company has established. In 1939 they were awarded the American Trucking Association trophy given for safety. In 1940 the feat was repeated and in 1941 the coveted third win in a row was achieved. They also won a trophy from the Trailer Company of America, another award for safety. At this time eighty-five per cent of the work of the Huber trucks is for defense. The home office of the company is in Louisville, but important branches are maintained in Chicago, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Frankfort, Lexington, Middlesboro and at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The affairs of this great transportation network are in the hands of Mr. Huber and his brothers. Nace F. Huber is President; William C. Huber, Vice-President and Treasurer; and Louis H. Huber, Vice-President and Secretary.

Nace Francis Huber was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Helen Schmidt in 1920 at Borden, Indiana. Mrs. Huber was born in Floyd Knobs, Indiana, and educated in the public schools. Seven children have blessed the union: Lucille, September 22, 1921; Edmund, October 31, 1922; Margaret, March 11, 1924; Helen, February 25, 1925; Geneva, January 3, 1927; Melvin, December 17, 1930, and Beatrice, May 12, 1934.

Mr. Huber and his brothers own the Farmers' Supply Company, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, a firm engaged in selling farm implements and trucks. This business is managed by William Payne, and the business is controlled by Huber & Huber and Cecil Whitehead, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. The Huber Gillette Sales Agency, owned by Mr. N. F. Huber, is located at Twelfth and Broadway in Louisville. Mr. Huber's farm interests are in Nelson County, Kentucky, near Bardstown. There he operates a well equipped agricultural plant of 480 acres. His interests are principally pedigreed cattle and hogs. In cattle he devotes the larger part of the activities of the farm to the breeding of Black Aberdeen Angus, and this, as well as all the operations of the farm, is under his personal supervision. The Huber family home is a pleasant residential site at 535 Fairfield Drive, Cherokee Gardens, Louisville.

Mr. Huber's father was Charles I. Huber, born at Borden, Indiana, in 1863 and died in 1910. His mother was Mrs. Anna Faske Huber, born in Covington, Kentucky, April 20, 1869. She now resides in Borden, Indiana. Brothers and sisters of the subject of this sketch are William C. Huber, Louis Huber, Joseph Huber, Edward Huber, Carl Huber, Miss Rosalena Huber, Cecelia Huber Book and Agnes Huber Gettlefinger. All were born in Borden, Indiana. The first two mentioned are officers in the Huber business, while the three other brothers operate farms near Borden, Indiana, and Bardstown, Kentucky.

Nace Francis Huber is a member of the American Trucking Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, of Washington, D. C., the Kentucky Motor Transport Association, Inc., Louisville Board of Trade, Chicago Chamber of Commerce and numerous other trade associations. All Huber employees are regular limit buyers of War Savings Stamps each week. A member of the Holy

Spirit Church, he gives reverential attention to its teachings and practices and has found time in a busy life to make and keep friends and is loved in his home and liked throughout his acquaintance.

WILLIAM INGRAM WYMOND

AMONG THOSE MEN who fought the first World War in the ranks and are helping to fight the second by their work on the home front, William Ingram Wymond is an outstanding example. Actively engaged in the cooperage business, he is alert to his duty as a manufacturer as he was as an active soldier. As a member of an organization using in its manufacturing processes materials adaptable to government needs, he is in a position to add much to the war effort.

William Ingram Wymond was born in Louisville, Kentucky, February 26, 1891. His early education was received in the public grade schools of his native city and was graduated from Louisville Male High School. He attended Purdue University with one year following at Yale and was at Sheffield Scientific School for two years. In 1912 he began his business career with Chess & Wymond Company. He spent the first three years of this connection in various departments of the business getting his training from the ground up. In 1914 the firm added to their business in the South and formed the Holly Ridge Lumber Company. Our subject began to divide his time between the two branches of the company's business, and much of the progress and expansion of the company can be credited to his efforts. In December, 1917, he enlisted in the Flying Corps of the United States Army. After intensive training for over a year he was discharged from the service because of the end of the war. He had in the meantime won a commission as Second Lieutenant. He returned to Louisville at the termination of his army service and resumed his connection with the Chess & Wymond Company.

Chess & Wymond was founded in 1877 by W. S. Wymond and W. E. Chess. It is primarily engaged in the cooperage business, manufacturing what is known as tight barrel cooperage, the type that is necessary for containers of liquids, principally whiskey, vinegar, cider and similar products. The beginning was on a modest scale, but the years have seen progress to where the concern now ranks fourth in the business, based on the assets of the companies engaged, and in second place if the amount of annual sales is the measure used. The business now requires the labor of over six hundred people.

William I. Wymond was married April 12, 1913, in Ardmore, Oklahoma, to Miss Maria Dillingham Crittenden. Mrs. Wymond was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, May 30, 1892. They have one daughter, Margaret Burnley Wymond, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on June 5, 1917. She married Calvin William Verity, Jr., (now a Lieutenant in the Navy), on April 19, 1941, and they reside in Middletown, Ohio. They are the parents of a son, Jonathan George Verity, who was born on May 26, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The father of the subject was Louis Hurlburt Wymond. He was born in Madison, Indiana, March 17, 1870, and died December 29, 1922. He is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky. The mother was, before her marriage,

Miss Margaret Rush Moore, and she was born in Memphis, Tennessee, January 26, 1871, and died January 10, 1943.

William Ingram Wymond is a busy man in commercial affairs but has always found time to interest himself in social and public affairs. He is a member of the Pendennis Club, River Valley Club and the Wynn Stay Club. He has won friends by earning and winning the confidence of those he meets and he holds them by integrity and stability, the kind of man of whom it can be said: "You always know where he stands."

HON. ANDREW E. RAY

ANDREW E. RAY is the first citizen of Vine Grove by virtue of having been elected its Mayor, but beyond this official position he is its first citizen by virtue of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Vine Grove.

Born on a farm in Meade County, Kentucky, August 14, 1886, Mr. Ray is a son of Joseph William Ray and his wife, Anna G. Shircliffe. The Ray family were among those who came with Lord Baltimore and settled in "The Free State of Maryland." Cecilius Calvert wrote, in the year 1633, regarding the beginning of the colony: "There are two of my brothers gone, with near twenty other gentlemen of very good fashion, and three hundred labouring men well provided in all things." The early settlers in Maryland were largely communicants of the Catholic Church, but that colony was one of the first exponents of freedom of religion and no restrictions or requirements were placed on the colonists. Elias Ray was the first of the family to come to Kentucky. He was the father of Absolam Ray who was in turn the father of Joseph William Ray. Joseph William Ray was a staunch Democrat and was a leader in the affairs of the Catholic Church. Mr. Ray's maternal ancestors, the Shircliffes, also came to Kentucky from Maryland.

The youth of Andrew E. Ray was spent on his father's farm where he attended the rural schools. He was, however, ambitious to secure more schooling than was obtainable in his locality, so he went to Bowling Green where he secured employment that permitted him to pay his way through the Western State Teachers College and the Bowling Green Business University, both of which were located there.

At the age of twenty-one he began his business career as a farmer and after working one year in Indiana he went to the panhandle of Texas where he farmed for one year on his own account then going to the vicinity of Elk City, Oklahoma, where he was also engaged in farming for five years. In 1914 he returned to Kentucky and secured employment in a general mercantile store at Stithton. Stithton is now a forgotten town as it was located on the present site of Fort Knox and gave way to the fort during World War I. After one year as a clerk there, Mr. Ray purchased one-half interest in the business with Mr. J. R. Wiseman, the firm being Wiseman & Ray.

In 1920 the government required all civilians to move out of the Fort Knox area and the business of Wiseman & Ray was dissolved. Mr. Ray then came to Vine Grove where he entered the general merchandise business alone. This business he conducted for many years, or until 1935 when it was sold to Yates



HON. ANDREW E. RAY

Brothers. In 1933 Mr. Ray had become a director and Vice-President of the Farmers Bank of Vine Grove and since 1935 he had devoted his entire time to its affairs, he now holding the official title of Executive Vice-President.

The Farmers Bank of Vine Grove is one of the strongest banks in Kentucky. Located in a city of approximately two thousand population, it has deposits of over one million dollars. When Mr. Ray became active in the bank its deposits were \$375,000.00. This bank has completed a half century of service to its customers, being founded in 1893. It now has a Capital of \$25,000.00, Surplus of \$25,000.00 and a Reserve and Undivided Profit Fund of \$29,000.00. Mr. Ray is a member of the Kentucky Banker's Association and attends its conventions, taking an active part in its affairs. He is also a member of the American Banker's Association.

Mr. Ray has been a member of the town board of Vine Grove for the last fifteen years and in 1943 was elected Mayor of the town. As such he represents Vine Grove in membership in the Kentucky Municipal League.

Many other business and civic organizations claim a part of Mr. Ray's time. He is President of the Vine Grove Telephone Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lions Club, Treasurer of the Modern Woodmen of America and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Ray was married in 1909 to Miss Maude Thomas of Meade County. They are the parents of one son, Andrew E., Jr. They also reared a son of a friend of Mr. Ray, John Pawley who is now a member of the Air Corps of the United States Army

In connection with his other duties, Mr. Ray also conducts a thriving insurance agency representing the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Home Insurance Company and the Continental Fire Insurance Company, making all the necessary adjustments and completely handling all the business between the companies and their clients.

His political affiliation is with the Democratic Party and his opinions carry weight in the party councils.

FRED SEVIER LACK

FRED SEVIER LACK was born at Paducah, Kentucky, on May 31, 1894, the son of Finis Ewing Lack and Minnie (Sevier) Lack. He was born into a family which could be justly proud of generations of worthwhile accomplishments and of business and civic services.

His grandfather, Frederick William Lack, was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, of French origin. The family name originally was Lacque. His father was named Finis Ewing Lack for a noted Presbyterian minister whom his grandfather greatly admired, and although his father did not enter the ministry, he was always a deeply religious man, and was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Paducah.

Finis Ewing Lack was a native of St. Louis, but came to Paducah as a young man. His first business venture was the establishment of the Lack Singletree

Company on Third Street. Next he built a foundry and wood mills, and had boats and barges running on the rivers; this business was later dissolved, and he became interested in the Coleman-Clark Grocery Company, a wholesale firm, about 1910. He was not active in the business at that time, but later bought out Mr. Coleman, and the firm became the Clark-Lack Grocery Company. About 1932 the Lack family took complete charge of this concern, and it became the Lack Grocery Company. In his later years Mr. Lack devoted his time to his real estate holdings, which had become quite extensive, and to the Rhodes-Burford Furniture Company, in which he was financially interested. He was a director of the Citizens Savings Bank and served several years on the Board of Public Works. It was during his service on the Board of Public Works that the city accepted Noble Park, and the plaque at the gate bears his name. His death occurred in 1932.

The mother of Fred Sevier Lack was also a member of an outstanding family. Born Minnie Sevier at Brownsville, Tennessee, she was reared in Jackson, Tennessee. The Sevier family is very prominent in Tennessee history. The first governor of Tennessee was a member of this family. Minnie (Sevier) Lack is still living.

Fred Sevier Lack attended public school and high school in Paducah. After his graduation from high school in 1912, he went to Cornell University, majoring in Mechanical Engineering. His fraternity was Phi Delta Theta.

His father's health had become bad, and Mr. Lack returned home to take part of the business responsibilities from him. He started with the Singletree Company which his father had founded, and continued there until the business was sold. For several years he was connected with the operation of the Katterjohn Quarries at Princeton, which he bought. Later he organized the Lack Manufacturing Company to make metal porch furniture, etc., and took charge of the Lack Grocery Company, a family owned concern, which he is now managing.

Mr. Lack's business interests are many and varied. He is first vice-president of Rhodes-Burford Furniture Company; President of Lack Realty Company; Treasurer Claussner Hosiery Company; Director and Member of Finance Committee of Citizens Savings Bank; Member of State Food Industry Committee of Kentucky and Chairman of West Kentucky Area Food Industry Committee; also Treasurer of Southern Textile Machinery Company, a concern which his father founded, and which was originally located on the second floor of the Singletree Company building.

In 1915 Fred Sevier Lack married Genevieve Clark, daughter of Fred S. Clark of Buffalo, New York. To this union three children were born, Fred Sevier Lack, Jr. attended Columbia Military Academy at Columbia, Tennessee for four years, graduating as valedictorian. He attended training camp at Anniston, Alabama for six weeks and received a commission as Second Lieutenant. He then went to the University of Miami for a year and a half, followed by six months' work in chemical engineering at the University of Kentucky, then four months at Georgia Tech. His fraternity is the same as his father's, Phi Delta Theta. He took flying instruction, bought his own plane, and became an instructor at Union City, Tennessee. He then joined the Ferry Command as a Second Lieutenant, taking

a further intensive course. He was in foreign ferry service, as a First Pilot. He is now a First Lieutenant with the United States Air Transport Command.

Beverly Marie, the daughter, attended Ward-Belmont, University of Wisconsin and Miami University, from which she was graduated. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. She married William Carroll Latimer of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Latimer is now a major in the Air Transport Command. He was formerly with the Eastern Air Lines, flying between Miami and New York.

Finis Ewing Lack, II, the youngest child in this family, is still attending the public schools of Paducah.

In spite of his extensive business and civic interests, Mr. Lack finds time to attend to the operation of his 100-acre farm, known as Lacqueland, near Paducah, where he raises and sells 100 frying chickens per week. Mr. Lack is much interested in fishing, and enjoys the 28-acre lake on his farm property. He also does a considerable amount of deep-sea fishing, and used to maintain a home at Palm Island. He is Vice Commodore of the Miami Quarterdeck Club, and owns a 24-foot boat which is now at Paducah. He is a member of the Rod and Reel Club of Miami and of the Paducah Country Club. The family worships at First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Lack is a deacon.

The wide interests of Fred Sevier Lack and his feeling of civic pride and responsibility have made him one of the most useful and valuable members of the group of able families that have contributed so much to the growth of Paducah.

MILTON TAYLOR MINOR

MILTON T. MINOR is one of the most successful farmers in Boyle County and one of its largest land owners. Although a native of Boyle County a large part of his life has been spent in the Sunflower State, but since 1917 he has resided in his native county.

Mr. Minor was born on the Rolling Fork in Boyle County, Kentucky, October 19, 1866. His father was James H. Minor who was also a native of Boyle County. In 1882 James H. Minor moved to Butler County, Kansas, where he purchased farm land and made his home for three years, returning to Kentucky at the end of that period. Again in his native county, he purchased another farm on the Rolling Fork near Gravel Switch and here he operated a grist mill. In his later years he sold his interests there and moved to Perryville. His last days were spent in the home of his son Milton in Boyle County, his death occurring in 1929. He was a soldier in the Union Army and once represented Boyle County in the State Legislature. He was a Republican and was active in the affairs of the party. His wife, the mother of Milton Minor, was Sarah E. Taylor, also a native of Boyle County, Kentucky, and the daughter of Silas Taylor. Both the Minor and Taylor families had their American origin in Virginia, the Minors having come to America originally from Holland. The Taylor family has given to the nation many outstanding men including General Zachary Taylor. Mrs. Minor passed away in 1925. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are now deceased, the living being Mrs. Sadie Huffman of Louisville,



M. F. Minor.

Kentucky; Mrs. Myrtle Watson of Harrodsburg, Kentucky; Mr. Leonard Minor of Florida; and Milton Taylor Minor.

Milton T. Minor attended the public schools in Boyle County, Kentucky, and in Butler County, Kansas. As a youth he worked with his father on the farm and when his father decided to return to Kentucky from Kansas, young Milton stayed there. At first he rented land and batched while he operated it accumulating stock and farming tools. After his marriage to Miss Anna Snodgrass, who was a native of Marion County, Kentucky, in 1891, he took possession of a store formerly owned by his brother-in-law. This store was located on the Santa Fe Railroad in Butler County, Kansas, and was a community center and post office. After two years he disposed of the store and purchased 160 acres of land and resumed farming. A few years later he purchased 480 acres more of land in Kansas. He had always had an ambition to own bottom land. His uncle owned 200 acres of fine bottom land on the Little Walnut in Butler County, Kansas, and gave him the opportunity to buy it. This he did, disposing of his 480-acre tract and later his original 160-acre tract. To this 200 acres he added more until he eventually owned 2,000 acres on the Little Walnut. This he converted to a stock farm, and made his home and reared his family there. When oil was discovered in his locality, a generous amount of the liquid gold was found under the holdings of Mr. Minor. In 1917, he, too, decided to return to his home state of Kentucky. Since that time he has made his home in Boyle County but continues to own and operate his stock farm in Kansas where he raises Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

As a young man Mr. Minor had passed the old Duke place which was later known as the Shuttleworth place near Danville, and always wished that he could own it or one like it. Now he was in a position to realize that wish. He purchased the Shuttleworth place which was one of the fine show places of Boyle County in 1917. It consisted of 317 acres on which a fine home was built. He has since made his home here and has added to his acreage until he now owns 1,100 acres of land in Boyle County. He operates his properties here on both a tenant and hired help basis. He owns all of the live stock which is largely Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Milton Carlisle Minor is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Taylor Minor. He was born at Gordon, Kansas, on July 14, 1892. He attended the public grade and high school at Douglas, Kansas, and in 1913 received the A.B. degree from the University of Kansas. He then entered the law school of Harvard University and received the LL.B. degree from that institution of learning in 1916. He came to Kentucky in 1916 and for several years managed his father's farm until 1936 when he became executive Vice-President of the Farmers Bank of Danville. In 1937 he was elected President of that bank. He was admitted to the Kentucky Bar in 1917 and during the time that he was managing the family's interests he also practiced law and taught and lectured at Centre College. He married Mary Louise Durham, a daughter of W. W. Durham of Danville and they have three children: Mona, Milton Carlisle, Jr., and Marion Taylor Minor.

Milton T. Minor has always been an active man. As a citizen of Kansas he served for four years as a county commissioner of Butler County, and many times on juries. He is now a member of the Boyle County Farm Bureau Federation

and the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association of America. While in Kansas he was a member of the Masonic Order.

HOWARD JOSEPH PULLUM

INQUIRING MINDS and enterprising natures often take their possessors into fields of endeavor and ways of life that are far from the beaten path. Howard Joseph Pullum was born in the middle south, a son of parents with roots deep in its soil, but vision and circumstances took him far afield, both geographically and in lines of endeavor. He was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, March 12, 1882 and died November 18, 1924, but the more active years of his life were spent in the West Indies, particularly in the Island of Cuba, and his activities were with the great sugar refining industry. His energy and ability won for him success and his name occupies an enviable place in the industry to which he seemed as adapted as though he had been born and trained amid the sub tropical activities of cane growing and sugar refining. He received his education in private schools in Alabama, doing his upper class work at Jesuit College in Anniston, that state. The war which the United States waged with Spain over the troubles of Cuba was one of the dominating circumstances that worked toward taking Howard Pullum into the sugar industry. He accepted a commission in that war and engaged in service as an officer, and the West Indies grew from a matter of interest to an integral part of a life work. He went to New York with President Howell of the Cuba Sugar and Refining Company of which Mr. Pullum himself was Vice-President, as well as President of the West India Sugar Company. During his work in the industry he organized several large sugar refining companies and was active in sugar affairs for many years, spending his entire business life in developing holdings in the industry. He was married in Louisville, Kentucky, in the Church of St. Louis Bertrand to Eleanor Wathen, who was born in Lebanon, Kentucky in 1875. She was educated at Nazareth School and Sacred Heart Convent at St. Louis, Missouri, and in Visitation Convent, Washington, D. C. Her father was John Bernard Wathen, a native of Lebanon, Kentucky, in which place he was born October 5, 1841 and died in 1916. He was a prominent distiller located in his native city and known throughout the country. Her mother was Margaret (Adams) Wathen who was born in Lebanon in December 1841 and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1930. The couple are buried in St. Louis Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.

The father of Mr. Pullum was Armstead Blackwell Pullum who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 4, 1839, and died August 8, 1907, being buried in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was purchasing agent for the C. S. R. R. Company and Postmaster on Lookout Mountain. His mother was Isabella (Bowman) Pullum and she was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 10, 1848 and died March 11, 1904, preceding her husband three years to burial in Chattanooga.

Howard Joseph Pullum was a gentleman of the south and was a valued member of the Southern Society of New York, The Tennessee Society of New York and the Kentucky Society of the same city. He was also active in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Coming from the strain that has produced su-

perior men and women of wit and charm he upheld the best traditions of his ancestry and was loved and is remembered for his personal charm and the friendship he always exhibited toward all with whom he came in contact. He holds a secure place in the hearts of his associates in the country of his nativity and in the cities and countries where his busy life called him.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS GOFF, SR.

THE GOFF FAMILY of Clark County is recorded as one of the oldest families in Kentucky and for almost a century and a half the descendants of the original progenitor, Thomas Goff, have lived on the beautiful Blue Grass farm known as "Holmhurst," on VanMeter Pike in Clark County. Holmhurst means Oak Woods by the Stream, which was the proper description of this land when it was first acquired by Thomas Goff, but it is now a broad expanse of rolling land largely sowed to blue grass and planted to tobacco.

Thomas Goff came to Kentucky from Virginia with Daniel Boone. He was a Revolutionary soldier and had a grant of 160 acres of land in Clark County, given him by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia. For the first year he stayed in the fort at Boonesboro and in 1784 came on to Strodes Creek in Clark County and took possession of his land. In 1787 he returned to Virginia and married Caroline Parsons and they became the parents of six daughters and four sons. Two of the sons died without issue while Elisha Goff became the ancestor of the Goffs in eastern Clark County and Strauder Goff became the ancestor of Benjamin D. Goff.

Thomas Goff was a hunter by occupation. He killed buffalo and elk, tanned the hides and traded them for labor to clear his land. He was also a stock trader and often drove cattle to the markets in the East. He is credited in history with being the father of blue grass in Kentucky. Once when returning from one of his numerous trips east he let his horse loose to graze and noticed that his horse was carefully selecting a certain grass. Mr. Goff dug a few tufts of this grass and placing them in his saddle bags brought them home. Here he set them out in the garden and tended them carefully, allowing them to seed. The section of Kentucky that is now referred to as the Blue Grass region was originally heavily wooded with hardwood underlaid with switch cane. Although an enormous task, it was finally cleared and when it was found that the new grass that Thomas Goff had brought with him from the east would thrive here and made good pasture, the seed was in great demand.

Thomas Goff added to his original land holdings by the purchase of more land. He purchased a tract of land from Jacob Starnes, another Revolutionary soldier and built his home thereon in 1819. This home is a large brick structure of ten rooms situated on a rise of land with a commanding view of the surrounding property. The original beauty of the place has been retained by its subsequent owners while modernizing it from time to time. It is now one of the show places of Clark County and its comfort and convenience is equal to its beauty.

Strauder Goff, son of Thomas Goff was born at "Holmhurst" in 1800 and died in 1854. He was the father of Benjamin Patton Goff who was born at



BENJAMIN DOUGLAS GOFF, SR.

"Holmhurst" in 1837 and died in 1884, and who married Anna Prewitt of Montgomery County. Benjamin P. Goff was a progressive farmer and also inherited a love for hunting. He was an excellent shot and owned one of the finest guns in the country. This gun is now in the possession of Benjamin D. Goff. It is a fourteen gauge muzzle loader and was made in Belgium. It is heavily inlaid with gold and artistically engraved. It is exceptional in accuracy and at one time its present owner killed forty-three quail with forty-five shots with it.

Strauder Douglas Goff, son of Benjamin Patton Goff and father of Benjamin Douglas Goff, Sr., was born at "Holmhurst" September 1, 1858, and died there on January 22, 1922. He operated the family farm lands during his lifetime and added greatly to its possessions. He became interested in the breeding and raising of Shorthorn cattle and had one of the finest herds in Kentucky. For many years he was secretary of the American Shorthorn Record and from 1878 to 1888 all of the Shorthorn records in the United States were kept by him at "Holmhurst." He was a farsighted and able business man and became interested in many activities beyond his farming. Together with Mr. R. S. Thompson he owned and operated the "Block R" ranch in the pan-handle of Texas, and for more than thirty years was president of the Clark County National Bank of Winchester. He was a member of the official board of the Christian Church and led the life of a Christian gentleman, devoted to his family and his community. He was particularly known for his fine walking horses and always rode one wherever he went. Strauder D. Goff married Julia Graves of Fayette County, who was a daughter of Benjamin R. and Jane (Hughes) Graves. The latter being the daughter of Jacob Hughes who was for many years an outstanding financier of Lexington and who owned the controlling interest in the Great Northern Bank of Lexington.

Benjamin Douglas Goff, Sr., the immediate subject of this review was born at "Holmhurst" December 18, 1882. As a boy he attended the local schools and followed this by attendance at the University of Virginia. Here he participated in all student activities, became a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, and played on the University football team that won all the southern championships.

Returning to Kentucky he assumed the operation and management of "Holmhurst" and in 1906 was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Sphar, a daughter of Asa R. and Emma (French) Sphar, of Clark County. He has devoted his attention to the raising of tobacco and blue grass seed and now owns and operates over two thousand acres of land. He maintains a small herd of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, raises walking horses and has the direct descendants of the original Cotts Wool sheep that were imported by Strauder Goff in 1840. His farm is equipped with all modern machinery, particularly in the culture and care of blue grass seed. Mr. Goff has been an active leader in the several blue grass seed growers associations that have functioned during the years of his adult life.

Mr. and Mrs. Goff are the parents of one son, Benjamin Douglas Goff, Jr., who is a graduate of Washington and Lee University and who is associated with his father in the operation of "Holmhurst." B. D. Goff, Jr., married Elizabeth White Woods, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rice Woods of Madison County and they are the parents of a daughter, Jane and a son, Benjamin Douglas, III.

This little daughter, Jane, is the first girl to be born at "Holmhurst" in ninety-seven years.

Benjamin Douglas Goff, Sr., inherited his love of hunting and fishing from his ancestors, and fortunately he chose as his life's mate one who shared these pleasures with him. Together they have fished the streams from Alaska to Florida and their home is replete with the many trophies they have won in competition with others and caught or bagged from their habitat. Mr. Goff is one of the best shots in Kentucky and while his many "wins" are too numerous to mention, it is worthwhile to note that he won the following: Kentucky State Championship in 1917 and in 1929; Tri-State Championship (Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana) in 1917 and 1918; Crab Orchard Springs Championship in 1918; and the Martha McNamara Trophy in 1930. Mrs. Goff has, from her girlhood, been an athlete. She is one of few women who could throw a curve ball, is an accomplished horsewoman, and a prize winning bait caster. Nor has all of her prowess been expended in prize winning contests, for she holds many records on the streams where they fish in Florida for her catches, both in quantity and size.

Benjamin D. Goff is a country gentleman and sportsman. He supports all movements that have for their purpose the good of the community. He is devoted to his home and his family and can usually be found at "Holmhurst." He is a member of the board of deacons of the First Christian Church of Winchester. Neither he or any other member of his family have ever offered themselves for public office. Affable and friendly he wins friends easily and holds them with fairness and understanding.

HORACE SCARLETT SCOTT

THE PRODUCTION and distribution of electrical power is an activity that gained much of its growth in the years immediately following the first World War. It was during this period that thousands of small independent companies, organized and built to serve one community, were merged with others to form the large service companies that have done so much to utilize natural resources and to bring the comforts and conveniences of electricity to millions. It was during this same period that many young men were attracted to the possibilities of electrical power distribution as a career. Such was the case with Horace S. Scott, now District Manager for the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company at Ashland and a leading citizen of that community.

H. S. Scott was born at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1899, the son of Samuel Horace and Annie (Scarlett) Scott. S. Horace Scott was a physician and practiced during his active years at Coatesville. Both the father and mother were native Pennsylvanians.

Horace Scott spent his boyhood under the parental roof at Coatesville and was afforded the best in educational privileges. He early manifested an interest in electricity and his education was charted along these lines. After completing the course of study offered in the public schools of Coatesville he entered the Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he majored in Engineering and graduated in 1921 with Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering degree. He joined the Ken-

tucky and West Virginia Power Company immediately after graduation and has been with this company ever since. His thorough preparation and his diligent effort, his dependability and his application to the interests of his company have brought him promotion through the steps of orderly progression. His first assignment with the company was in the meter department at Sprigg, West Virginia, and in 1926 he was transferred to Williamson, West Virginia, where he became assistant manager of the local system. The year 1928 witnessed his arrival in Ashland as commercial manager and he is now occupying the important position of district manager of the Ashland district for his company. This district is comprised of all the distribution business of the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company in a section approximately fifty by fifty-five miles, centering at Ashland.

In the year 1926 Horace S. Scott and Rebecca Cummins of Red Jacket, West Virginia, were united in marriage and they are the parents of three children: Jane Eyre, born October 1, 1928; Donald Cummins, born July 17, 1930; and Richard Gordon Scott, born November 29, 1933. Mrs. Scott, in addition to her duties of presiding over her home, finds time for war work as a nurse's aide.

Mr. Scott came to Ashland with the intention of making it his home, and instead of sitting on the side lines and watching the other fellow do the work, he has thrown himself into the civic life of the city with energy. He is a member and past President of the Kiwanis Club, and is now President of the Ashland Board of Trade. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church and formerly served on the local vestry. Politically he is a Republican. Financial interests of the city feel his influence through his membership on the directorate of the Second National Bank of Ashland. One of the outstanding interests of Mr. Scott in the realm of public work has been his connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, to which organization he has given much of his time. He is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Ashland Association of that organization.

Mr. Scott finds his diversion in amateur photography and in gardening. A pleasant man without the sacrifice of dignity, Mr. Scott has won many loyal friends in Ashland, which redounds to the credit of his company for attracting and holding men of his calibre.

GUSTAVE A. WESCH

HE WHO can find his proper place in life, who can find the work he wants to do, the career that satisfies all his interests, can be said to have lived a full life. Gustave A. Wesch was one of these fortunate men who knew from the beginning what he wanted from life, knew what he had to give life and, knowing, had the stability to set a course and follow it. Such men are always happy men and contact with them makes for happiness in others. Gustave A. Wesch was such a man. He was filled with the idea of being a druggist, a pharmacist, a chemist—a man who would know and deal in the medicinals that relieved suffering humanity. He realized that it was important that this character of business should be in the hands of men who cared enough for it to perfect themselves in their work, to give to their business the skilled attention it must have. To know was



GUSTAVE A. WESCH

to do, and the youth took the direct route to his goal. His first and only work throughout a long life was the dealing in and compounding of medicinal drugs and chemicals. He began his life work at fourteen years of age and the career of druggist was all he wanted and he made it big enough for it to be all he needed. When death came to him, it came to a man who had shouldered a worthwhile task, carried it through and laid it down satisfied.

Gustave A. Wesch was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1862, and died in the city of his nativity in 1931, in the sixty-ninth year of his life. He was educated in the public schools of the city and when fourteen years of age entered the employ of George A. Newman, a prominent druggist of that day. In 1882 he entered the Louisville College of Pharmacy and graduated with the academic knowledge of his profession added to that already obtained by practical application. He and Addison Dimmitt purchased the Newman drug interests and established the business under the name of the Newman Drug Company, and under this name it was built to a high place in the business of Louisville and in the drug trade of the state. In the year 1915, Mr. Wesch and Mr. Dimmitt formed a separate partnership under the name of Newman Pharmacal Company, to manufacture several proprietary medicines, then being made at the drug store, but the distribution of which had outgrown the facilities of the drug store.

Along with acting as Secretary and Treasurer of the Newman Drug Company, Mr. Wesch took charge of the management and operation of the Newman Pharmacal Company, while Mr. Dimmitt operated the drug store.

The business gave the subject of our sketch work in the field he loved, and his life went into his labors. He had, when a child, loved to play 'drug store,' filling bottles with colored liquids for display, and in maturity he found his pleasures in working in the same atmosphere in a thoughtful and serious vein.

Mr. Wesch was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and was a conscientious and active member of the Lutheran Church, and in all his relations with his fellow men was "Friendly, Cautious and Brave."

The year of 1893 marked the marriage of Mr. Wesch to Miss Elizabeth Depp, the ceremonies being held in Louisville. Mrs. Wesch was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in 1868, and obtained her education in the public schools of that city. Their only son, Lewis Newman Wesch, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1894 and is a graduate of the duPont Manual Training High School. He is now manager of the Newman Pharmacal Company. Lewis N. Wesch was married to Miss Alice Marret, who was born in Louisville and educated in the schools of that city. The daughter of the family is Mrs. Lucille Watson, who was born in Louisville in 1896 and is a graduate of the Louisville Girls High School. In 1922 she was married to Willis M. Watson of Chicago, Illinois. To this couple was born a daughter, Nancy Ann Watson, in 1924. She is a graduate of the Louisville Collegiate School and Ogontz College, Ogontz, Pennsylvania.

The character of Gustave A. Wesch was rich in the traits that will keep his memory alive. His personal loyalty was evidenced in his remembrance of the first employer naming a successful drug business and a son for him. He truly exemplified the F.C.B. of his beloved Pythian Order—Friendship, Charity and Benevo-

lence. He leaves a monument built by personal probity and careful and honorable business methods and by friendly living.

RAY HAROLD JACOBS

AMONG THE YOUNGER business men that are more and more heading the important industrial institutions of Kentucky none give greater promise than the subject of this sketch. He heads the Paducah Bottling Company, a business established by his father, and with which he has been connected since his twentieth year. For almost twenty years he has been active in the management and the business has shown in that period a continuous expansion and growth in popularity with the trade in keeping with the times.

Ray Harold Jacobs was born in McCracken County, Kentucky, April 16, 1898. He received his education in the grade and high schools of the county, graduating from a Paducah high school in 1918 and enlisting immediately in the army for service in World War I. The Armistice coming around before he was needed at the front he was discharged December 18th of the year of his enlistment. Returning to Paducah he came into the organization of the Paducah Bottling Company under the direction of his father. The business was even at that time a concern of considerable importance and upon the death of the father, Ray Jacobs assumed active management and with his sister now conducts the larger and growing business. The sister sharing the responsibilities of the company is Mrs. Pauline Bamberger who was born in Paducah, November 8, 1899. She is married to Raymond F. Bamberger who was likewise born in Paducah, Kentucky. Mr. Jacobs married Antoinette Kolb in 1928, who was also born in Paducah, Kentucky, on March 18, 1893. She is a graduate of St. Mary's School in Paducah, and of Logan College, Russellville, Kentucky. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Ray Ann, born in Paducah, July 23, 1931, who is now attending St. Mary's School. Mr. Jacobs is the son of George H. Jacobs who was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, December 5, 1865, and who died in Paducah, Kentucky, January 21, 1925. The mother was Hattie (Lowery) Jacobs born in Cypress, Illinois, December 17, 1873 and who died in Paducah, July 18, 1918. Both parents are buried in Paducah.

Ray Harold Jacobs is a man in whom the social instinct is well developed and contacts with his fellow human beings are to him a goodly part of his daily life. This side of his character as well as his surplus energy finds an outlet in the affairs of the American Legion of which he was an early member, Traveling Men's Protective Association and in the organization of his industry, the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages business group. He is also Chief of the Auxiliary Fire Department. He affiliates with the Unity Evangelical Church and his membership is a strengthening connection for that congregation. An up-standing business man in the prime of his life he radiates confidence in the trade and his personality makes for him friends among his social contacts.

JOSEPH DENUNZIO FRUIT COMPANY, INC.

FOR SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS DENUNZIO has been one of the principal distributors of fresh fruits and vegetables in Kentucky, principally serving the area adjacent to Louisville, but also shipping many fresh fruits and vegetables grown in Kentucky to cities and towns throughout the United States and into Canada. The company has growing and shipping connections throughout the country and markets fresh fruits and vegetables during every month in the year. Over three thousand carloads of perishables are handled annually. The Company has one of the largest and most modern warehouses in the United States at Louisville and also another large warehouse at St. Matthews, Kentucky, in the heart of the potato producing area of Kentucky.

Joseph Denunzio founded the present business in 1867. Originally from Italy, he arrived in the United States in 1867, after touring the world, and entered the fruit business in New Orleans. He began importing bananas from the tropics, and, in seeking markets by river transportation, landed at the Ohio River Falls at Louisville with a steamboat load of bananas. Many of the older and first established businesses of Louisville developed when the breaking of river cargos was necessary at the falls and the first fruit business in Louisville is no exception. It was thus that the Jos. Denunzio Fruit Company was born.

The business grew steadily with Louisville and was always one of the first to apply mechanical improvements as they developed. It was the first company to use the electric carbon arc light in Louisville. It is related that at times the lights had to be turned off because the bugs completely choked the carbons. It was one of the first to use the commercial telephone. It is said Joseph Denunzio was elated on the day of installation when he found he could actually talk Italian as well as English over the new apparatus. Although the Denunzio firm always maintained fine teams of horses and mules, yet they were one of the first to use the motor truck, an autocar with a two-cylinder motor under the seat.

The business has never been in other hands than those of the Denunzio and Scholtz families and is now conducted by the second and third generations.

Not many years after the founding of the business, Joseph Denunzio acquired Mark Denunzio, his nephew, Charles Scholtz, Jr., and Fred Scholtz as partners. They remained in the business during their entire active lives.

The present active officers and stockholders in the business are Mark Denunzio, Jr., Vice-President; Joseph A. Denunzio, Vice-President; Quentin E. Scholtz, Vice-President; and Vincent L. Denunzio, Secretary-Treasurer. The company employs from 70 to 100 employees and does an annual business of over four million dollars.

JAMES HOWELL RICHMOND, A.B., LL.D.

ONE OF KENTUCKY'S most famous men is James Howell Richmond, noted educator, the roll of whose achievements appears in Who's Who in America for 1942-1943. For thirty-nine years, from 1898 to 1937, Dr. Richmond has



JOSEPH DENUNZIO FRUIT COMPANY, INC.

been compiling credits and receiving honors from educational institutions. Four universities have conferred honors upon him: the University of Tennessee, Lincoln Memorial University, University of Kentucky and University of Louisville. James Howell Richmond has taught school in the three states of Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky, so that when he was called to high educational posts by the state of Kentucky he was indeed amply qualified both by educational acquirement and practical teaching experience. For a four-year term, Dr. Richmond was high school supervisor for the State of Kentucky, and he followed this with a four-year term as superintendent of public instruction for the State of Kentucky. Since 1935, James H. Richmond has been president of the Murray State Teachers College of Murray, Kentucky. Testimony of the esteem in which Dr. Richmond is held not only in educational but also in fraternal circles is evidenced by the position of honor he has occupied in the National Educational Association, the Rotary Club and the Masonic Order. An ardent admirer of Woodrow Wilson and his idealism, Mr. Richmond has equally high regard for Franklin Delano Roosevelt. When Mr. Roosevelt swept to power at the head of the Democratic Party in 1932, James H. Richmond contributed his share to victory by managing the Roosevelt campaign in Kentucky.

James Howell Richmond was born in Ewing, Virginia, on April 17, 1884, the son of Nathaniel E. Richmond and Mary E. (Morrison) Richmond. He studied from 1898 to 1900 at Lincoln Memorial University, which is situated at Harrogate, Tennessee. In 1907 he graduated with the degree of A.B. from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on James H. Richmond by Lincoln Memorial University in 1922, University of Kentucky in 1933, and University of Louisville in 1937. Dr. Richmond taught school, gaining valuable practical experience in Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky. From 1914 until 1928 he was principal of Richmond School, Louisville, Kentucky. From this position Dr. Richmond passed on to the important office of High School Supervisor, Kentucky State Department of Education. After four years in this post came a move upward to Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky. In 1935, Dr. Richmond was offered and accepted the presidency of Murray State Teachers College, a position which he still occupies.

James H. Richmond served on the Kentucky State Planning Board and during the year 1933-1934 he was national chairman of the Commission on Emergency Aid to Schools. He is also a member of the National Educational Association and serves on the executive committee of the legislative commission. His fraternities are Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi and Tau Kappa Alpha. The political affiliation of Dr. Richmond is with the Democratic Party. He is a charter member of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and during Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first campaign for the presidency in 1932, James H. Richmond was his campaign manager for the State of Kentucky. In 1920, Dr. Richmond was the Democratic nominee for Congress to represent the Fifth Kentucky District.

On December 15, 1917, James Howell Richmond married Pearl J. Thompson.

They have two daughters, Ruth Morrison and Anne Howell. The family worships at the Church of the Disciples of Christ.

Dr. Richmond is a member of the Pendennis Club of Louisville. He is a former District Governor of the Rotary Club. James H. Richmond has also been signally honored by the Masonic Order, which has conferred on him the chairmanship of the educational trustees, Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Dr. Richmond is known not only as a powerful political orator, but also as a lecturer on many subjects, but particularly those having a bearing on the educational field, which he has so assiduously cultivated.

Since this biography was prepared Dr. James H. Richmond has passed away.

HON. THOMAS HUDSPETH STOKES

THOMAS HUDSPETH STOKES combines the duties and responsibilities of farmer, banker and business man. At one time he was an acknowledged leader in civic and educational affairs, and is still active in advancing matters of community interest. For ten years Thomas Stokes was Mayor Stokes of Murray, and ten years in that high office is a tribute to ability of the individual and appreciation of the public. During his succession of terms as mayor, Murray progressed steadily under a civic government that was efficient and economical. For nine years Mr. Stokes was a member of the Board of Regents of Murray State Teachers College located at Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky., He was a member of the Board of Welfare of the State of Kentucky for a period of four years. The banking experience of Mr. Stokes started across the line in Ooltewah, Tennessee. Here Thomas Stokes worked his way up to the position of cashier of the Bank of Ooltewah, Tennessee. This post he filled for some time before resigning to accept an offer from the Peoples Bank, situated in the thriving center of Cleveland, Tennessee, which is located about twelve miles north and east of Ooltewah. Mr. Stokes had the responsible position of cashier in the Peoples Bank of Cleveland, and remained there until he decided to return to his home state. For eighteen years, from 1915 to 1933, Thomas H. Stokes was president of the First National Bank of Murray, Kentucky. From 1934 until the present time he has been president of the Peoples Savings Bank of Murray. In addition, Mr. Stokes has an interest in the Murray Coal and Ice Company and the National Investment Company, both of which are located in his home town. Thomas Stokes has a farm of two hundred acres, growing wheat, corn and tobacco. He raises cattle and hogs to help supply the pressing needs of a country at war.

Thomas Hudspeth Stokes was born in Lynn Grove, Kentucky, the son of William Stokes and Ella (Swift) Stokes. After his years of schooling were over, Thomas Stokes took a position in the Bank of Ooltewah, Tennessee. This was a long way from the place of his birth, as Ooltewah is not far removed from the Tennessee-Alabama line, being located about midway between Chattanooga and Cleveland, Tennessee. After reaching the position of cashier in the Bank of Ooltewah, Mr. Stokes decided to accept an offer from a much larger banking

institution in the busy city of Cleveland. This city, the county seat of Bradley County, is situated on the trunk line of the Southern Railroad and is a connecting link with a number of railroads. In Cleveland Mr. Stokes was cashier of the Peoples Bank. He left that position when an opportunity arose for his return to Kentucky and in returning to his home state he located in Murray, just nine miles from Lynn Grove, the place of his birth. Mr. Stokes was successively president of two banks in Murray; from 1915 to 1933 he headed the First National, and in 1934 he became president of the Peoples Savings Bank of Murray, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Stokes' other business interests are centered in Murray; he is a member of the board of directors of the Murray Coal and Ice Company and also of the National Investment Company. Outside the town of Murray he owns a two-hundred-acre farm, up-to-date, thriving and busy, producing both crops and livestock.

It was pleasant for Mr. Stokes to return to boyhood scenes and find that he had so much "honor in his own land." The people welcomed him by voting him in as mayor not long after his return, and they kept him in that office for ten busy years of progress and accomplishment. In addition, Mr. Stokes was asked to serve on the Board of Regents of Murray State College, and he was a faithful and valued member of that group for a period of nine years. The state called on him to accept membership on the Board of Welfare for the State of Kentucky, and this position he filled for four years.

On April 11, 1907, Thomas Hudspeth Stokes was married to Chettie Myers. Mrs. Stokes was a faithful church worker, with long and valued service in Sunday school work, and when she passed away in 1931 she was deeply mourned by all who knew her. In 1934, Thomas Hudspeth Stokes married Margaret Tandy, who had been a teacher in college. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes worship at the Methodist Church, in which Mr. Stokes holds the office of Steward.

The fraternal affiliation of Thomas Stokes is with the Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat; at one time he was an active leader in party affairs and is still consulted on matters of policy as his judgment in political affairs was and is unusually sound.

KENNETH ALASTER BARKER, SR.

AN OUTSTANDING CITIZEN who has reached the position he holds in public and business affairs in Kentucky by his own ability and energy is the subject of this record, Kenneth A. Barker. He is President of the Louisville Asphalt Company and is outstanding in the affairs of the Optimist International of which he has been Vice-President, and gives much of his time and talent to the organization in his home city.

Kenneth Alaster Barker, Sr., was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 24, 1885, the son of Andrew and Johanna (Larson) Johnson. Andrew Johnson was born in Sweden, and when young came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Chicago, Illinois. His wife, Johanna (Larson) Johnson, whom he mar-

ried in Chicago, was also born in Sweden, and came to the United States with her parents as a child. The Larsons also settled in Chicago. Andrew and Johanna Johnson became the parents of two children; Kenneth A., of this review and Mrs. Omie E. Traynor, of Tampa, Florida. Andrew Johnson became a tailor in Chicago where he worked at his trade until his death in 1889. Johanna (Larson) Johnson was later married to Edward A. Barker who legally adopted her two children, they assuming his name. Edward A. Barker was born in Scarborough, England, and when a young man came to the United States, settling in Chicago where he established a street contracting business. He died in 1922 and his wife passed away in 1935.

Kenneth A. Barker, Sr., the subject of this biography, attended grade schools in Melrose Park, Illinois, and was graduated from the Chicago Business College in 1900. He was employed as a clerk by a coal company in Chicago, from 1900 to 1904, and during the latter year became a junior partner in the firm of E. A. Barker & Son, a street contracting business in Chicago. In 1908 he came to Louisville, Kentucky, in the interest of the company to bid on municipal work. The firm of E. A. Barker & Son subsequently moved its headquarters to Louisville and was dissolved in 1911. Kenneth A. Barker, Sr., operated a sewer contracting business independently from 1911 until 1918, when he purchased a half interest in the Louisville Asphalt Company, and became its vice-president. In 1925 he purchased the other half interest in the business and assumed full control, becoming president of the company. The other officers of the firm are as follows: H. B. Ising, vice-president; Kenneth A. Barker, Jr., treasurer; and A. A. Shanley, secretary. The Louisville Asphalt Company, which operates in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, builds streets and sewers and engages in concrete work and excavating, employing between seventy-five and one hundred men. Mr. Barker is president of the Bituminous Materials Company of Louisville, which firm he assisted in establishing in 1937. He is vice-president and a director of the American Builders' Supply Company, of Louisville and a director of the Inland Bonding Company, of South Bend, Indiana, and of Campbell & Summerhayes, Incorporated, a lumber firm of Louisville. Mr. Barker has been a member of the Optimist Club since 1919. He served as vice-president of the club in 1924, as president from 1925 to 1927, and as a director from 1927 until 1929. He was governor of the Third District in 1929. He is a member of Optimist International, of which he was vice-president in 1920. He is independent in politics and is a member of the following: Preston Lodge No. 281, F. and A. M., Eureka Chapter No. 101, R. A. M., Hiram Council No. 70, R. and S. M., DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, and Kosair Temple Shrine; Associated General Contractors of America; Kentucky Association of Highway Contractors, of which he is a past vice-president; Louisville Builders Exchange, of which he formerly served as president and a director; Engineers and Architects Club; Plant Mix Industry of Kentucky, of which he is a past president; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Round Table, of which he is a past president; Louisville Automobile Club, since about 1915; and the Episcopal Church. Mr. Barker has traveled extensively in the United States, Cuba, Canada and Mexico. He especially enjoys the theatre.

On July 28, 1909, Kenneth A. Barker, Sr., married Agnes Marie Russell, the daughter of James A. and Anna D. (Sullivan) Russell, of Chicago. James A. Russell was a meat packer in Chicago and he died in 1909. His wife, Anna D. (Sullivan) Russell, died in 1916. Mrs. Barker was born in Chicago, January 27, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are the parents of two children: Kenneth Alaster Barker, Jr., was born in Louisville, June 24, 1916. He was graduated from DuPont Manual Training High School and in 1938 received the B.S. degree from the University of Kentucky and was made an honorary Tau Beta Pi. He served as a Captain in the Field Artillery, 38th Cyclone Division, United States Army. Prior to entering service he was active in the Louisville Asphalt Company, serving as its treasurer, which title he continues to hold. In 1943 he married Emilita Helen Wagner, who graduated from St. Mary's of Notre Dame in 1942. Jeanne Russell Barker was born in Louisville, March 30, 1918. She was graduated from Atherton High School and in 1940 received the A.B. degree from the University of Kentucky. In 1942 she was married to Robert A. Nolan, Notre Dame 1941, and who is now serving as a Lieutenant (jg) in the United States Navy. Lieut. (jg) and Mrs. Nolan have one daughter, Mary Jeanne, born August 22, 1944.

Kenneth A. Barker, Sr., is yet in the prime of life and at the height of his mental and physical vigor with promise of adding much to the already high mark he has set in business achievement. His contacts have been so wide and varied that with his personality it is natural that his circle of friends is a large one.

GEORGE FRANKLIN HOLLOWAY, D.D.S.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS after he graduated from the Dental College of the University of Louisville, Dr. George Franklin Holloway showed up at Columbia University in New York for a postgraduate course. That is typical of his determination always to be informed on the latest methods and improvements in his profession. Dr. Holloway values his professional standing because he had to work hard to get his initial training. Eight years of savings from meager pay as a school teacher had to be laid aside before he could graduate from Dental College. Always searching for knowledge, Dr. Holloway has attended clinics and conventions and has been a speaker himself at meetings of the Kentucky State Dental Association. There is a considerable degree of craft or mechanical work involved in dentistry which is usually passed along to a specialist. Until recent years, Dr. Holloway did all of his own laboratory work, thus giving his patients the benefit of a rounded-out talent that could be focused to best advantage on their individual requirements.

George Franklin Holloway was born on a farm in Monroe County, Kentucky, on January 10, 1880. His father, A. E. Holloway, was a native of Monroe County, and very active politically. He was a farmer and also served for forty years as a Magistrate of Monroe, earning the proud title of "Squire." He was a pioneer in the building of good roads. A. E. Holloway was a Deacon in the Baptist Church. The mother of George F. Holloway, Nancy Jane (Miller) Holloway,



GEORGE FRANKLIN HOLLOWAY, D.D.S.

was a native of Monroe County. Both were members of the old families in Kentucky which came to this state from Virginia.

His early days spent on the home farm, George Holloway attended rural schools and private normal schools. He secured a teacher's certificate and taught school in Monroe County for eight years, accumulating money to further his professional education. In 1906 George F. Holloway was graduated from the Dental College of the University of Louisville with the degree of D.D.S.

Dr. Holloway opened his practice at Celina, Tennessee, and after two years there moved to Cave City, Kentucky, where he practiced for seven years before coming to Glasgow, where he has practiced his profession continuously since. He has a particular adaptability to his profession, and until late years did all of his own laboratory work. He took a postgraduate course at Columbia University, New York, in 1930, and has also attended many dental clinics held by his state and the American Dental Associations. He is a member of the American Dental Association and the Kentucky State Dental Association and has delivered many instructive papers in the conventions of the latter group.

In 1906, Dr. George Franklin Holloway was married to Cynthia Tichenor of Hardin County, who passed away in 1942. They became the parents of one daughter, Grace, who is now Mrs. Frank Von Allman of Louisville. She is connected with the State Board of Health and they live on a farm on the Brownsboro Road. They have one son, Roland Frank Von Allman.

Dr. Holloway is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Eastern Star. He has been a Deacon of the Baptist Church for twenty-five years. Mrs. Holloway was a very active church worker, and Eastern Star member. Dr. Holloway has since married Mrs. Flora Tichenor Owsley, a sister of his first wife and the widow of Ray Owsley of Hardin County.

For many years Dr. Holloway owned a farm in Barren County. Always having a mechanical knack, and being somewhat of an inventive and experimental turn of mind, Dr. Holloway finds complete relaxation in his basement work shop where he has a lathe and an excellent set of tools and woodworking equipment.

MAJOR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE WATSON

MAJOR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE WATSON aside from his military career in the U. S. Marine Corps has been and is interested in the fine arts being particularly interested in things musical as well as in the promotion and preservation of cultural and historical activities.

Major Watson was born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 4th of January, 1883, a son of Rear Admiral John Crittenden and Elizabeth Anderson (Thornton) Watson. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and at Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, California. Appointed to the United States Marine Corps from the District of Columbia, he received his commission as second lieutenant on the 2nd of April, 1904. An able officer, he was promoted to first lieutenant December 31, 1907; Captain June 14, 1914; Major on the 22nd of May, 1917; retired on the 11th of March, 1921. As a Marine officer,

he served all over the world: In the United States Pacific Fleet, Atlantic Fleet, the Philippine Islands, the American Legation in Peking, Santo Domingo and various posts in the United States. During the World War Major Watson served from the 6th of April, 1917, to the 11th of December, 1917, on board the U.S.S. Oklahoma, and from the 13th of December, 1917, to the 4th of April, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Utah, as aide on the Staff of the Division Commander, Sixth Division, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, and from the 8th of April, 1918, to May 1920, at headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., as an Assistant Adjutant and Inspector.

In July, 1920, Major Watson was placed in command of the Marine detachment at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis—retiring March 11, 1921. He established his home in Louisville after that time. In 1926 he became associated with the United States Trust Company of Louisville, of which he is a member of the Board of Directors.

Major Watson married 2nd of April, 1913 in Louisville, Kentucky, Jessie (Clark) Strater, daughter of James and Jessie (La Nauze) Clark and widow of William Edward Strater. Their home, "Drumanard," is at Harrods Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky.

He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., Arts Club of Louisville, Conversation Club of Louisville, and of The Filson Club, of which he is a director. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Philharmonic Orchestra. He is also a member of the Aztec Club of Washington, which was originally founded by officers of the Mexican War. His father went into the club through succession, and his brother Colonel James T. Watson, U. S. Army succeeded him. He is president of Liberty Hall, Inc.—a corporation formed to buy, preserve and perpetuate the residence of the Brown family, known as Liberty Hall in Frankfort, and the collection and preservation of historical matter, especially that pertaining to Kentucky. He is also a member of the distinguished Society of The Cincinnati in the State of Virginia and a member of The Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of The Lees of Virginia, as well as of the Order of Runnemedede.

As a hobby Major Watson has written verse, several of which have won him recognition. His verses "Moon," "Angela" and "If Thou But Sing to Me" were set to music by Clifford Shaw, of Louisville, and published. "Moon" has been sung before a Louisville audience by Roland Hayes and others have been sung by Rose Bampton and on the radio net works.

Major Watson's line is long and distinguished, reaching back to soldiers who were at Runnemedede and Crecy. Of his American ancestors some were among the earliest to emigrate to Virginia, New England, and Maryland. Among those in Virginia were the following: Capt. Thomas Harris, a member of the Virginia Co., came to the Colony in 1611; Burgess from Henrico Co., 1623; Capt. Thomas Willoughby, Burgess for Elizabeth City Co., 1629; Col. George Reade, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia, 1637—acting Governor of Virginia, 1638-39; Christopher Branch, Burgess for Henrico Co., 1639; Col. Richard Lee, President of the Virginia Council, 1640; Nicholas Martian, Burgess for York Co., 1623; Capt. Francis Morgan, Burgess for York Co., 1647; Col. Augustine Warner, I,

Burgess for York Co., 1655; Robert Taileferro in Gloucester Co., in 1655; his son Col. John Taileferro, Burgess in Essex Co., 1699; Capt. Anthony Savage, Justice of Gloucester Co., 1660; Henry Soane, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, 1660-61; Col. John Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Neck of Virginia; Burgess for Westmoreland Co., 1666; Francis Thornton born in Virginia, 1651, son of William Thornton whose will was recorded in Rappahannock Co., in 1686; Col. Lawrence Smith, commanded 111 men out of Gloucester Co., 1676; Col. Augustine Warner, II, born in Virginia, 1642, Member of the Royal Council, 1680; William Brewster, founder of the Plymouth Colony, came to the Colony on the Mayflower in 1620; Isaac Allerton, I, one of the founders of the Plymouth Colony, came in the Mayflower in 1620, Deputy Governor in 1642; Isaac Allerton, II, born Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1630, graduated Harvard University, 1650; Burgess for Westmoreland Co., Virginia, 1677; Nathaniel Pope, I, Member of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1637; Lt. Col. Westmoreland Co. (Va.) Troops, 1655.

Writes the biographer in the *History of Kentucky* by Samuel M. Wilson and Temple Bodley: "Major Watson's father was Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, born August 24, 1842, at the home of his maternal grandfather (in Frankfort), Admiral John Crittenden Watson died in Washington, D. C., on the 14th of December, 1923, and is buried in Arlington." Admiral Watson was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from Kentucky in 1856 and graduated there in 1860; promoted to midshipman the 15th of June, 1860. His patriotic exploits were varied and brilliant. Served in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, 1862-1864; participated in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and Saint Philips and Chalmette batteries, June-July, 1862; served as flag lieutenant to Admiral Farragut during operations on the Mississippi River and fought in the Battle of Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864; also in the passage of Grand Gulf, 19th and 30th of March, 1863, and was on active duty throughout the remaining part of the war. "In the War with Spain" (again quoting Wilson and Bodley) he commanded the blockading squadron off the northern coast of Cuba and also was in command of the Eastern Squadron, with the Battleship Oregon, which had just completed its memorable race around Cape Horn, as his flagship. Later Admiral Watson was the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and the commander-in-chief of the naval forces in Asiatic waters, succeeding Admiral Dewey. He was naval representative of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, VII of England in 1902. He married in San Francisco on the 29th of May, 1873, Elizabeth Anderson Thornton, who was born on the 27th of May, 1850, in Eutaw, Alabama, and died on the 10th of August, 1922, in Washington, being buried in Arlington by the side of her husband. Besides Major Watson they left the following children: Captain Edward Howe Watson, U. S. Navy, born in Frankfort, in the same house in which his father was born, married on the 29th of October, 1909, in St. Louis, Missouri, Hermine Gratz; issue, Clifford Bryan born in Newport, Rhode Island. Colonel James Thornton Watson, U. S. Army, was born at Mare Island Navy Yard, California. John Jordan Crittenden Watson was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, 18th of February 1878, in the same house where his father was born, died

in Dundee, Scotland, while serving there as American Consul: he married 3rd of October 1917, in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Mary Seeley, and had issue, John Crittenden, and Joan. His son John Crittenden Watson, Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy Reserve, was lost at sea in May, 1944 when the Valley Field was torpedoed in the North Atlantic; he left a widow, Mary Davy, to whom he was married 4th of August, 1943 in Ottawa. Loyall Farragut Watson, born at Brooklyn Navy Yard and now a resident of Los Angeles, was married on the 30th of April, 1919, in Little Rock, Arkansas, to Florence Leigh; she died March 20, 1930; issue, Richard Leigh, born March 20, 1923. Loyall Watson married secondly on the 22nd of June, 1938 in Los Angeles, Mildred Angle. Ann Mary Watson, born at Mare Island Navy Yard, and Sarah Thornton Watson, born in Detroit, Michigan, are both now living in Washington. Elizabeth Anderson Thornton was a daughter of James Dabney Thornton, judge of the supreme court of California, who was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, on the 18th of January, 1823. From Virginia he went to Eutaw, Alabama, where he was married on the 17th of February, 1848, to Sarah Frances Thornton, removed from Alabama in 1854 to San Francisco, where he died on the 25th of September, 1902, and his wife in May, 1904. He was the son of William Mynn Thornton, who was born in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1773, and died in Cumberland County in 1856, and his wife, Elizabeth Anderson, who was born on the 23rd of October, 1788, and died on the 2nd of September, 1828. She was a daughter of Samuel Anderson, who was a brother of Richard Clough Anderson of Virginia and Kentucky. Samuel Anderson was born on the 25th of June, 1757, and died on the 4th of April, 1826. He was married on the 29th of March, 1781, to Ann Dabney, who was born on the 10th of February, 1759, and died on the 18th of June, 1831, a daughter of George and Grace Dabney. William Mynn Thornton was the son of Colonel John Thornton of Hanover County, Virginia, and his wife, Sarah Thruston, who was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1743, a sister of Colonel Charles Mynn Thruston. Sarah Frances Thornton, born in Huntsville, Alabama, was a daughter of Judge Harry Innes Thornton and Lucy Crittenden, his wife. Harry Innes Thornton was born on the 3rd of April, 1797, near Richmond in the home of his uncle, James Innes, a colonel in the Revolution and attorney general of Virginia. He was a son of Francis Thornton of Fall Hill, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, who was born on the 11th of June, 1767, and died the 15th of July, 1836, and his wife Sarah Innes, born on the 13th of July, 1776, to whom he was married in Richmond, Virginia, on the 2nd of June, 1792. After his mother's death in Kentucky, on the 2nd of May, 1807, Harry Innes Thornton remained with his grandfather, Judge Harry Innes, until his removal in 1823 to Alabama. He was appointed by John Quincy Adams federal district attorney; elected to the supreme court bench of Alabama; state senator in Alabama for three years; appointed commissioner of lands, California, 1849; judge of the court of claims, San Francisco, where he died on the 27th of January, 1861. Judge Thornton was married in Kentucky on the 3rd of March, 1822, by the Rev. James Blythe at the home of John McKinney, Jr., in Woodford County, to Lucy Crittenden, who was born on the 4th of October, 1802, in Woodford County, and died on the 25th of December, 1885, in San Francisco, a daughter of Major

John Crittenden and sister of Governor Crittenden. Francis Thornton of Fall Hill was a son of another Francis Thornton of Fall Hill and his wife, Ann Thompson, whose mother was Butler Brayne, the widow of Governor Alexander Spotswood before her marriage to the Rev. John Thompson; he was a grandson of Colonel Francis Thornton of Fall Hill and his wife, Mildred Gregory, whose mother was Mildred Washington, aunt of General George Washington, and wife of Roger Gregory.

Rear Admiral Watson was a son of Dr. Edward Howe Watson, who was born on the 27th of February, 1814, in Woodford County, and died on the 7th of April, 1868, in Frankfort. His first wife was Louisa F. Hickman, who died in 1837, leaving no issue. He married secondly on the 1st of October, 1840, in Frankfort, Sarah Lee Crittenden, who was born in Woodford County on the 8th of January, 1821, and died on the 27th of March, 1887, a daughter of Governor Crittenden and Sallie O. Lee, his first wife. Dr. Edward Howe Watson was a son of Dr. John Watson, who was born in Alexandria, Virginia, on the 31st of March, 1775, and died in Woodford County, Kentucky, on the 12th of April, 1821, married in Virginia the 28th of July, 1804, Anne Bannister Howe, who was born on the 20th of September, 1785, and died in 1835, a daughter of Captain Edward Howe, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war. After Dr. Watson died, Anne Bannister Howe was married on the 4th of January, 1825, to John Buford. Captain Howe was born in Virginia in 1743 and died in Kentucky in 1823 and is buried at Pisgah; he married Anne, a daughter of Colonel William Lyne, who was born in 1737 and died on the 10th of September, 1808, at his home near Dunkirk, King and Queen County, Virginia. Dr. John Watson was educated for his profession at the University of Edinburgh. He was one of two sons of Josiah Watson of Alexandria to come to Kentucky. Lieutenant William Henry Watson, U. S. Navy, was another son of Josiah Watson and a brother of Dr. John Watson. He was born in Alexandria and died on the 13th of September, 1823, at Key West, Florida, while in command of the corvette John Adams. In the summer of 1823, while in command of the barges Gallinipper and Musquito, he captured the celebrated pirate Diablero. Lieutenant Watson was on the Argus when she was captured by the British brig Pelican on the 14th of August, 1813. When Captain Allen, who was in command of the Argus, was mortally wounded in the fight, Lieutenant Watson took command until he too was cut down; he was struck in the head by a grapeshot and was carried below unconscious; for a while he was held at Dartmoor as a prisoner of war.

John Jordan Crittenden was born on the 10th of September, 1787, in Woodford County, and died in Frankfort on the 26th of July, 1863. His first wife, who died in 1824, was Sallie O. Lee, to whom he was married in 1811, a daughter of Major John Lee and his wife, Elizabeth Bell. He married secondly, on the 14th of November, 1826, in Frankfort, Mrs. Maria Knox Todd, a daughter of Judge Harry Innes by his second wife and widow of John Harris Todd. She died on the 8th of September, 1851, and he married again on the 3rd of February, 1853, Elizabeth Moss, widow first of Dr. Daniel Wilcox and next of General William H. Ashley, first lieutenant governor of Missouri, in which state he died

the 26th of March, 1838. Governor Crittenden was a graduate of William and Mary College, Virginia, of the class of 1806; was attorney general of the territory of Illinois, 1809-1810; served in the campaigns of the War of 1812 as aide to General Ramsey in the expedition commanded by General Hopkins and as an aide on the staff of Governor Isaac Shelby. He was often a representative in the Kentucky legislature and was four times elected speaker of that body; he was United States district attorney in 1827; United States senator from Kentucky 1817-19, 1835-41, 1842-48, 1855-61; governor of Kentucky 1848-50; attorney general under President Harrison in 1841 and again under President Fillmore in 1850-53; representative from Kentucky, 1861-63. Governor Crittenden's father was Major John Crittenden, who married on the 21st of August, 1783, in Powhatan County, Virginia, Judith, daughter of John Harris and Obedience Turpin, his wife, who were married the 24th of August, 1754. Obedience Turpin was a daughter of Thomas Turpin, who was born on the 9th of May, 1708, and died on the 20th of June, 1790, and his wife, Mary Jefferson, who was an aunt of President Thomas Jefferson. Major Crittenden was early in Kentucky, being one of the members to frame the petition of the committee of West Fincastle to the convention of Virginia, dated Harrodsburg, on the 20th of June, 1776, called in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (Vol. 16, p. 157) "one of the fundamental documents in the history of Kentucky." He represented Fayette County in the legislature of Virginia in 1783 and 1784; in May, 1783, he was one of the trustees at the incorporation of the Transylvania Seminary. In the Revolutionary war he served as lieutenant in 1777, first lieutenant in 1779; captain lieutenant in 1780 and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the commonwealth of Virginia, being present at its first meeting on the 9th of October, 1783, in Fredericksburg. He died in Kentucky in 1805. His daughter Lucy Crittenden married Judge Harry Innes Thornton. Governor Crittenden's first wife, Sallie O. Lee, was a daughter of Major John Lee, who was born in Virginia on the 20th of September, 1743, and died in Kentucky in 1802. He came to Kentucky probably in 1792 as at that time he sold his home in Orange County, where he had married on the 18th of December, 1781, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Thomas Bell and his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, aunt of President Zachary Taylor. In the war of the Revolution he was appointed ensign in 1775; captain of the second state regiment in 1777; major, the 1st of February, 1778, and continued in service until 1782. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in Virginia. Captain Thomas Bell was also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, being present at its first meeting in Fredericksburg.

Judge Harry Innes was born in Carolina County, Virginia, on the 15th day of January, 1752. His first marriage was in Virginia, on the 3rd of October, 1775, to Elizabeth Callaway, who was born on the 4th of October, 1757, and died on the 25th of December, 1790. Their daughter, Sarah, married Francis Thornton of Fall Hill. Elizabeth Callaway was a daughter of Colonel James Callaway, who was born on the 21st of December, 1736, and died on the 1st of November, 1809, married on the 14th of December, 1756, Sarah Tate, who was born on the 8th of November, 1735, and died on the 27th of December, 1773. His second marriage was in Kentucky on the 7th of February, 1792, to Ann Harris, the

widow of Dr. Hugh Shiel of Philadelphia but who died in 1785 in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Their daughter, Maria Knox Innes, was the second wife of Governor Crittenden. Judge Innes was superintendent of lead mines and powder mills in Virginia in 1776, under the committee of safety and the council of Virginia, with the rank of colonel. He was appointed deputy attorney for the county of Bedford by Governor Henry on the 14th of October, 1778; appointed by Thomas Jefferson escheator for the county of Bedford on the 26th of July, 1779; in 1781 was commissioner of specific tax; was commissioned district commissioner by Governor Benjamin Harrison for the counties of Charlotte, Halifax, Pittsylvania, Henry, Bedford and Campbell, on the 27th of March, 1782; was quartermaster for Bedford Militia. He was a member of the Virginia legislature in 1783 and in that year was elected by the legislature of Virginia one of the judges of the supreme court for the district for Kentucky. In 1789 he was appointed by President George Washington judge of the United States court for the district for Kentucky; the oath of office was administered by James Speed, one of the justices of the peace for Mercer County, and the first session of court was held on the 15th of December, 1789. This was the first federal court established west of the Alleghanies. Judge Innes held this office until his death on the 20th of September, 1816. He declined the appointment of chief justice of the court of appeals, which was offered him when Kentucky became a state in 1792; he was a member of the Kentucky board of war in 1791; a member of the Danville convention in 1785, 1787 and 1788, looking to the erection of Kentucky into a separate state; a member of the convention in Frankfort in 1799 which formed the constitution of Kentucky.

James Clark was born on the 28th of June, 1830, and in 1850 came to Louisville, where he became prominently identified with many of its important enterprises and died there on the 25th of April, 1902. He married on the 26th of September, 1865, Jessie La Nauze, who was born on the 18th of January, 1837, and died on the 19th of November, 1908. The following children survived: James, Jr., who died October 9, 1935; William Kerr, who died January 30, 1932; Walter Symington; Isabel Clark Courtenay, who died February 23, 1945; and Jessie La Nauze, now the wife of Major Alexander Mackenzie Watson. Her first marriage was on the 14th of December, 1893, in Louisville, to William Edward Strater, who was born the 28th of January, 1866, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and was accidentally drowned in Harrods Creek on the 24th of May, 1908, leaving an only child, Edward La Nauze Strater. William Edward Strater was the youngest of three brothers composing the Strater Brothers Tobacco Company of Louisville, of which he was secretary and treasurer. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Trade, Commercial Club, the Pendennis Club, the Country Club, a director of the United States Trust Company, all of Louisville, and vice-president of the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers Association.

Edward La Nauze Strater was born in Louisville on the 2nd of December, 1894. He was educated at the public schools in Louisville, at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1913; and at Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1917; in addition he was a student at University College, Oxford, England, for three months and took a post graduate course at Columbia

University and the Graduate College, Princeton. He attended the Plattsburg training camp in the summer of 1916 and in the fall of the same year the naval training cruise on the U.S.S. Louisiana and in the spring of 1917 the intensive training course at Princeton University. He volunteered for the ambulance service in France and sailed the 26th of May, 1917; he served with the S.S.U.I., American Field Service, for six months during which time his unit was cited by the French Army for work done at Douaumont near Verdun. On returning from France at the end of November, 1917, he entered the Third Officers Training Camp at Dix, New Jersey, and was enrolled on the 5th of January, 1918, taking the field artillery course, in which he was graduated on the 17th of April, 1918. After graduation he was transferred to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and commissioned there the 1st of June, 1918, second lieutenant, field artillery, and sailed again for France on the 20th of the same month. In France he was sent to the Artillery School at Saumur and on graduation was assigned to a field artillery brigade and shortly afterward to the air service, where he was given a course as balloon observer of artillery fire. Upon its completion in December, 1918, he was relieved from the air service and returned to a field replacement regiment, where he remained until the middle of March, 1919, when he was assigned by the army to University College, Oxford; returned from overseas service on the 15th of July, 1919, and was released from the Army at Camp Dix on the 17th of July, 1919. He is a member of the Arts Club, The River Valley, the Wynn Stay Club, the Louisville Country Club, and the Players Club, all of Louisville; and a member of the Middle Bass Club, Middle Bass Island, Ohio. He married in Louisville on the 5th of October, 1921, Barbara Watkins, and they have one son, Edward Pendleton Strater, born in Louisville on the 24th of April, 1924, who is now a Private First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve, and one daughter, Sylvia Barret Strater, born in Louisville January 14, 1928.

PAUL TAYLOR CAMP

FARMING AND DAIRYING in Daviess County is ably represented in Paul Taylor Camp. He is not only regarded highly as an agriculturist and in animal husbandry but is active in financial affairs and prominent in public service activities. He administers his extensive holdings in a profitable manner, creditable to the community and is regarded to be what Kentuckians so aptly call a "solid man," a term full of meaning.

Paul Taylor Camp was born on his father's farm in Daviess County, Kentucky, July 21, 1889. He attended the public schools of the county and supplemented this preparation with attendance at the Bowling Green Business University at Bowling Green Kentucky. When he finished with school he assumed charge of a two hundred and thirty-six-acre farm in his home county and he makes his home on this farm today. He engages in diversified farming, raising corn, oats, wheat and barley as well as tobacco. He is also an extensive breeder of Holstein Cattle and conducts a successful dairy. He was appointed drainage commissioner for his district in 1942 and is also a member of the Ration Board for Farm Implements,

duties that are unmistakable evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the public. His financial interests are in the Daviess County Farm Loan Bank of which he is Vice-President. He was married in 1913 to Zada Bristow who was born in Daviess County November 19, 1892. A daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, was born at the family home in Daviess County March 20, 1918, and married Dr. Robert Dyer, of Owensboro, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Ina Lynn. Dr. Dyer is a graduate of the University of Louisville and is now serving his internship at the General Hospital preparatory to entering practice. The second daughter, Mary Ina, was born November 18, 1919, and married William Howard DeLacey of Daviess County. He is now serving with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. They are the parents of two children, William Howard DeLacey, Jr., and Donna Jo DeLacey. The father of Paul Taylor Camp was Frank Camp who was born in Todd County, Kentucky, February 18, 1855, but moved to Daviess County with his family when only seven years of age. He died in the latter county November 28, 1907, and was buried at Habit, Kentucky. The mother was Mary (Taylor) Camp, a daughter of Captain Taylor of the Confederate Army, and she was born in Daviess County October 30, 1857, and now makes her home with her son, Mr. Camp.

Paul Taylor Camp is an unassuming gentleman who has followed the natural steps to success. Of solid character, unquestioned energy and an inborn knowledge of the affairs he made his life work, success belongs to him. He is alive to the interests of the farmer and active in everything that promises to prove of benefit to him. His friends are glad of his friendship and the county of Daviess is fortunate in his residence within its borders. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church and active in Masonic circles. He is now Drainage Commissioner of Daviess County.

CLAY PETER WATSON

ONE OF THE outstanding executives in the field of engineering and construction planning in Louisville is Clay P. Watson, the subject of this article. He is a graduate mechanical engineer from Rose Polytechnic Institute and is now president of the Louisville Bridge & Iron Company. His life since 1924 has been a busy one in his chosen field and to the academic work obtained in four years of study he had added a vast experience, with theory he has combined practice and the result has made him an outstanding man in his line of endeavor.

Clay Peter Watson was born in Vigo County, Indiana, March 9, 1901. His parents were Edmond and Nancy Jane Watson of Vigo County, Indiana. He attended local public schools and graduated from a commissioned high school in the spring of 1920. During the spring and fall of that year he worked for the Hoosier Rolling Mills, of Terre Haute, Indiana. The autumn of the same year saw him entered at the Rose Polytechnic Institute and during his four years at that institution he worked evenings and week ends and by this means earned the greater part of his school expenses. During the 1923 vacation period he spent approximately two months as a car repairman for the Pennsylvania Railroad. While at Rose he was a participant in athletics and was circulation manager of



CLAY PETER WATSON

the school paper for the years 1922-23. He was awarded a scholarship in his junior year, and pronounced the best all-around athlete for 1923-24 and was made a member of the honorary fraternity Tau Beta Pi. His graduation as a mechanical engineer came in 1924. Before time for graduation several corporations were bidding for his services, among them the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, the Westinghouse Company and the Louisville Gas and Electric Company. He chose the last named company as offering the greater opportunity and began his connection with it June 10, 1924. He immediately became field engineer on construction of the distribution and stores building at 7th Street and Ormsby Avenue in that year, and in 1925 was field engineer on the erection of the compressor station and the erection of a 6,000,000 cubic foot gas holder at 9th Street and Ormsby Avenue. In the autumn of 1925 he assumed the duties of field engineer on the construction of the Ohio Falls Hydro Electric Plant and the U. S. Dam No. 41 on the Ohio River. Upon the completion of this task he performed various engineering duties until the fall of 1929 when he was appointed assistant general superintendent of construction, which position he retained until he joined the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company as general manager in 1935.

Mr. Watson has a broad experience in construction work with the Louisville Gas and Electric Company, experience in actual field engineering, planning of work, selection of proper materials, direct supervision of such items of construction as excavation, concrete placing, steel assembly, erection, masonry, etc. His field engineering duties required frequent contact with outside contractors and with manufacturers' representatives and erectors. He prepared the bids for the construction of several large projects of the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, of Chicago, and served on the Board of Directors of the Engineers and Architects Club of Louisville for several years, being elected vice-president of this club in 1935 and president in 1936.

The activities of this subject after joining with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company have been of still increasing magnitude and give full demand on his ability and training in construction work. This company is one of the oldest concerns engaged in this sort of work in the entire South. It began business in the autumn of 1865. The site of the plant was then as now at 11th and Oak Streets. Mr. Watson went to the firm as general manager in 1935 and in 1937 was selected president, a place which he still occupies. The firm specializes in the design and fabrication of structural steel. In the seventy-eight years of its existence the concern has erected many of the most important bridges in the South as well as steel structures of every type. The company pioneered in the use of steel in bridge building and when that material was first introduced for this purpose the company fabricated some of the first steel girders built in the United States. The activities of the corporation are now directed into defense channels, fabricating steel needed for war industries. Mr. Watson is the eleventh president since the formation of the business. His predecessors were Albert Fink, 1871; F. W. Vaughan, 1879; James W. Ainslee, 1888; J. M. Johnson, 1891; Edgar Vaughan, 1914; F. H. Vaughan, 1917; J. C. Haskins, 1926; J. W. Chandler, 1931; J. M. Johnson, 1932; and Grover G. Sales in 1935. The organizers of the original company were George Ainslee, E. Benjamin, Gilman Trafton, A. P.

Cochran and James W. Ainslee, a list composing some of the most purposeful men in the Louisville of that time.

Clay Peter Watson and Miss Ione Weir were married in Louisville, Kentucky, June 28, 1924. She was born in Prairie Creek, Indiana, and her education was obtained in the public schools of Indiana and the Normal School at Terre Haute, after which period of preparation she taught school for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of two children: Paula Ione, born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 31, 1927, and Carl Pete, born October 4, 1934, in Louisville.

Mr. Watson is a member of the Engineers and Architects Club and also of the Big Spring Golf Club. He is a young man to be found in a position of the importance of the one he occupies but his well grounded training and years of widely diversified and exacting work have molded him to the task. His friends are enthusiastic about his work and the company he heads is fortunate in having him as its captain and pilot. Both personal and business friends realize that Mr. Watson's success is due largely to his own efforts and indefatigable energy.

WILLIAM CLARENCE BROADBENT

THE ACQUISITION and operation of approximately three thousand acres of good farm land, and a great deal of political activity in behalf of the Democratic Party have taken the major portion of the time and energy of William Clarence Broadbent. Mr. Broadbent supervises personally the operation of most of his three-thousand-acre farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, and his purebred white-faced cattle are sure to win prizes in any stock show in which they are exhibited. He has served the Democratic Party in many ways, and is a recognized power in political circles.

William Clarence Broadbent was born on January 31, 1878, at Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky. His father, John E. Broadbent, was also a Kentuckian, having been born in Christian County, Kentucky, on April 9, 1853. Most of his (John Broadbent) life was devoted to agricultural pursuits in Trigg County; his work on the farm began at an early age, as his father died when he was only a lad, and John Broadbent had to shoulder much of the farm burden for his widowed mother. One of his greatest regrets in life was that because he had to assume a man's burden so early his educational opportunities had been limited. However, he made up largely for his lack of formal education by reading widely and thinking deeply. In this way he became well informed, was able to form intelligent opinions and to back them up by forceful argument. He was strongly Democratic in his political inclinations, and always gave his support to the Democratic Party, never failing to vote at an election. He would have liked to have been able to take a more active part in public affairs, and urged his sons to prepare themselves as well as possible to discharge their civic responsibilities. He was a strongly religious man, and served as Steward of the Methodist Church most of his life. The mother of William Clarence Broadbent was born Alice Ann Humphreys, the daughter of William Humphreys, a farmer in Trigg County, Kentucky. William Humphreys, like John Broadbent, was a strong supporter of the Democratic Party,

but never an office seeker. Alice (Humphreys) Broadbent was an earnest member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in the furtherance of its interests. William Clarence Broadbent was one of the seven children born to John and Alice (Humphreys) Broadbent. Three sons and three daughters are still living, and all are ardent Democrats. Smith Broadbent, one of the brothers of William C. Broadbent, has achieved the signal honor of being named the Master Farmer in Kentucky and has served on the state executive committee of the Democratic Party. An outline of the career of Smith Broadbent is given on other pages of this edition.

The early education of William C. Broadbent was obtained in the common schools of Wallonia, Kentucky. For two years he was a student at Kentucky State College, which is now the University of Kentucky. When William Broadbent entered college he had a cash reserve of \$50.00; when he left college two years later, he still had \$50.00 in his pockets. He had paid his entire way through school by working as a laundry agent and delivering papers for *Lexington Herald*.

Work on the farm for one year followed graduation from college; then there were three years' employment with the Cadiz Hardware Company. In 1905 he entered on his first public office; in that year he was elected sheriff of Trigg County for a four-year term. Upon his retirement from this office, he located on a farm and gave his entire attention to the development and improvement of this farm from 1910 to 1921. This farm is still his home and he is still working this land, but by 1921 the farm operation had become such a smooth-working mechanism that he felt that he could again give part of his time to political and community affairs. In 1921, William C. Broadbent was once more elected sheriff for a four-year term. In 1922, he was elected vice-president and a director of the Dark Tobacco Association for his district, and was also on the executive committee. Election to the presidency of this association followed in 1924, and he remained at the head of this association so long as it existed. In 1941, he was again elected sheriff of Trigg County, and is serving in that important office at the present time.

The political activities of Mr. Broadbent are state-wide in character. They have included the management of the campaign of James Breathitt when Mr. Breathitt was candidate for governor in 1931; in the fall of the same year, Mr. Broadbent became district campaign manager of the first congressional district for Governor Laffoon. The governor afterward appointed him road commissioner for this district, and he served in this capacity throughout the Laffoon administration. He has always recognized the value of organized effort in winning political success, and his discrimination and sound judgment concerning political matters has been a vital element in democratic victories in the state of Kentucky.

William Clarence Broadbent married Lois Vincent in 1904. Lois (Vincent) Broadbent was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, in 1879, a daughter of G. W. Vincent, who combined the occupations of school teacher and mechanic. In his early years, G. W. Vincent had strong Republican leanings, but he later became equally ardent in his support of the Democratic Party. Mrs. William C. Broadbent

takes an active interest in several women's clubs, and is a loyal worker in the Methodist Church. The family consists of three daughters, all of whom are now married, and Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent can boast about four grandchildren. Mary H. Broadbent is now Mrs. J. D. Tobin of Irvington, Kentucky, and the mother of Joseph D. Tobin, Jr., and Mary Ann Tobin. Geneva Broadbent married Henry R. Vinson, of the Cadiz community of Trigg County, and has one son, Henry R. Vinson, Jr. Lois Broadbent is now the wife of W. H. Cundiff, at present a lieutenant in the United States Army, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Cundiff are the parents of one son, William Clarence Cundiff. Before entering the service of his country, Mr. Cundiff was postmaster at Cadiz.

Mr. Broadbent is a very successful farmer. His extensive acres have been raised to a high degree of productivity, and his live stock are consistent prize-winners. He is a member of the Farm Bureau Federation of Trigg County, and finds social diversion through his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He is a director of the Trigg County Farmers' Bank at Cadiz, and a member of the Board of Stewards of the Mount Zion Methodist Church. His political influence is felt throughout the entire state. Of him it can certainly be said that his activities are many and varied, and his place in every field in which he is interested is the highest.

REVEREND WILLIAM HENRY BORNTAEGER

ONE OF THE younger sons of the Catholic Church in Kentucky, Father William Henry Borntraeger is caring for the work of St. Martins Church at Rome, Kentucky in a manner that would be creditable to a pastor of much greater experience. His charge is flourishing and the young priest has already won a warm place in the hearts of his flock which not only embraces the communicants of the church at Rome but the Church of St. Sebastian nearby.

Father William Henry Borntraeger is a native of Kentucky, as are his parents. He was born in Louisville, August 17, 1907. He attended St. Elizabeth Parochial School and entered St. Meinrad Seminary at St. Meinrad, Indiana, on September 12, 1922. He was ordained a priest June 10, 1933, and was in attendance at St. Vincent's Orphanage from July 9th to August 9th of that year. Transferred to the Holy Cross Church at the end of the month he remained there until September 26th when he went to St. Benedict's as assistant pastor; where he remained from September, 1933 to March 6th, 1935. From September 26, 1933 to March 6, 1935, Father Borntraeger was assistant pastor to Reverend Francis O'Connor. On March 6, 1935 he was sent to Grayson County, Kentucky to become assistant pastor to Reverend Anthony Helbing at St. Elizabeth's Church at Clarkson, Kentucky, with two mission churches—St. Mary's at Big Clifty, Kentucky, and St. Paul's at Tar Hill, Kentucky—to attend. On June 30, 1937, Father Borntraeger was made pastor of the Clarkson Missions, which included three churches in all. On April 20, 1939, he was moved to his present charge, that of St. Martin's Church in Rome, Kentucky.

St. Martin's was established in 1873 and its first pastor was Father John Riley,

who assumed charge of the work in 1891. The parish is now in a flourishing condition with one hundred and five families worshipping there and ninety-seven pupils receiving their education in the Parochial School, which is taught by the Ursuline Sisters from Mount St. Joseph, Kentucky. The work of St. Sebastian Church is added to the duties of Father Borntraeger. Sixty men of the parish are now in the armed forces and one girl is in the nursing service of the army.

The father of Reverend Borntraeger is William Henry Borntraeger, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 3, 1878, and who is still active, being engaged in the insurance business in the city of his nativity. The mother is Mary Catherine (Wempe) Borntraeger who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 27, 1882.

Though only ten years have elapsed since his ordination Father Borntraeger has shown great aptitude and made much progress in the life of service to which he has dedicated himself. He bids fair to add much to the record of that long list of men who, native to Kentucky, have found the work of the Church within its borders their blessing.

Father Borntraeger has the only Community Club in the state of Kentucky, if not the only one of its kind in America. It comprises the boys and girls of all creeds, etc. He has a pensioned or retired non-Catholic Chaplain of World War I as one of his honorary members. His name, Colonel Hal C. Head, is an ordained Baptist minister. No religion is ever discussed in the meetings of this club.

ALEXANDER GALT ROBINSON

IT IS BUT NATURAL that Kentucky, with its valuable tobacco growing interests should be one of the first states bringing to the highest point of efficiency every phase of handling tobacco products. In the development of these various ramifications of the industry it was necessary that leaders and administrative heads of integrity and ability be found if success was to be assured.

It was this need that brought to the very front of the tobacco industries Alexander Galt Robinson. He is Vice-President of the Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation in Louisville, Kentucky, a place that he assumed after having been in turn General Manager of the Louisville Spirit Cured Tobacco Company and Vice-President of its successor, the Kentucky Tobacco Products Company, the consolidated companies later being taken over by the present Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation. Mr. Robinson's entire business career has been one of leadership in the tobacco by-products industry and enables him to enjoy the reputation of being one of the front rank administrators in the industry in the United States.

The homestead of the well-known Galt family at "Repton," in Jefferson County, Kentucky, was the birthplace of Mr. Robinson, the event occurring November 26, 1868. His father was Arthur Lee Robinson, I, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 27, 1843. His death occurred on February 3, 1899. He was married to Miss Norborne Alexina Galt, mother of Alexander Galt Robinson of this biography, who was likewise born at the family homestead at "Repton," Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 14, 1845. Her death occurred December



ALEXANDER GALT ROBINSON

8, 1868. Arthur Lee Robinson was the son of Goldsborough Robinson, the first, who was born in Winchester, Virginia, son of Lyles Robert Robinson and Catherine Worthington Goldsborough Robinson (who was born at the historic family home at Cambridge, Maryland); and a great-grandson of Richard Henry Lee, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Alex Galt Robinson was educated in the Louisville grammar and high schools and at Allmond's University School. His business career began with the Louisville Spirit Cured Tobacco Company and he has devoted all his business activities to the tobacco and the tobacco by-products industry.

Aside from his business life, Mr. Robinson has given much service to the Episcopal Church and was also active in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a former director. He was long a member of the Special Gifts Committee of the Community Chest. In church work he is Senior Warden of the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral. He is also a member of the Executive Council of the Diocese of Kentucky, Chairman of its Department of Finance and a member of its Board of Missions. He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky. Since 1916 he has been continuously a member of the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Kentucky and has served continuously as a member of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church since 1925. He is a former Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and was a member of the commission headed by Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston which selected the monument at Harrodsburg to be erected in commemoration of that city as being the oldest permanent white settlement in the State of Kentucky. Mr. Robinson suggested that, instead of selecting a bronze monument, as had been proposed, the commission had an exceptional opportunity to memorialize the original pioneer settlement by erecting a replica of that stockade; and that the latter would afford splendid educational opportunities by the installation in the different block-houses of fire-arms of the period, furniture of the period, etc. Mr. Robinson was honored in having his recommendation accepted. The replica was duly constructed, and has since been visited by many thousands. Mr. Robinson is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; of the Society of the Lees of Virginia and of the Colonial Order of the Crown. He is also a Fellow of the Institute of American Genealogy.

Alexander Galt Robinson was married in Louisville, Kentucky, June 10, 1903, to Miss Maria Lewis Booker, a native of Louisville, who was born August 14, 1878. A daughter of William Frederick Booker and Bella Owsley Booker, she is a great-granddaughter of Captain Samuel Booker of the Revolutionary Army of Virginia, he being a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati. She is also a great-granddaughter of William Owsley, one of the circle of famous Kentucky governors; also a great-granddaughter of General Thomas Bodley. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born three children, one of whom, Owsley Booker Robinson, is deceased. He was born January 19, 1905 and died May 9, 1924.

Alexina Galt Robinson was born at "Nitta Yuma," Jefferson County, Kentucky on July 1, 1907, and was married June 10, 1930, to Carl Vogt Wilson,

of Louisville, who is now a Major in the United States Army. They are the parents of three children: Bruce Booker Wilson, born April 5, 1931, in Louisville, Kentucky and died February 8, 1943; Frances Lee Wilson, born October 28, 1932, at Louisville; and Alex Vogt Wilson, born June 9, 1937, in the same city.

Elizabeth Lewis Robinson, a twin, was born at "Nitta Yuma," Jefferson County, Kentucky, July 1, 1907. She was married November 2, 1929, at Louisville, Kentucky to Lieutenant Roscoe Charles Wilson, who is now a Colonel in the United States Army Air Corps. The three children of this family are Charles Everett Wilson, born at Fort Totten, Long Island, New York, May 7, 1931; Elizabeth Galt Wilson, born November 30, 1932, at Dayton, Ohio; Richard Lee Wilson, born June 30, 1940, at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Robinson, in addition to the activities mentioned above, is a member of the Rotary Club, the Virginia Historical Society, the Kentucky Historical Society, the Pendennis Club, the Louisville Country Club and The Filson Club. He is a former director of The Filson Club and of the Louisville Industrial Foundation.

BYRON HALLOCK ROGERS, D.C., Ph.C.

BYRON HALLOCK ROGERS grew up by the ocean and the romance of the winds and the waves and the ships took hold of him so that he decided to follow the sea, as had his ancestors. On the outbreak of World War I he enlisted in the Navy, and served until injured aboard ship. Resuming his education, Byron Rogers was well on the way to becoming an engineer, when he decided to change previous plans and study the profession of chiropractor. For twenty years Dr. Rogers has followed his profession in Franklin, Kentucky, during which time he has been an important member of the community and has been many times signally honored by professional bodies as a leader in his chosen profession.

Byron Rogers was born on Long Island, New York, on March 7, 1899. His father, George Hallock Rogers, was also a native of Long Island, and throughout his lifetime operated his own ships in the local coastwise trade. He came from a seafaring family. Byron Rogers' mother was Annie Fuller, a native of New Haven, Connecticut.

The early education of Byron Rogers was in the schools of Long Island. His original ambition was to become an engineer, and pursuing this aim he attended Hefley Institute in Brooklyn and Pratt Institute, also in Brooklyn. Although Byron Rogers was young when the United States entered World War I, he volunteered for service in the Navy. He was a member of the crew of the *U.S.S. Michigan*, and suffered injuries in a gun explosion and was given an honorable discharge. On return to civilian life, Byron Rogers took up his studies once more, but soon decided to drop his engineering course and prepare for professional life as a chiropractor. He entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated in 1922. While in school a classmate had told him of the opportunities in Kentucky, so he came to the Blue Grass State, locating in Bowling Green. After one year in practice there, he came to Franklin in 1923, where for twenty years he has been continuously successful. He enjoys a very

large practice, and his office is one of the best equipped in the state. Dr. Rogers is a member of the Kentucky Association of Chiropractors, and served as its president in 1933-34-35. He is also a member of the National Chiropractic Association. Governor Keen Johnson appointed him to membership on the Kentucky State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, and he is presently serving as President of that Board.

The city of Franklin hails her adopted son, Dr. Rogers, as one of her leading citizens. He is past president of the Lions Club of Franklin, and is a past post commander of the American Legion Post at Franklin. In addition, Dr. Rogers is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Louisville Automobile Club. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and has advanced through the degrees of the Chapter to the Knights Templar. He is a Noble of Rizpah Shrine, at Madisonville, and is a Past Patron of the Eastern Star and served as a member of the Selective Service Board. The political affiliation of Dr. Rogers is with the Democratic Party.

In 1933 Dr. Byron Hallock Rogers was married to Christine Burdick of Defiance, Ohio. She is a graduate of the University of Kentucky. They have one daughter, Shirley. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Franklin Woman's Club, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Franklin Music Club and the Eastern Star. The family worships at the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Rogers being a member of the Board of Elders of the church.

W. HUME LOGAN, SR.

ONE OF THE "Most American" of states is often a statement made of Kentucky and nothing makes more for the truth of this declaration than a realization that its leading business men and the men who have climbed high in every line of endeavor originated within the state itself. Louisville has drawn most of the men who have fathered its commerce, built its great industries and done its constructive work from the smaller cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Indeed, no small portion of them have come from the rural sections of the interior counties. With its human resources available within its borders in the ranks of good native American stock, the "Most American" appellation has been a happy and inevitable consequence.

W. Hume Logan came to Louisville from Lebanon in 1884 and formed a connection with the Dow Wire Works, a very small concern established in 1876. From the time of his earliest days with the company he was active in its development. He became secretary of the firm a year after the beginning of his connection and a short while later was made secretary, treasurer and general manager. In 1889 he purchased controlling interest and in 1890 became the firm's president and to that position he devoted fifty-eight years of his life and talents, the firm now being Logan Company. He vacated the Chief Executive's chair to make way for his son, Robert S. Logan, who was then elected president although his father retained the chairmanship of the board of directors. The other officers are E. Carter Logan, vice-president; C. W. White, secretary; W. Hume Logan, Jr., second vice-president; and Zach Logan, treasurer.



H. Hume Logan

The Logan Company manufactures and markets a wide range of wire and iron products extending from wire window guards and iron railings to gravity and power conveying machinery. During the first and second World War Logan Company worked almost exclusively on supplies for the Army and Navy.

W. Hume Logan was born in Lincoln County, two miles from the site of Logan's Fort, the third post to be established in that section. His father was William Tinsley Logan and his mother was Eva Duncan Logan a daughter of William Duncan, of Danville. Mr. Logan's father died when he was four years of age and two years later his mother married the Reverend R. A. Hopper, who was then pastor of the Lebanon Christian Church. He early showed his adaptability to business by selling apples on the streets of Lebanon when only seven years of age. He received his education in the public schools and at Christian College at Columbia, Kentucky and Transylvania College at Lexington. Later he ran his stepfather's truck farm and dairy, clerked in a local store and sold books from house to house. Forever busy he acquired an experience that was valuable to him in his more mature years and in larger lines of business. During this time he was a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday School of the Lebanon Christian Church and his devotion to Christian activities became so deep seated in these formative years that religious service and helpfulness to the cause of the church has ever been a dominant trait in his character. Evidence of the place that the church and the people of Lebanon hold in his heart was seen when in 1941 the congregation found themselves with a debt of \$500.00 they could not meet at the time. Mr. Logan told them that if they would reach a certain Sunday School attendance he would pay the debt. They did and Mr. Logan promptly paid the debt.

On June 14, 1888, Mr. Logan was married to Miss Susan V. Smith of Eminence, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Zach F. and Susan Helm Smith. Her father was the author of a History of Kentucky that was a text book in the public schools for twenty years. To Mr. and Mrs. W. Hume Logan were born four sons and one daughter: R. S. Logan, now president of the Logan Company; E. C. Logan, the first vice-president; Zack S. Logan, treasurer; and W. Hume Logan, Jr., second vice-president, who served in the Navy in both wars. The daughter is Mrs. Eva Littell, the wife of Dr. Jerome Littell of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the mother of three children.

Mr. Logan's interests extend far beyond the confines of his own business. He has served as president of the Kentucky Consumers Oil Company, vice-president of the Security Producing & Refining Company, president of the Kentucky Investment Company, president of the Louisville Employers Association, vice-president of the Louisville Industrial Foundation, director of the Lincoln Bank & Trust Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Stock Yards Bank, director of the Stimson Scale Company, and a director of the Louisville Board of Trade. He brought the Aetna Oil Company to Louisville and served as a director of it for eight years.

He has served as director of the Christian Church Widows' and Orphans' Home for 50 years, chairman of the Central Committee Christian Churches of Louisville, elder of the First Christian Church, president of the Kentucky Christian

Bible School Association, superintendent of the First Christian Church Sunday School for 25 years; director of the Y.M.C.A six years, member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the United Christian Missionary Society, President of the board of curators of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, for 27 years.

He has been secretary, and later chairman of the Democratic City and County Executive Committee at Louisville. He was a member of the Louisville Country Club.

Mr. Logan is the owner of Whitehall, one of Louisville's most charming homes. The Colonial home is surrounded by eighteen acres and is at 3110 Lexington Road. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have recently donated their home "Whitehall," with its surrounding 18 acres which cost them \$70,000, to the Christian Church Widows & Orphans Home of Louisville and Transylvania University of Lexington; the two institutions that he served so many years.

W. Hume Logan can truly be said to have lived a good and full life. Busy about his affairs from childhood he has always found time for his church, for public service, and for his family and friends. He has made good in a business way but no more than in a personal way. His energy and ability has made for his business success and his heart and personality have made him the outstanding character he is in his church and among his social contacts. Truly the subject of this biography is a "Most American" of this "Most American" state.

THEODORE ALEXANDER SANFORD, A.B., M.A.

THEODORE ALEXANDER SANFORD, superintendent of Henderson City Schools, is one of Kentucky's most outstanding and capable educators, as Murray, Danville, Carrollton and Henderson can testify. They can testify, also, to his ability as a leader in civic enterprises. He has headed the Henderson City school system since July, 1941, having served in a similar capacity at Carrollton, Kentucky, from 1937 to 1941.

Mr. Sanford's teaching career began in 1922 at Fulton, Kentucky, following his graduation from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, with an A.B. degree. Born November 5, 1901, at Milan, Tennessee, he attended grade school at Milburn, Kentucky, and later graduated from the high school at Fulton, Kentucky. In 1934 the University of Kentucky awarded him a master's degree.

After teaching at Murray State Teachers College, he was made principal of Murray High School in 1926 and held that position until 1934. He was principal of Danville High School from 1934 to 1937.

Since 1937 he has been secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association and he is a past president of the Department of Superintendents of the Kentucky Education Association.

He was President-elect of the Danville Rotary Club when he left there, and he was President of the Henderson Rotary Club in 1942-43. He holds membership on the Civilian Defense Council, District Council of Boy Scouts, Red Cross board of directors and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He also is the teacher

of a Men's Bible Class at Henderson's First Methodist Church. His college fraternities are Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Delta Kappa.

While in Danville, Mr. Sanford served as vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Red Cross Roll Call and chairman of the Boy Scout Court of Honor.

His wife is the former Miss Nelle Howard, born in Benton, Kentucky, December 22, 1906, to whom he was married on June 14, 1925. She attended the University of West Virginia and Murray State Teachers College.

The Henderson City school superintendent is the son of Daniel Pryor Sanford, born June 6, 1869, in Milburn, Kentucky, and Josephine Alexander Sanford, born at Mayfield, Kentucky, September 20, 1880.

JAMES WILLARD CRAFT, D.D.S.

JAMES WILLARD CRAFT is a prominent dentist in Harlan, Kentucky. He was born and brought up on his father's farm near Millstone, Kentucky. Farm life has its compensations, and is increasingly more comfortable, but James Craft decided to take up professional work. He was a capable scholar, and after progressing through the school close to his home he went away to Richmond, Kentucky to prepare for University. In the course of time, James Craft enrolled at the University of Louisville, where there is a well-known dental school. Following graduation Dr. Craft established himself in Harlan, Kentucky. There he has remained with his business ever on the increase.

With the advent of World War II, Dr. Craft was called upon by the United States Government to examine the teeth of soldiers in Harlan County. Men entering the service must also be carefully checked in order that dental troubles can be corrected. In this way men who might be rejected for service are treated and made dentally fit. Dr. Craft has been able to salvage many men for the armed forces by his expert diagnosis and treatment. Good soldiers need good teeth, and the work of the dentist at the induction centers and in the camps is of vast importance in a war where the power of every fit man is needed for the struggle.

Fifteen years have passed now since Dr. Craft came to Harlan, and during that time he has not only seen his practice develop but he has made for himself a firm place in the life of the city. He enters into community activities with wholehearted vigor, and is a power in the organizations to which he belongs. Through his membership in the Kiwanis Club he maintains close touch with worthwhile community enterprises, and is always ready to lend his aid and assistance where required. Dr. Craft is a member of various professional groups, and through meetings, conventions and clinics he keeps informed of the latest developments in the dental profession. Dr. Craft is a golfer, so he naturally gets real enjoyment out of his Harlan County Golf Club membership. He shoots a good game, and also likes the friendship of the fairways and the pleasure of outdoors that combine to make golf an ideal means of relaxation.



JAMES WILLARD CRAFT, D.D.S.

James Willard Craft was born in Millstone, Kentucky, on April 2, 1902. His father, William Wiley Craft, was born in Millstone, Kentucky. He was a farmer, but is now retired, and lives in Millstone. The mother of James Willard Craft, Mary (Wright) Craft, was born in Seco, Kentucky in April, 1880.

After attending public school at Millstone, Kentucky, James Craft took his high school work at the State Normal School in Richmond, Kentucky. He went from there to the University of Louisville, where he was graduated from the Dental School with the degree of D.D.S. in 1930. That same year he came to Harlan, Kentucky, and has continued in practice in that city since that time. During that span of fifteen years, Dr. Craft has made an enviable reputation for himself, and he is well established in a locality that is growing rapidly. Harlan is situated in a mountainous region at the headwaters of the Cumberland River. People for twenty square miles around look to Harlan as their city center.

With the outbreak of war, Harlan became busy with war activity. As a county seat, it became a main center for induction, and Dr. Craft was appointed by the United States Government to check the teeth of men reporting for induction and soldiers who might require treatment. In this war where fitness is so necessary the army and navy authorities alike have stressed the necessity of good teeth and teeth well-cared-for as a necessary adjunct to health. The work Dr. Craft has been doing for the armed services is work vital to the war effort, and equally important in any program of rehabilitation.

Dr. Craft maintains membership in three dental associations: Kentucky State Dental Association, American Dental Association and the Eastern Kentucky Dental Society. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club. An ardent golfer, Dr. Craft spends much of his free time on the fairways of Harlan County Golf Club to which he belongs.

In 1933 Dr. Craft married Helen Pope, who was born in Harlan, Kentucky.

MILFORD PURDY

BELONGING TO AN OLD Kentucky family that has been active in Kentucky for several generations and bids fair to continue its record of good citizenship into a definite future Milford Purdy lives in Owensboro where he heads a prosperous furniture company.

Milford Purdy was born in Stanley, Kentucky in 1886 and attended the public schools of Daviess County, following this with a teachers' course in Owensboro College, teaching school later at Stanley, Kentucky, for two years. In 1906 he transferred his activities to Evansville, Indiana, where he engaged in the insurance business. His efforts in this line were of a nature to quickly earn for him the District Managership of his company at Princeton, Indiana. In 1907 he was made Manager for his company at Terre Haute, Indiana and remained in that position until 1909. In 1910 he accepted the position of Manager of the Home Furniture Company at Owensboro, Kentucky, and continued in that capacity until 1919 when he began business for himself under the business name of the Purdy-Sheffer Furniture Company which after two years he consolidated with



MILFORD PURDY

the Westerfield Furniture Company. Disposing of his interests in this company he established the Purdy Furniture Company January 1, 1925, and this firm he still operates under its original title.

Mr. Purdy is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and has become a Shriner, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has served his city as President of the Chamber of Commerce and has been President of the Lions Club. He served as President of the Kentucky Merchant's Association in 1943-1944. He is Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Kentucky. Mr. Purdy's father was Wilson Emmett Purdy who was born at Lebanon, Kentucky in 1851. He was a prominent farmer of Marion County and died in 1904. The mother was Ella Elizabeth (Sheffer) Purdy who was born at Rockport, Kentucky in 1859 and died in 1927, being buried at Stanley, Kentucky. The couple were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom were born at Stanley, Kentucky. They were, in addition to this subject, William McFarland Purdy who was born in 1882, resided in Cincinnati, Ohio and died in 1942; Mrs. W. B. Tucker born in 1888 and now residing in Bellevue, Ohio; Mrs. J. Harvey Hix born in 1891 and now residing in Owensboro; Charles Edward Purdy, born in 1894 and now in Owensboro; Emmett L. Purdy, born in 1896 and a resident of Owensboro; Robert M. Purdy, born in 1901; and John McRay Purdy, born in 1903 and living in Owensboro.

Dr. James Edward Hix, a son of Mrs. J. Harvey Hix, was born in Owensboro in 1913 and attended the schools of Daviess County graduating from Senior High School at Owensboro before his sixteenth year. He attended Emory University of Atlanta, Georgia, for six years receiving the B.S. and M.D. degrees. He served as interne at Grady Hospital in Atlanta, and in 1938 entered the practice of medicine in Owensboro. In 1940 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the United States Army, being assigned to duty at Fort Knox, afterward being transferred from that post to Alexandria, Louisiana. He now holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and is in active service in Italy, having charge of all the coastal hospitals in the Southern Italian area. He married Frances Clara Adams at Atlanta, Georgia, July, 1938 and they have one child, James Edward Hix, Jr., born in Atlanta, August 25, 1942.

Milford Purdy and his interesting family are widely known in Owensboro and enjoy the friendship of the people of that city. Mr. Purdy is a good neighbor, a man active in public and social service, a Christian gentleman, a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TYE

GEORGE W. TYE has been postmaster of Barbourville, Kentucky for over ten years. Under his care the affairs of government run smoothly and well, and the feeling of satisfaction expressed by the people when Mr. Tye received the appointment has been more than justified. His first introduction to Barbourville came during his college days, when he attended Union College. George Tye liked Barbourville so well that later on, when he decided to give up farming and turn to business, this was the city of his choice. From 1900 onwards, George

Tye has been occupied in Barbourville, and the story of his business follows the pattern of changing American life and customs. From 1900 until 1923, he owned a livery establishment. This was a profitable and up-to-date concern for many years, until the livery business everywhere was slowly crowded off the scene and pushed into oblivion. George Tye sensed the inevitable, and prepared to make the sensible change. He started an agency for Ford automobiles in 1923 at a time when Henry Ford had really brought the automobile within almost any man's reach. Later, Walter Chrysler, who was long associated with General Motors, came out with the Chrysler automobile, a quality car that embodied modern trends and designs and caught the fancy of a public that liked sleek lines and smooth performance. George Tye secured the Chrysler agency, and also handled the Plymouth automobile, which was Walter Chrysler's successful bid as an entry in the low-price field. Today Mr. Tye is postmaster of Barbourville, and he still maintains his Chrysler and Plymouth agency. In addition, he operates a modern and well-equipped garage business. George Tye has always followed the principle that when he sells a car he obligates himself to a policy of service. People look to him with confidence; they appreciate the sterling qualities of Mr. Tye, proved through the years. He is courteous in all his dealings, a worthy business man, and an excellent government official.

George Washington Tye was born on January 11, 1869 in Knox County, Kentucky. His father, George Washington Tye, was a farmer. He was born in Carpenter, Whitley County, Kentucky in 1807 and died in 1884. His wife, Virginia (Bain) Tye, was born in Knox County, Kentucky in 1834, and died in 1894. They are both buried in Knox County, Kentucky.

After attending Milligan College, Milligan, Tennessee, George Tye completed his education at Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky. Mr. Tye worked on the farm for twelve years, from 1888 to 1900. At the end of that time he decided to move to Barbourville and set up in the livery business. In 1923 he made the change over from horses to automobiles when he opened an agency for Ford cars. Later on he changed to Chrysler and Plymouth cars, and in addition he runs a garage. It was on July 10, 1933 that Mr. Tye was appointed as postmaster of Barbourville, Kentucky, a position for which he has proved to be admirably qualified. There is a vast amount of detail involved in the work of a post office such as the one at Barbourville. Under the able management of Mr. Tye, the work has been systematized and a large volume of business is handled in orderly and efficient manner.

In 1898 George Washington Tye was married to Myrtle Lyttle, who is the daughter of Dale and Sallie Lyttle. She was born in Clay County, Kentucky. They are the parents of three daughters and one son. The oldest daughter, Jewel, was born in Barbourville, Kentucky in 1899. She is married to Ben F. Logan of Pineville, Kentucky. Drucella, the second daughter, was born in Barbourville, Kentucky in 1902. She married C. S. Baker of Virginia, and they have one son, Shelton Tye Baker, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1938. The family resides in Philadelphia. The youngest daughter, Lily Dale, was born in Barbourville, Kentucky in 1904. She married R. D. McDade of

Little Rock, Arkansas. They have two sons, Robert Harvey McDade, born 1927, in Barbourville, Kentucky; and George Richard McDade, who was born in Barbourville in 1928. George Lyttle Tye, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tye, was born in Barbourville, Kentucky in 1911. He married Margaret Graham Winchester of St. Louis, Missouri. They have two children, Michael Randolph and Marjorie Lyttle Tye.

Between his postmastership and his business, George Tye finds his time amply occupied. He likes to attend the social functions of the city, and can always be relied upon to support community projects. His main interest is divided between the Kiwanis Club and the work of the Christian Church.

EARNEST MONROE BOWYER

THERE WAS A great deal of variety and color in the life of Earnest Monroe Bowyer. There were years spent as a young man in foreign countries, buying teas, coffee and spices. Those exciting years were followed by peaceful years on a beautiful farm in Clark County, Kentucky; the sights, sounds and smells of the Orient and of South America were replaced by the charm of Locust Grove, the ancestral home of Earnest Bowyer, a fruitful farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres.

Earnest Monroe Bowyer was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1860; he died in 1934, at the age of seventy-four. His father was George A. Bowyer, a native of Virginia, who was born at White Sulphur Springs in that state. George A. Bowyer married Mary Poindexter, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Earnest Monroe Bowyer was the youngest of their six children. Earnest Bowyer was a small boy when his father bought Locust Grove, in Clark County, Kentucky, on March 1, 1865. There are two hundred and twenty-five acres in this farm, which is just off the highway near Becknerville, Kentucky. There was a time when Locust Grove was on the main line of travel, but that was when there was not a great deal of travel of any kind, though the trails that were in use were of vast importance to the early Kentucky pioneers; those were the days when Locust Grove was built on the old Daniel Boone trail, and served as a tavern for the rest and refreshment of early travelers who were carving a great state out of the wilderness. Locust Grove is today one of the show places of the community. It stands in a beautiful grove, as its name suggests, and presents an inviting picture to today's traveller. No longer an inn, it is still nevertheless visited by many who consider themselves fortunate when they are allowed to revel in the beauty of the interior, which is entirely furnished in antique furniture, and is an authentic record of part of Kentucky's past history.

For a number of years, Earnest Monroe Bowyer spent his time in foreign countries as a buyer of coffee, teas and spices, but the latter part of his life was spent on the farm where he had lived during his boyhood, and it was at Locust Grove that Earnest Bowyer died in 1934.

Earnest Monroe Bowyer married Inez McGregor in 1926. Mrs. Earnest M. Bowyer was born in Mt. Vernon, Indiana, the daughter of Braddock McGregor,



EARNEST MONROE BOWYER

who was a native of Ritchie County, Virginia. Braddock McGregor was a merchant, lumberman and farmer. Katherine (Monroe) McGregor, the mother of Inez (McGregor) Bowyer, was born in Posey County, Indiana.

The operation of Locust Grove farm has been both a pleasure and a business to Mr. Bowyer. He appreciated the historic value and beauty of the old homestead, and maintained the farm in a high state of cultivation and productivity. The management of the farm consumed most of the time and attention of Mr. Bowyer, but there was one other vital interest in his life which was never neglected, and that was the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Bowyer is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Beautiful Locust Grove farm is now in the possession of Mrs. Earnest M. Bowyer.

CHALMER B. CAUDILL

CHALMER B. CAUDILL was born January 1, 1901, at Cannell City, Morgan County, Kentucky, the son of Robert E., and Mahalah Wells Caudill who were engaged in the mercantile, lumber, coal and oil business. In 1915, having disposed of their interests in Morgan County, they purchased a farm at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky and established a purebred herd of shorthorn cattle, continuing also in the oil business in eastern Kentucky, in Johnson and Magoffin Counties.

Chalmer Caudill continued his education in the Shelbyville schools then entered Swavely Preparatory School at Washington, D. C., and after graduating there he entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia where he majored in geology. In 1921 he went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to join his brother, Samuel J. Caudill, in the oil business and income tax depletion work on oil properties.

In 1925 Mr. Caudill married Mary Ann Middelton, daughter of James Fulton and Patsy (Smith) Middelton, who represented two of the pioneer families in Shelby County. Mr. Middelton was a banker, was engaged in the mercantile business, and was a large farmer and breeder of purebred Jersey cattle. He also raised some of Kentucky's best trotting horses and purebred Duroc hogs.

From 1925 to 1927 Chalmer B. Caudill was connected with the Coral Gables Corporation, developers of Florida real estate at Miami, Florida, and in 1927 he moved to Maple Grove Farm, Shelby County, Kentucky, to engage in the retail milk business and the growing of burley tobacco. Ten cows made up Mr. Caudill's first herd and their milk was retailed in Shelbyville alone; today that purebred Guernsey herd numbers one hundred and two head whose milk is delivered to consumers throughout Shelby County. He is justifiably proud of the fact that during the past sixteen years his herd has averaged over four hundred pounds of butter fat annually and has had more years of continuous testing than any other herd in Kentucky.

Modern equipment for pasteurization was added to Maple Grove in 1938 to insure consumers a safe and sanitary milk supply. It is interesting to note that



CHALMER B. CAUDILL

with the exception of a few concentrates, all the feed consumed by this herd is produced on the farm itself.

Mr. Caudill has been very active in civic affairs in his community and is listed among the past presidents of the Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Shelbyville. He is a member of the Shelbyville Board of Education and is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

Mr. and Mrs. Caudill are the parents of three children: Robert M., Virginia Ann and Chalmer B. Caudill, Jr.

THOMAS J. BARTLETT

THOMAS J. BARTLETT is Owensboro manager and distributor for Gulf Refining Company. In the twenty-one years since he commenced to keep books for the Evansville Oil Company in Owensboro he has had a variety of experiences, and has been key figure in a number of oil property transactions. Mr. Bartlett has also been active in many other business lines. He organized and sold three different businesses in a little less than ten years. Usually he took about three years to develop a business from the time of organization until it was ready for sale as a desirable and established concern. In addition he still maintains an interest in two advertising services which he helped to organize.

Thomas J. Bartlett was born on March 11, 1903, in Rome, which is about seven miles from Owensboro, Daviess County, Kentucky. His father, Thomas J. Bartlett, was a native of Daviess County. He had a store in Rome and also owned a farm. He was well-known and widely respected for his active leadership in community affairs, and also as an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity. The mother of Thomas J. Bartlett was Erma (Boulware) Bartlett, and she was also a native of Daviess County. Both families, in fact, have resided in Daviess County since before the War Between the States.

The early education of Thomas J. Bartlett was received in the county schools, followed by high school at Owensboro. He then enrolled at John Locke College at Elkton, Kentucky, and also studied for one year at Centre College. Thomas J. Bartlett had a good record in athletics, playing four years of basketball for Owensboro High School, and at John Locke College, in addition to playing basketball, he was a member of the football team.

In 1922, Thomas J. Bartlett entered the employ of the Evansville Oil Company as bookkeeper at Owensboro. Three years later they sold out to the Marland Refining Company, and Mr. Bartlett stayed on with Marland. The following year, 1926, the Marland Refining Company promoted Thomas J. Bartlett to district sales manager with headquarters in Chicago. The firm then merged with the Continental Oil Company, and Mr. Bartlett purchased from the Continental Oil Company, all of their Kentucky property, including bulk and wholesale plants in Western Kentucky. In 1937 he sold these properties to the Gulf Refining Company, and remained as manager for Gulf in the Owensboro territory. In 1925, before moving to Chicago, Mr. Bartlett had started in the drilling and producing

of crude oil in Daviess, Ohio and Hancock Counties of Kentucky. He now has twenty-seven producing oil wells, and five gas wells.

As a result of his interest in out-door advertising, Mr. Bartlett has helped to organize several companies covering various phases of that business. He is secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Valley Sign and Advertising Company, which he helped organize in 1925. Mr. Bartlett has also retained an interest in the Hildebrand Poster Service for outdoor advertising, being vice-president of this company, which he organized in 1933.

In 1934, Thomas J. Bartlett helped organize the Bowling Green Outdoor Advertising Company, which was later sold. The following year he helped organize the City Neon Company for the manufacture of Neon signs and tubing, and this he sold in 1938. The Owensboro Sand and Gravel Company, which he helped organize in 1938, was sold in 1941.

Mr. Bartlett owns and farms one thousand and fifteen acres of rich land, in the vicinity of Owensboro. On this farm he established the Domino Breed of Registered Hereford cattle, and has a large herd. He is also a breeder of Kentucky saddle horses. Mr. Bartlett raised Noble Sensation, which won the Roth Stake at the Kentucky State Fair in 1938. As a fisherman, Mr. Bartlett really has things his own way, as there is excellent fishing in a twenty-two-acre lake located right on his own property.

On February 10, 1931, Thomas J. Bartlett was married to Dorothy O'Bryan, a daughter of H. E. O'Bryan of Owensboro. They are the parents of two children: Jan Carol, born January 4, 1932; and Mary Ethel, born November 7, 1940. The family worships at the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Bartlett is a communicant of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Mrs. Bartlett is active in Red Cross work. She is an accomplished horsewoman, appearing many times in the show rings over the state and winning many prizes.

Mr. Bartlett finds time for many of the activities that make for pleasant living, and also contributes a full share to the labor that is necessary in carrying through community projects. His membership in the Rotary Club dates back twenty years, and at present he is secretary of that organization. As an active sponsor of the Boy Scouts, Mr. Bartlett has cheerfully given time and effort to help insure the local success of this commendable activity. He is also past president of the Owensboro Country Club, and for several years served on the Board of Directors. Mr. Bartlett's fraternal interest is with the organization in which his father took such a pride and interest—the Masonic Order. He has advanced to the Commandery, and is also a member of the Shrine at Madisonville, Kentucky.

JAMES I. PAYNE

JAMES I. PAYNE is one of the younger generation of Kentucky business men who is making good and has established himself in Owensboro as a member of the Gipe-Payne Motor Company. He is equipped by birth and training for a successful business life and those who know him are confident his early success will be augmented as life deals with him.

James I. Payne was born in West Louisville, Kentucky, March 16, 1912 and attended the public schools at that place, graduating from the local high school. He attended the University of Detroit one year and the University of Notre Dame one year. In 1933 he came to Owensboro and attended the Owensboro Business College from which he graduated in 1935. He worked as Secretary for the Green River Distilleries and with S. W. Anderson Company Department Store. In May, 1940, he formed a partnership under the firm name of Gipe-Payne Motor Company for the sales and service of Chrysler and Plymouth automobiles and the firm continues under the original title and in the original line. He married Mary Butler Lyddane, a native of Owensboro, who was born in 1913. She has held an executive position with the S. W. Anderson Company for the past sixteen years.

The father of James I. Payne is R. D. Payne, one of the most successful farmers of Daviess County and one of the leading agricultural figures in the state. He was born on a farm near West Louisville, Kentucky, Easter Sunday, March 28, 1875, a son of Ignatius Payne, a native of Daviess County, who was also a prominent land owner and farmer of Daviess County. His mother was Mrs. Minerva (Blincoe) Payne, a native of Bullock County. R. D. Payne attended the local schools of West Louisville and St. Marys Academy at Lebanon, Kentucky, for three years, later attending Cecilian College in Hardin County and Gethsemani College at Gethsemani, Kentucky. On leaving school he took charge of his father's estate, consisting of real estate holdings, stocks and bonds, and coal mines and has continued in active management since. He owns four hundred and sixty-five acres of farming land which he has leased out. He is a director of the Equitable Bond and Mortgage Company. He married Miss Maude Snyder, a daughter of J. T. Snyder, a successful farmer of the Rome community. They are the parents of the following children: Mary Bernice, teacher in the schools of Baltimore, Maryland; Gladys, now Mrs. Estill Anderson, of Owensboro, and mother of one daughter, Mildred Ann; Martine, a teacher in the schools of West Louisville; James, of this review; and Robert Delbert, connected with the International Harvester Company at Washington, D. C. and who married Ruby Virginia Birkhead and is the father of one son, Robert Delbert, III. R. D. Payne is affiliated with the Catholic Church and in politics is independent.

James I. Payne, of this review, holds a high position in Owensboro both socially and in business. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and finds relaxation at the Moose Club. Friendly and pleasing in personality he makes friends readily and is a worthy son of a worthy father.

WILLIAM ALBERT REISERT, SR.

WILLIAM ALBERT REISERT, SR., of the Reisert Insurance Agency, was born in Louisville, Kentucky. He attended St. Cecelia's and St. Mary's Parochial Schools, and St. Xavier's High School from which he graduated.

Mr. Reisert is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Reisert. His father, Peter Reisert, was born at Greenville, Floyd County, Indiana, in the year 1841 and died in 1923. During his life he was in the piano business and later associated himself



WILLIAM ALBERT REISERT, SR.

with his son until the advent of the prohibition era, when he retired. His wife, Mr. Reisert's mother was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1844 and died in 1907.

The marriage of William A. Reisert and Miss Mayme Schulten occurred in 1900. Mrs. Reisert was a daughter of John J. Schulten who was a wholesale shoe merchant, located on Main Street in Louisville. Mrs. Reisert died in 1912 leaving three infant children; Adelaide E., Llewellyn F., and William A., Jr., and Mr. Reisert has never remarried.

The eldest of the Reisert children is now Mrs. G. I. Gates who was born in 1901. She received her education at Presentation Academy and she and Mr. Gates reside at 1634 Windsor Place, Louisville, with their five sons, William R., who is now serving in the United States Navy; George I., Thomas E., John A., and James D. Mr. Gates is associated with the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky.

The second child is Mrs. William A. Nunnelley, who was born in 1903 and who graduated from Presentation Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Nunnelley are the parents of four children: Mary Elizabeth, William A., Dorothy Lee and Robert R., and reside at 2005 Eastern Parkway. Mr. Nunnelley is office manager of the Reisert Insurance Agency.

The third child, a son, is William A. Reisert, Jr. He was born in 1910 and also attended Presentation Academy. He graduated from St. Xaviers High School and from the University of Notre Dame. He married Ruth Dentinger, and they with their three sons and one daughter; William A. Reisert, III, John H., Robert E., and Mary Rita reside at 1273 Eastern Parkway. Mr. Reisert, Jr., is associated with his father in the insurance business.

William A. Reisert, Sr., maintains his home at 2102 Cherokee Parkway which residence was built by him in 1905. There he maintains open house for his children and grandchildren every Saturday night in order to keep the family together, and the grandchildren have named it "Grand Daddy's Night."

Mr. Reisert's first venture in the world of business was in 1888 when he associated himself with the D. H. Baldwin Piano Company on Fourth Street, near Market, where his father was also associated for many years. Soon thereafter he was offered a position with Bonnie Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers on Main Street near Second, a position that he accepted and in which he continued for several years. In the fall of 1898 Mr. E. S. Bonnie withdrew from Bonnie Brothers and formed a new company, taking Mr. Reisert with him. This firm continued until 1907, when Mr. Bonnie decided to sell his interest, which was purchased by Mr. Reisert and the firm was then incorporated with Mr. Reisert as its president. A distillery was later purchased and the business continued to grow until it was closed through national prohibition.

Mr. Reisert then purchased the Buzz Engineering Company and operated it until 1922 when he disposed of this business and purchased the Vetter and Smith Insurance Agency. He changed the business name to Reisert Insurance Agency, and later purchased the McAtee Agency, which he combined with his own and located their offices in the Starks Building.

Mr. Reisert believes in the future of Louisville and is the owner of a substantial number of pieces of real estate. He is president of the Louisville Garage Corpora-

tion and a director of the Louisville Title Mortgage and Insurance Companies. He is also a member of the Pendennis Club, the Audubon Country Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters, the Knights of Columbus, St. Joseph's Orphanage and St. Vincent's Orphanage.

In public service Mr. Reisert is always at the call of his community. He is chairman of Selective Service Board Number 73, a director of the Community Chest War Fund and the Travelers Aid. In politics Mr. Reisert is a Democrat and he was one of the originators and was the first president of the Shelby Democratic Club, which was largely responsible for securing Shelby Park for residents of that section of the city.

Mr. Reisert served as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Boy Scout Council in Louisville for approximately seven years and during this period "Covered Bridge" was secured through the efforts of the late James E. Pearson and Mr. Reisert by interesting a daughter of Charles Ahrens to purchase and donate it to Louisville Boy Scouts organization as a memento to her father, Charles Ahrens. The tablet on the camp wording is as follows:

"This Camp Site is a gift to Louisville Aerie Council Boy Scouts of America, in loving memory of Charles Ahrens. From his daughter, 1927."

Mr. Reisert has also interested himself in behalf of boys and men who unfortunately were convicted of minor offenses and received sentences, they being later paroled to him, and in each case they have been reformed and returned to full citizenship.

BRISCOE CANNON LANGLEY

WHEN BRISCOE LANGLEY was four years old, his father decided to sever connections with the tobacco business, in which he had been working for others, and to start out in an entirely different business on his own initiative. After small beginnings he built up an insurance business which is still prospering under the management of his son, Briscoe Cannon Langley. Before he entered his father's insurance business, Briscoe Langley had gained for himself a thorough training in outside industry. He attended the University of Kentucky after which he was connected with a coal company and later was employed in the engineering department and then in the train service of the Illinois Central Railroad. He entered the insurance business in 1923, which gives him a record of over twenty years of service to the public in that capacity. Briscoe Langley is prominently connected with the Providence Federal Savings and Loan Association. He has more than a passing interest in politics, having been a candidate for office on the Democratic ticket.

Briscoe Cannon Langley was born at Nebo, Hopkins County, Kentucky on July 25, 1899. His father, William Weir Langley, was born on a farm in Webster County, Kentucky on October 25, 1863, the son of John H. Langley and Agnes (Frost) Langley. John H. Langley was a farmer, and about 1870 he entered the tobacco business at Nebo. As a boy, W. W. Langley worked with his father in the tobacco business, and later worked for others in a similar capacity at Nebo and Providence. In September, 1903, he entered the insurance business in Providence, establishing the W. W. Langley Company, which has been in continuous operation since that time. Although still active, Mr. Langley has now relinquished most of

the management to his son Briscoe. His wife is the former Barbara Sugg, daughter of Briscoe and Sallie Sugg of Union County, Kentucky. Mr. Langley has made an excellent record in the insurance business, and among some of his most cherished possessions are many medals and other tokens of esteem given him by various insurance companies marking the passing of his twenty-fifth year as their representative. One of these was from the Liverpool, London and Globe and another was a clock from the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The children of W. W. and Barbara (Sugg) Langley are Agnes Louise, of Cleveland, Ohio; Briscoe Cannon, the subject of this sketch; Navella, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Mary Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Edward Sterling of Covington, Kentucky.

Briscoe Cannon Langley attended the public schools of Providence and for two years was a student at the University of Kentucky. After leaving school he worked for a coal company and was later employed in the engineering service of the Illinois Central Railroad, afterwards entering train service for the same company. In 1923 he entered his father's insurance business, and has now completed twenty years of service in connection with it. He knows the insurance business thoroughly, and his success in connection with it is evidence of the fact that his first interest has always been that of his client.

For many years Mr. Langley was secretary of the Providence Federal Savings and Loan Association, and now serves on the Board of Directors.

Briscoe Cannon Langley is married to Viva Lee Hobgood of Princeton, Kentucky, and they have two children: Joel, now a member of the United States Navy, and Barbara Lee. The family worships at the Christian Church.

Always active in affairs of the Democratic party, B. C. Langley was their unsuccessful candidate for the state legislature in 1943. He is a Mason with membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He is a past High Priest of the Chapter and a past Eminent Commander (1939) of the Knights Templar Commandery, now being the Generalissimo. He is a member of Rizpah Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Madisonville, and is now the Potentate's Ambassador and a director of the Shrine Temple.

Mr. Langley is Chairman of the Webster County Selective Service Board for World War II, and has served in that capacity since inception of the board.

FRED KURZ

THROUGH ABILITY, ENTERPRISE, and good, hard work, Fred Kurz acquired for himself a considerable amount of good farm land, and at the time of his death in 1939, was the owner and operator of a coal mine located on his own property. The son of a German immigrant, he had come to Daviess County, Kentucky when he was a young man of twenty to work as a farm hand. He acquired his property gradually, clearing timber land and cultivating it, and started operations first on one mine and then on another. He became a prosperous man, well-liked and respected in his community, the head of a fine family. The record of the Kurz family in the service of their adopted land is a proud one. The father and three uncles of Fred Kurz all served in the Union Army during the Civil



MR. AND MRS. FRED KURZ

War, which broke out soon after they had come to this country. Two of his sons served in World War I; the husband of his youngest daughter is in the United States Army in World War II.

Fred Kurz was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on December 19, 1869. His father, John Kurz, came to America from Germany about 1859 with his three brothers. With the outbreak of the Civil War, all four of the Kurz brothers joined the Union Army. John Kurz became a farmer in later years, and married Christine Ramaker, who was a native of the United States. He was able to provide only a limited education for his son Fred, and at the age of twenty Fred Kurz began work on the Snyder farm near Rome, Kentucky, in Daviess County. His pay as a farm hand was very small, but he saved practically all of it until he was able to buy a farm of seventy-four acres near Newman, Kentucky, and rented more land. He came into what is known as the Roost community, which was mostly timber land, began buying land, clearing and cultivating it. In 1924, he began coal mining operations on his own property. A second mine was opened later, and one of these mines is now in operation and producing at a very profitable rate.

Rose Smith, a native of Jefferson County, became the wife of Fred Kurz. They were the parents of eight children. The death of Rose (Smith) Kurz occurred in 1936, three years before the death of her husband. Their oldest son, Joseph, lives on the family farm, which he now operates. He married Ella Murphy and they have five children: Dorothy, Mary Frances, Richard, Joseph and Gertrude. The second son, John, was in the Air Force of the United States Army during World War I, and was overseas for eighteen months; he belongs to both the American Legion and the 40 et 8. John Kurz attended St. Joseph College at Bardstown, Kentucky. He is the president of the Kurz Coal Company, and manages the mines on the family property. His wife is the former Mary Helen Hildebrand. Paul Kurz was also in the service of his country during World War I; he was in the United States Navy, and now belongs to the American Legion. He attended St. Joseph College at Bardstown, Kentucky. He married Mary Baur, and they have eight children: May Beth, Marjory, Ruth, Martha, Mildred, Paul, Jack and Charles. The oldest daughter, Mary, is now Mrs. William Graff of Owensboro. The Graff children are Rosemary, Betty, Jean, Patricia, Louise, William and Joseph. Margaret Kurz is now Mrs. Homer Barton of Owensboro, and the mother of two sons, Homer Barton, Jr., and Frederick. Agnes Kurz became the wife of Gabriel Fiorella, who is the proprietor of "Gabes" Restaurant in Owensboro. Their children are Gabriel, Jr., Beverly Jeanne, Peggy Ann, and Mary Michael. Fred Kurz is associated with the Ken Rad Tube & Lamp Company and lives in Owensboro. His wife is the former Gold Whalen, and his children are Janet Marie, Shirley Ann, Frederick, Elizabeth Ann, Rose, Joseph, John and Frances. The youngest daughter, Helen, married Joseph White, who is in the department of chemical warfare of the United States Army, now serving overseas. All members of the Kurz family are of the Catholic faith, and are communicants at St. Stephens Cathedral. All of the men in the

family are members of the Knights of Columbus, and are independent of any party lines in politics.

Fred Kurz died on November 14, 1939, at the age of seventy, and is survived by his eight children and thirty-three grandchildren.

ORVILLE BOGGESS COOMER, D.D.S., F.I.D.C.

FEW LINES OF business and no profession has equalled the dental profession in the progress that has been made within the last quarter of a century. During these years this great profession has emerged from the mechanic who was "handy with tools" to the scientist who through a thorough knowledge of the causes of dental failure has made rapid strides in its prevention and through restorative dentistry has been able to replace its loss to a degree almost akin to nature itself. This progress has been due to the intense enthusiasm, study, and research of men like Dr. Orville B. Coomer of Louisville, and to the dissemination of the knowledge they have gained through their organized societies and the dental colleges. Beginning his career in the dental profession with a thorough foundation of technical knowledge, and endowed with a talent that particularly fitted him for his chosen work, his individual success was easily predictable, but it was his spirit of cooperation and leadership that brought him to the position of past President of the Louisville District Dental Society and President of the Kentucky Board of Dental Examiners.

Dr. Orville Boggess Coomer is a native Kentuckian, having been born in Lee County, February 14, 1902. He received his early education in the Madison County rural schools and then spent four years at famous Berea College. This was followed by a year at the University of Cincinnati and four years at the University of Louisville, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

On July 19, 1924, Dr. Coomer began the practice of his profession at Richmond, Kentucky, and in September 1926 he removed to Louisville where he opened offices. He accepted a commission of Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserves from the then Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson, and served from 1935 to 1939 in an inactive status.

Dr. Coomer was married in 1927 to Miss Eugenia Elizabeth Becker at Louisville. She was born in that city and was a graduate of the city's high school system. She attended the University of Wisconsin and was a teacher of domestic science in the Louisville school system. Dr. and Mrs. Coomer are the parents of two boys: Orville B. Coomer, Jr., who was born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1930, and William Weston Coomer who was born in the same city in 1934.

Dr. Coomer's father was Dr. Robert Coomer, who was born in Lee County, Kentucky in 1873 while his mother was Effie Davidson (Burke) Coomer, who was likewise born in Lee County, in 1878. Both are still living and make their home in Richmond, Kentucky. A brother is Lieutenant Robert Burke Coomer, who was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1905, and attended the schools of that county. He spent four years at Berea College and four years at the University of

Louisville where he received his D.D.S. degree and he did postgraduate work at the Dewey School of Orthodontia in New York City. In 1933 he established his practice in Louisville, Kentucky, but is now serving his country as a Lieutenant in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy and is stationed on the *U.S.S. Ozark*. He married Mollie Frances Whalen who was born in Ohio County, Kentucky. This ceremony was celebrated in Louisville in 1929 and the couple are the parents of two children: Betty Burke Coomer, born in Louisville in 1932 and Robert Burke Coomer, Jr., who was born in Louisville in 1934.

Dr. Orville B. Coomer is a member and past president of the Louisville District Dental Society and the Kentucky State Dental Association. He is also a member of the American Dental Association, a Fellow of the International College of Dentists, member of the American Academy of Restorative Dentistry, Associate Member of the Chicago Dental Society and a member of the Pierre Fauchard Academy. Fraternally, he is a Delta Sigma Delta and an Omicron Kappa Upsilon. He was appointed by the Governor to the State Board of Dental Examiners. Dr. Coomer was also Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry at the University of Louisville from 1927 to 1934. He has held clinics and delivered lectures in the majority of the larger cities of the country.

Dr. Orville Coomer is known in many walks of life in addition to his profession. He is a member of the Big Springs Golf Club and the Pendennis Club and finds relaxation in golf and in his social contacts which are wide and varied. He makes friends in his contacts and his earnestness and thorough study have earned for him professional confidence and the high personal regard of all who know him.

WILLIAM J. MITCHELL

THE AMERICAN TRADITIONS of learning to do by doing, thrift, industry and dogged determination are ably demonstrated by the career of William Jackson Mitchell, well known and widely respected Daviess County, Kentucky farmer.

Orphaned while in his early childhood, he presented a brave front to adversity and overcame obstacles to success which would have been insurmountable to a lesser man.

William J. Mitchell was born in Owen County, Kentucky on June 4, 1882, the son of Charles A., a farmer, and Sallie Bridges Mitchell, both natives of Owen County. The elder Mitchell died while his son was a small child and his wife soon followed him in death. The subject of this sketch was taken to Daviess County by his mother's brother, Frank Bridges, who reared him. He attended the Daviess County rural schools for a time but, at the age of fourteen, was forced by circumstances to earn his own living.

He hired out as a farm hand at twenty-five cents a day. By dint of hard work, diligent saving and denying himself of all but the barest necessities, he managed



H. J. Mitchell

to accumulate sufficient funds to buy nineteen acres of land when he was twenty-three years old. He borrowed one hundred dollars, with which to purchase a team and the meager tools he felt he needed to start farming for himself.

A few years later he sold this bit of land and bought eighty acres. Through his knowledge of land and how to improve it, he continued to buy farms, build them up and sell them at a profit until in 1923 he bought three hundred and seventeen acres near Utica, Kentucky. Later, he purchased the old Doctor Hickman place adjoining his land and moved to the new place, where he still lives in a modern home.

In company with millions of other conscientious and hard working Americans, he met with serious financial reverses in 1931 and lost his farm to a large insurance corporation. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, he simply worked harder and in a short time was able to buy back his land and still owns it.

William Jackson Mitchell is acknowledged to be one of the most prosperous farmers in Daviess County as well as one of the most progressive. He uses the most modern, scientific methods of agriculture and his farm is often pointed out as a model of intelligent and efficient farming. Mr. Mitchell is a staunch advocate of diversified farming and raises tobacco, corn, grain, soy beans and tomatoes. He is a charter member of the Daviess County Farm Bureau and is now vice chairman of that organization. During the life of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, he served on several of that organization's committees.

In 1905, William J. Mitchell married Miss Nora Spencer of Grayson County, Kentucky. Mrs. Mitchell has been his constant helpmeet during his struggle for success and his subsequent fight to regain his lost land. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of three children: J. D., now a member of the United States Army; Frank, a resident of Owensboro, who married Miss Duke Ayres, daughter of Dr. Alfred Ayres of Owensboro; and Alma, now Mrs. Stiles Goode, who farms on the Fitts Road in Daviess County and has a son, William Goode, and a daughter, Carol Mitchell Goode, born May 26, 1944.

Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Homemakers' Club and is an active leader in the Christian Church in Valley Grove, where they maintain their membership. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Board of Elders and directs the choir. They have built their lives according to the precepts of their church and serve as examples of Christian living to their community.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star. He gives his political allegiance nominally to the Democratic Party but is not bound by any party decision as to candidates, preferring to vote for the man he considers best qualified for the office in question.

William J. Mitchell has by reason of his exemplary life, his courage in poverty, his modesty in success and his ability to learn the lessons in success and his ability to learn the lessons of life and put them to use for himself and his neighbor, earned the respect and admiration of all who have the privilege of his friendship.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BONTE

WHEN FREDERICK WILLIAM BONTE died on March 15, 1943, he left behind him a record of good works. Truly he had been a "friend to man," being active in church and fraternal circles, and always having a welcome hand and a ready ear for any of his wide circle of acquaintances. He did a great deal of work in aid of the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children. As a worker, Frederick Bonte was thorough and keen, as an employer he was just and generous. He was a social, friendly and honest man.

Frederick William Bonte was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 27, 1869. His father, William Tell Bonte, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1843 and died on February 22, 1904. He moved from Cincinnati to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1866 and went into the carriage business. He was widely known for his generosity, particularly to children, and old and young for miles around greeted him as "Uncle Bill." Frederick Bonte's mother, Maria Louise (Kamping) Bonte, was born in Germany and was brought over to this country when she was five years of age. She died on March 1, 1921. The parents of Frederick Bonte are buried in Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Frederick Bonte attended the public schools of Hopkinsville, and at fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the Hopkinsville New Era. He remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, by which time he had learned how to set type, "kick" a press, write locals and solicit ads, in other words, all the work of a small-town newspaper. However, Frederick Bonte decided he wanted to work on a big city newspaper, and in 1890 he went to Louisville, where he worked on the Louisville Dispatch. The following year he crossed over to the Louisville Times, being attracted there by the opportunity of learning to operate that new-fangled typesetting machine, the linotype.

Before long, Mr. Bonte was a skilled linotype operator, and he remained in the employment of the *Louisville Times* until 1904. He was now thirty-five years old, had saved money, accumulated experience and possessed a definite idea. His idea was that despite the doubts of many old-time printers, he was convinced that the linotype had come to stay and would revolutionize typesetting in many ways. Particularly could Mr. Bonte vision the possibilities of machine composition as applied to certain intricate forms of printing or typesetting where speed was a requisite. In 1904, Frederick Bonte went into partnership with Charles Westerfield under the name of Westerfield & Bonte, with Mr. Bonte as president of the firm. They started the first printing firm specializing in the composition of law and record work for lawyers, also government and railroad work. This was a direct result of Mr. Bonte's belief in the possibilities of machine composition, with the combination of speed and accuracy for legal work or the easy handling of tabular work and complicated measures for railroad and government work. Frederick Bonte was head of this business until his death and he lived to see the success of many developments he had initiated himself.

Three generations of the Bonte family have been active in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Bonte started a Masonic Lodge in Crescent Hill. He was a member of the

Knights Templar and also of the Shrine. He devoted a great deal of time to the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children. Always a deeply religious man, Frederick Bonte is greatly missed in his church, in which he was always active, never being too busy to spare time for committee and board work. Mr. Bonte was a member of the Ben Franklin Club of Louisville.

On September 1, 1898, Frederick William Bonte was married to Matilda R. Harris, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Bonte now resides at 210 Hillcrest, Louisville, Kentucky.

The passing of Frederick William Bonte was a personal sorrow to many far removed from his immediate home, but who had cause to remember him with affection as a great and good man.

DR. CATHARINE RUSSELL MARKS

DR. CATHARINE RUSSELL MARKS has the distinction of being one of the women in the United States to hold the honor of being secretary and a director in such an organization as the Kentucky Association of Optometrists. She was the founder of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Association of Optometrists, and is a member of the Scientific Kentucky Association of Optometrists. She was secretary of the Kentucky Association of Optometrists in 1920 when the Optometry Law was passed, and assisted materially in the formulation of this law. Dr. Catharine Marks is also a clinical associate of the Optometrics Extension Program. Her son, Dr. Robert Marks, Jr., has also specialized in the field of optometrics, and his time is divided between practice in Cumberland, Kentucky, and in association with his mother in Harlan, Kentucky.

William Russell, the grandfather of Dr. Catharine Russell Marks, was born in Dublin, Ireland. He emigrated to Kentucky, and worked as a watchmaker for George Wolf & Son of Louisville, Kentucky. His son, Edward McMahan Russell, was born in Bardstown, Kentucky on January 16, 1848. He married Sarah Louisa Bird, who was born in London, England on September 30, 1859. Sarah Louisa Bird was always proud to tell her own daughter, Catharine Frances, about the acclaim which she received from the Royal Society of London on an essay which she wrote when she was fourteen years old, on the subject of "The Duty of Kindness to Animals." This was on July 27, 1873; Sarah Louisa (Bird) Russell was nearly eighty and a citizen of the United States when she died on July 3, 1938. Edward McMahan Russell died on October 21, 1911. Their daughter, Catharine Frances Russell, was born in Springfield, Kentucky on August 28, 1880.

Catharine Frances Russell married Robert Marks, who was born in Woodlawn, Nelson County, Kentucky, on December 13, 1880. Mr. Marks is associated with the Kentucky Utilities Company at Harlan, Kentucky. Their oldest son, William Edward Marks, was born June 20, 1909, and died in October, 1921 at the age of 13. Robert Marks, Jr., was born on July 25, 1912. He attended the public schools of Harlan, Kentucky and was graduated from Centre College at Danville, Kentucky with the A.B. degree. During his high school and college days, Robert Marks, Jr., was very much interested in athletics, and was a star on the football team, both in



DR. CATHARINE RUSSELL MARKS

high school and in college. He graduated in Optometry from the Northern Illinois College at Chicago, Illinois, and began practice in Cumberland, Kentucky. Part of his time is now spent in Cumberland, and the rest in association with his mother in her practice in Harlan, Kentucky. The fraternities to which Dr. Robert Marks belong are Omega Delta, Alpha Chapter; and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He is also a member of Duffield Commandery No. 42. He is an ardent sportsman, and his hobbies are fishing, hunting and golf.

Dr. Robert Marks married Leota Priscilla Burley of Decatur, Illinois, who was born on February 8, 1910. They have two children: Lynn Lee Marks, who was born in Cumberland, Kentucky on May 7, 1940; and Robert Marks, III, who was born in Harlan, Kentucky on August 17, 1941.

Dr. Catharine Russell Marks is an outstanding member of a profession in which few women have attained distinction. Very few women in the United States have been honored by election to such a position of honor as Secretary of the Kentucky Association of Optometrists, with the added distinction of inclusion as a director of the association. She was secretary of this association in 1920 when the Optometry Law, which has done so much to raise the standards of the profession and to exclude from the practice of optometry those who do not have the proper educational and other requirements, was passed by the State of Kentucky. Dr. Catharine Marks was of material assistance in the formulation of this law. In addition to being a past secretary and director of the Kentucky Association of Optometrists, Dr. Catharine Russell Marks performed a signal service for other members of her sex who have embarked upon a similar career when she founded the Women's Auxiliary of the National Association of Optometrists. She is a member of the Scientific Kentucky Association of Optometrists and is a clinical associate of the Optometrics Extension program. Her practice in Harlan, Kentucky, is extensive, and she is highly esteemed by the citizens of Harlan and the surrounding district who are able to avail themselves of her professional services; she also rates very high in the estimation of fellow-members in the field of optometry. In addition, she has the supreme satisfaction of seeing her son follow in her footsteps. Having already become an excellent optometrist, Dr. Robert Marks gives every indication of becoming a leading member of the profession as years and experience add to his achievements.

GLEESON MURPHY, JR.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS review is of the third generation of a family that has continuously since 1872 been in the forefront of American industrial activities. As President of the Murphy Chair Company in Owensboro he is continuing a branch of the business founded by his grandfather, M. J. Murphy in Detroit in that year. The original business has produced more chairs and produced them over a greater length of time than any firm in America and connected with its activities have been many of the leading executives and foremost men of the country.

This subject is the son of Gleeson Murphy, Sr., whom he succeeded in the

active management of the Owensboro business in 1933. He has been trained in the work from his high school days up, working in the plant during summer vacation periods and familiarizing himself with every portion of the work from laborer, machinist, sales manager, etc., until he became President and General Manager in 1940. He was educated in the local high school and at Tome School, Port Deposit, Maryland, graduating from the latter in 1929. He entered Princeton University at this time but terminated his work there in 1931, after two years, on the death of his father. He added to his cultural activities and business training with an Extension Course in business from LaSalle University and also earned a diploma from the International Accountants Society in 1935 as well as taking a thorough course in Time Analysis in special work given by A. B. Segur. General study in Psychiatry and Psychology added the equivalent of a degree to his education. His extra curricular activities at preparatory school included Presidency of the Student Body and of the Student Council, Editor of the school newspaper and Manager of the Year Book, and member of the swimming team, and receiving a Cum Laude Scholastic Award. He was a college student tutor of Psychology, Philosophy and Biology.

Business activities other than those directly connected with the parent firm are a partnership in Murphy Land and Building Company, who developed the first low cost home ownership project under FHA, Title II in Kentucky, partnership in Sandidge-Murphy Development Company, first developers in the same line under FHA, Title I in the United States, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Northwood Company of Evansville, defense housing; Vice-President of the Murphy Box Company, a subsidiary of the Murphy Chair Company. Private business interests have not required his time to the exclusion of public service and he has been President of the Owensboro Chamber of Commerce, is a past Vice-President of the Associated Industries of Kentucky; a Director of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association; Member of the Advisory Committee of the War Production Board in metal office furniture and equipment; Member of the Advisory Committee of the War Production Board in wood furniture; Member Kentucky Apprenticeship Council and Instructor of Cost Engineering in the Owensboro Technical High School.

In the field of writing the subject has engaged in widely varied lines, serving as reporter and sports editor on the Owensboro-Messenger-Inquirer in the summer of 1928 and from June, 1931 to February 1932. He has been more than a casual contributor to the pulp magazines and the author of numerous articles in the trade journals.

Gleeson Murphy, Jr., married Martha Holman of Owensboro, Kentucky, who was born in that city in 1912 and who was educated in the schools there, graduating from high school and taking two years higher training at the University of Kentucky. They are the parents of a daughter, Ann Gleeson Murphy, who was born in Owensboro August 28, 1936.

The father of the subject, Gleeson Murphy, Sr., was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1881, died, and was buried in his native city in 1931. He was General Manager of the Murphy Chair Company until his death. The mother of the subject is

Cornelia (Wilkinson) Murphy who was born in Memphis, Tennessee in 1888 and now resides in Owensboro, Kentucky. The subject has a brother, Stephen James Murphy born in Detroit in 1912, who attended the public grade and high schools of Owensboro.

The founder of the Murphy family and business dynasty was the subject's grandfather, Michael Joseph Murphy. He was born February 22, 1851, in Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, the son of James and Katherine (Casey) Murphy. The father was a farmer and the son spent his early life on a farm, his education beginning at the age of four in an old Presbyterian church building that was used during the week days as a school house. At nine he began with the Sarnia public schools and finished high school there, securing during this time a teacher's certificate but never using it. In 1869 at seventeen years of age, he went to Detroit to enter industrial life. He attended a business college in that city and when advanced in his courses taught in the same institution temporarily. A career as bookkeeper followed and from a position in this capacity he purchased with notes and money from his father the business where he was employed and gradually changed the nature of its products from bed springs to chairs. In 1878 the company became a full fledged chair manufacturing concern. After going through a succession of titles the final and lasting name of the Murphy Chair Company was achieved and the business eventually expanded until over one thousand employees were on its pay roll. The plant was sold to the Briggs Body Company in 1919 and the business moved to Owensboro. This founder of the company was engaged in other business activities and in wide public service. He was at various times a director in seven different Detroit Banks and was the first President of the Security Trust Company which he organized. He was a devout Catholic though not an ostentatious churchman. He lived a useful and long life and his job of raising a family of note is not second to even the great job he did in business life.

Gleeson Murphy, Junior, holds a secure place in the business and public life of Owensboro, a credit to the family tradition and his advice is sought and valued on questions of importance. His personal life and that of his wife and their home life is happily added to by the association of many loyal friends.

C. BRAXTON STEWART

IF C. B. STEWART had had his fortune told in days gone by, the seer would have had to predict that before he reached his thirties Mr. Stewart would make a complete change in his life's work. After teaching school in three different departments and completing work for his Master's degree, C. B. Stewart put a definite period at the end of that phase of his career. He started out a completely new chapter, his rather radical transition being from teaching school to factory management. Since C. B. Stewart has taken over the management of the Kentucky River Mills, Inc., the war has come along and he is operating the plant smoothly and efficiently on a night and day basis, turning out 100 percent war production.

C. Braxton Stewart was born in Knox County, Kentucky, on August 31, 1911.



C. BRAXTON STEWART

His father, W. T. Stewart, was born in Barbourville. His life has been principally spent in the promotion of various types of industrial enterprises. His mother, Flora (Davis) Stewart, was born in Artemus, Kentucky, on March 19, 1888. Both of his parents reside in Barbourville, Kentucky.

The early education of C. B. Stewart was through the grade school and high school of his home town, Barbourville, Kentucky. After graduating from high school, he went to Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1932 with A.B. and B.M. degrees. He also attended the University of Kentucky and took his Master's degree there in 1938. In 1932, Mr. Stewart was appointed Supervisor of Music for Knox County, which position he held for a period of four years. For three years he was the superintendent of Gray's High School in Knox County, Kentucky, and for one year he taught at Bryan Station School at Lexington, Kentucky.

In 1938, C. B. Stewart said farewell to the teaching profession and went to Frankfort as manager of the Kentucky River Mills, Inc., manufacturers of twine and oakum. This concern is one of the oldest incorporations in the state of Kentucky, permission to incorporate having been given by the state legislature in 1876. The controlling stock in the concern is now vested in the hands of D. D. Stewart. With the advent of the war, the entire plant of the Kentucky River Mills was given over to war work, furnishing twine and oakum to the United States government. Seventy-three people are employed, and the factory is working a double shift in an effort to keep up with government requirements.

C. Braxton Stewart was married in 1932 to Mildred Evans, who was born in Barbourville, Kentucky on August 12, 1911. They have three children, a girl and two boys. The daughter, Phyllis Evans Stewart, was born in Barbourville, Kentucky on August 5, 1935. The sons, C. Braxton Stewart, Jr., was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, July 22, 1942, and Daniel Archer Stewart was born on July 27, 1944, in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Kiwanis Club. The family worships at the Baptist Church, and they reside on Leestown Road in Frankfort, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

WHEN THE SECOND WORLD WAR engulfed the United States, Kentucky Utilities Company was ready to shoulder the staggering burden of maintaining full service for its thousands of regular customers and supplying millions of kilowatt-hours of electricity to Kentucky's vital war industries.

Back of that readiness lay a thirty-year history of typical American business progress—the story of a company which started from scratch and built itself into one of the most important in Kentucky by adopting the principle that the growth and prosperity of the company is dependent upon the growth, development and prosperity of the communities which it serves, and placing the welfare of its

employees, customers and the Commonwealth of Kentucky above the desire for material gain.

So, when war came, Kentucky Utilities Company was ready. Every demand for electric power for defense needs has been met efficiently, speedily and economically to the government and to defense industries. No shortage has developed thus far in the company's territory.

In addition, during 1941 and 1942, the Kentucky Utilities Company sold to the Tennessee Valley Authority 248,135,829 kilowatt-hours of emergency power to help relieve the shortage in power in the Tennessee Valley brought about by the drouth and increased war loads in that area.

Meanwhile, despite its increased activity, the company had given up 112 of its approximately 1,200 trained employes to the armed services by early in 1943. Moreover, it continued its policy of reducing rates as rapidly as its expanding volume of sales would permit, and by 1943 was able to announce that its average customer was receiving approximately twice as much electricity and service for his money as he received from ten to fifteen years ago.

The company also was continuing its employe-welfare programs, and maintaining favorable and safe working conditions. Its total outlay for taxes in 1942 was approximately \$2,328,500.

Also in 1942, Kentucky Utilities Company and its subsidiary, Old Dominion Power Company, won two safety contests covering nineteen Middle Western, Southern and Southwestern states. The two companies, as a single unit, established better records than twenty-three other contesting utilities companies in the prevention of employe accidents and of automotive equipment accidents. This was the first time in the history of the contests that any one entrant had won both in a single year.

Kentucky Utilities Company has come a long way since that August day in 1912 when it was founded to serve the eight towns of Versailles, Lawrenceburg, Shelbyville, Elizabethtown, Somerset, Ferguson, Mount Sterling and Winchester. At that time it served 2,045 customers. Today, in 448 towns and communities in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, it serves approximately 122,000 customers, domestic, commercial and industrial. Two hundred eighteen of these communities had no electric service at all until Kentucky Utilities provided it for them.

The organization was a small one in 1912, and its staff consisted of only fifty-six employes. A little more than thirty years of expansion have brought the staff up to approximately 1,200, most of them native Kentuckians. The 1912 payroll totaled \$41,065, but for the year ending 1942, the company paid its employes \$2,094,353.

The company's first year's tax expense was under \$7,200, as compared with approximately \$2,328,500 for 1942.

For the first thirteen months of its operation, Kentucky Utilities Company had a gross income of \$288,706. This figure approximates the gross income for about seven or eight days of the company's current revenues.

While the company's staff and its business were growing, its training and employee welfare programs were paying dividends. Employee efficiency was growing more rapidly than the business, when measured on the basis of the number of employees per million dollars of gross business. In 1915, it was 280 employees per million dollars, and today it is only eighty-one employees per million dollars.

Kentucky Utilities Company first recorded kilowatt-hour statistics in 1915, when it sold 4,757,797 kilowatt-hours. Now it produces and sells that much in slightly less than any average two-day period.

In addition to the 218 communities into which Kentucky Utilities built lines and supplied the very first electric service, there were many towns and communities where it found customers receiving only partial or limited service. Some of these communities received service (before Kentucky Utilities entered the field) from "5 to 7 a.m. and dusk until 12 midnight," or "dusk till dawn with daylight service on Mondays and Tuesdays for washing and ironing." All these communities now have unlimited 24-hour service with one-way, two-way or three-way power feeds.

In most of the towns receiving electric service of any kind before Kentucky Utilities entered the field, small electric plants were the only source of supply. As soon as possible after they became a part of Kentucky Utilities Company, transmission lines were built into these towns and the small generating plants were retired. The company now has more than 2,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines of 22,000 volts or over. With its subsidiary, Old Dominion Power Company, it now has seven major steam generating plants, two hydro-electric plants and five standby plants, with a total rated capacity of 115,380 kilowatts.

Kentucky Utilities Company's policy toward its employees has made for sustained amicable relations. More than 530 employees have been with the company more than ten years. This is slightly less than 50 per cent of the entire personnel. This is an unusually high percentage for modern industry. Eight out of ten of the employees are native Kentuckians.

The company has instituted retirement pay for all employees who fulfill certain simple conditions, and it has provided life insurance under a group insurance plan for the entire staff. It carries on an intensive employee-information program to afford employees opportunities to know and handle their jobs better and to prepare themselves for more responsible positions. Employees also benefit by standardized vacations, sick-leave and service-award plans.

Throughout its more than thirty years of existence, Kentucky Utilities Company has stressed a never-ending campaign to harness electricity for new uses to improve the standard of living of its domestic customers and the efficiency of its commercial and industrial customers.

In 1912, the consumption of electricity was, in the main, only for lighting and a few fans. Kentucky Utilities Company has helped to introduce and popularize among Kentuckians electric refrigeration, electric ranges, radios, water heaters, electric mixers, irons, washing machines, air-cooling systems, new types of lighting and many other domestic, commercial and industrial devices. Its policy of reducing

rates as the business expanded has made it possible for its customers to use these devices; under the 1912 rates, this would have been impossible in most cases.

The post-war period will find Kentucky Utilities Company with expanded facilities. It is expected that this era will see new and broader fields of electric service opened in Kentucky, just as they will be opened throughout the United States.

PRESS FORD

PRESS FORD has been connected with the Union National Bank of Providence in Providence, Webster County, Kentucky, since the bank first opened its doors to the public in 1910. The direction of the policies of the bank have been largely in his hands, and under his guidance the original capital stock of \$25,000 has been doubled, and surplus and undivided profits now stand at \$25,000. That the residents of Webster County have the utmost confidence in the soundness of the institution is shown by the fact that deposits now total over two million two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. The Union National Bank of Providence is the largest and strongest financial institution in Webster County.

The Ford family have lived in Crittenden County, Kentucky, for a long time, and it was on his father's farm in that county that Press Ford was born on December 8, 1885. His father, J. B. Ford, was a successful farmer. His mother was Susan (Johnson) Ford; the Johnson family, like the Fords, were old-time residents of Crittenden County. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ford are both still living on the farm where Press Ford was born.

The rural schools of Crittenden County furnished Press Ford with his elementary school education, and he went to high school at Marion. For two years he was himself a teacher in the rural schools of the county, but the year 1910 saw a complete change in the life of Press Ford, both in residence and occupation. It was on April 15, 1910 that he came to Providence, Kentucky to become assistant cashier of the newly organized Union National Bank. He held that position for twenty-three years, becoming thoroughly versed in all operations of the bank, and learning to know every depositor and every firm and individual with whom the bank did business. In 1933 he was made cashier of the bank, and is in addition its Executive Director; since the president is inactive, the responsibility for the affairs of the bank rests largely in the hands of Press Ford. He has continued to discharge that responsibility with such success that the capital stock of the bank is now double the figure at which it stood at the time the bank was incorporated, and the surplus and undivided profit account shows a considerable increase. Deposits of over two million two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars show gratifying confidence on the part of depositors in the Union National Bank of Providence.

Mr. Ford represents his bank in membership in the Kentucky Bankers Association and The American Bankers Association. He has served the city of Providence for several years as Treasurer, and was Chairman of the Webster County War Finance Committee in the bond drive of April, 1943. The fraternal orga-

nization to which Mr. Ford belongs is the Masonic Order, in which he is a member of the Blue Lodge. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

Press Ford married Dora Babb of Crittenden County in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Ford is Treasurer and Clerk.

WOODFORD SHANNON

SCOTCH-IRISH on his father's side, and French, Dutch and English on his mother's side, is the ancestry of Woodford Shannon, the subject of this sketch.

Robert Shannon, his grandfather, located in Pennsylvania in 1787, and Thomas Houts, his maternal grandfather several generations removed, settled in New Amsterdam in 1651, having fled to Holland in 1620 to escape the persecutions of the Huguenots in France.

Mr. Shannon was born in Carlisle, Indiana, September 27, 1864, and received his education in the public schools of Carlisle. He taught school in Crawford County, Illinois, through the winter of 1882-1883, and in Sullivan County, Indiana, through the following winter.

In July 1884, he removed to Kingman County, Kansas, in which county was successively Assistant Postmaster at Bross, and in Kingman, the county seat. Due to change of postmastership in Kingman, he was offered a position as bookkeeper in a flouring mill in Kingman, later becoming manager of the business, which position he retained until complete failure of the crops in Kansas in 1887 made it advisable to close operations.

In 1888, at the solicitation of the Democratic County Organization, he became a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Kingman County, but was defeated.

In July, 1890, he decided to locate in Denver, Colorado, where he remained until the following April. He then located in Carthage, Missouri, and established himself in the Insurance and Real Estate Loan business, engaging for a time in other activities. For a time he was Secretary of the Carthage Commercial Club, Secretary of the Carthage Chautauqua Association, and assistant to the Secretary of The South West Missouri Electric Railway Company.

Through this last connection he became associated with Mr. Charles F. McElroy in the organization of the McElroy-Shannon Spring Bed & Manufacturing Company in September, 1900, as Director, Secretary, and Treasurer. This company was based upon the acquisition of a bed spring factory in Louisville and a number of patents relating to bed springs and their manufacture.

In September 1901 Mr. Shannon removed to Louisville to take over the management of the business there in addition to his official positions with the company, retaining such positions until the company sold its assets and franchises in 1913. The business of the Company at Louisville was conducted at a profit during all of the twelve and a half years of its existence—the sale was made on account of circumstances not connected with the Louisville area.



WOODFORD SHANNON

In the fall of 1915 he organized the Shannon Bed Spring Company, a corporation of Kentucky, later changed in name to Shannon Spring Bed Manufacturing Company, which still continues a successful business. As Vice-President and Manager, later becoming President, he built up a widely extended business and good will, especially in the Southern States. Notwithstanding war time conditions in 1945, the business continues in increased volume under the active management of the younger men associated with him.

Mr. Shannon maintains membership in the Louisville Board of Trade and in the Louisville Automobile Club, and enjoys the friendships acquired in nearly a half a century of life in Louisville, and his reputation for honor and integrity in the relations of life.

LEVI JACKSON HORLACHER, B.S., M.S.

WELL GROUNDED in both the theory and practice of animal husbandry the subject of this review was a happy choice for the position of Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky. He was selected for the place in 1939 and the succeeding years have proven the wisdom of the Trustees in choosing him.

Levi Jackson Horlacher was born at Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, on June 9, 1896. His father was James Levi Horlacher, born May 27, 1870, in Indiana and died December 28, 1942, being a farmer of that state. He invented a toppler for sugar beets and was the author of a book entitled "A Year in the Oil Fields." As a young man he taught school in Indiana. Mr. Horlacher's mother was Tereza Netterville Whetstone Horlacher, a native of Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Her parents were Raleigh and Eveline Whetstone of Centerville, Mississippi. Raleigh Whetstone was a soldier in the Confederate Army.

Levi Jackson Horlacher's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native state and the state of Kansas, graduating from high school at Frankfort, Indiana. He entered Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, and graduated from that institution in 1917 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. In 1919 he graduated from the Kansas State College with the degree of Master of Science and did graduate work in college administration at both the University of Chicago and the University of Kentucky. In both high school and college he was a member of the Debating Team. In 1918 he was instructor in animal husbandry and assisted at the Experiment Station at the University of Kentucky. In 1927 he became Assistant to the Dean and in 1939 became Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. He is a member of Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Tau Kappa Alpha among college fraternities, as well as a member of the Scabbard and Blade military order. In club circles he is a member of the Thoroughbred Club of America and the American Society for Animal

Production. When America entered the World War in 1917 he joined in the defense of his country.

Mr. Horlacher was married on August 11, 1918, at Fortville, Indiana, to Miss Vaneta Thomas, the daughter of Peter C. and Hester Brown Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Horlacher are the parents of Helen Hester Horlacher who was born June 11, 1920. She is a graduate of the University of Kentucky having completed her studies in 1941 and is now an officer of the Woman's Army Corps, holding the rank of Captain and being attached to the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, D. C., and in France. Frances Thomas Horlacher, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi J. Horlacher, was born April 22, 1927, and is now a freshman at the University of Kentucky. She is interested in music and is a talented musician. In 1943 and 1944 her soprano solos rated superior in the State Music Festival. On September 11, 1944, she married Staff Sergeant Fred R. Bass, of Tampa, Florida. In addition to the usual duties of a wife and mother, Mrs. Horlacher is president of the Lexington Chapter of the American War Mothers, former secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers, is a member of and committee chairman of the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution, and former local president of Parent-Teachers Association. She is also a member of the Parent-Teachers Association City Council and is a volunteer worker at the Ration Board and in Civil Defense. She is active in all church and Sunday school work. She is a member of the American Association of University Women and of the Omicron Nu and Beta Sigma Omicron sororities.

Mr. Horlacher has many activities beyond the realm of his profession. He is particularly active in church affairs, being a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington. He is Clerk of the Session, former Superintendent of the Church School, permanent and stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Ebenezer and is a member of the Committee on Ministerial Relations of the Synod of Kentucky.

Mr. Horlacher is a practical farmer as well as a teacher of the theory of agriculture. In his early years he farmed in western Kansas and now he and Mrs. Horlacher own a general farm in central Indiana. His activities at the University include membership on numerous Administrative Committees. For fifteen years he coached the Live Stock Judging Team which annually represented the University in inter-collegiate contests. He organized the agricultural council, a student group with power to direct the activities of student organizations in the college. He is especially interested in young people and their development and has developed in the students of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics an esprit de corps equal to that in any other college in the United States. To him is given credit for having originated the Fall Festival which is the outstanding event of the college year. Mr. Horlacher is former Chairman and Secretary of the Teaching Section of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities and former Chairman of the Animal Husbandry Section of the Southern Agricultural Workers. His club memberships include the Executive Club, the American Legion and the American War Dads, he being president of the Blue Grass Chapter of the latter organization. He is a member of the

Board of Directors of the Kentucky Pure Bred Livestock Association and was formerly Secretary of the Kentucky Sheep Breeders Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Horlacher lead a well rounded life. He finds his diversion in bowling, baseball and travel and a great deal of his spare time is occupied with the production of various articles along the lines of animal husbandry. He is the author of "Sheep Production," a college text that was published by McGraw Hill in 1927. He is also the co-author (with Hammonds) of "Sheep," a high school text, the first edition of which appeared in 1936 and the second edition in 1942. He is the joint author of "The Golden Hoof," a practical sheep book, and he is the author of numerous bulletins, circulars and magazine articles on agricultural subjects. Mr. Horlacher is in demand as a speaker at meetings of luncheon clubs and at farm organization banquets, where his talks are not only entertaining but are enlightening.

Dean Horlacher now has charge of the teaching program of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics and is personnel officer for the college, the experiment station and the extension division.

In politics Dean Horlacher casts his vote with the Democratic party. A man of pleasing personality, genial disposition, he is liked by students, faculty and all of his associates. He has been interested in animal husbandry from his earliest years and his work that prepared him for his present position was something he welcomed just as he welcomed the problems of his profession today and delights in smoothing the way for the student who comes seeking knowledge. Personally popular, Dean Horlacher is a natural administrator, a man whom men follow and to whom they are glad to listen and in the Dean's office discipline that regulates but does not infringe on individuality is the rule that is easily enforced.

WILLIAM J. HINCHEY

WHEN DEATH CAME to William J. Hinchey the city of Owensboro lost one of its best loved citizens, the state a business man of note and the natural gas industry of the nation one who was probably better known in that line of endeavor than any other single individual. The end came to Mr. Hinchey at his home at 1820 Littlewood Drive, Owensboro, on November 1, 1942. He had celebrated his sixty-second birthday on June 25 and was apparently in the best of health though he had recently recovered from a severe illness. A sudden heart attack, coming while walking around the grounds of his home, brought the end shortly after he was carried into his home. His death, a shock in any circumstance, was doubly so because of his seeming good health and high spirits.

William J. Hinchey was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1880. His parents were Patrick and Susan (Ryan) Hinchey who were married in Ireland and are buried in St. Bonaventure Cemetery, Alleghany, New York. The father was one of the early developers in the natural gas industry in this country and many of the Hinchey family engaged in the same work. William J. Hinchey often showed pictures of the early gas workers with many of them wearing derby hats. He was a man of unfailing wit and it was his nature to see the humorous side while not



W. J. Hinchey

neglecting the serious. On August 31, 1922 he was married to Margaret Amelia Theis, of Pittsburg, Kansas, and they came to Owensboro from Kansas City in 1929. Mr. Hinchey was already a veteran in the natural gas business when he took up his work as Vice-President and General Manager of the Kentucky Natural Gas Corporation (as it became known later), having been a director in the Independent Petroleum Association and having been General Superintendent of all its gas properties in Kansas. When he took up his work in the Owensboro field many gas wells had been bored but none of the product had been marketed and the community was without benefit from the developments. Mr. Hinchey brought natural gas into the city July 15, 1929 and later extended his company's lines to sixty communities in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Starting with but ten employees he rapidly built a business in which almost two hundred people are employed and approximately \$4,000,000.00 was spent on installations and district offices installed at Princeton, Madisonville and Greenville, Kentucky, and Tell City, Indiana. When he took charge of the property the citizens of Owensboro were paying \$2.00 per thousand cubic feet for artificial gas and now by using natural gas with its increased heat the cost is approximately one-fourth the old rate. Over \$3,500,000.00 in royalties have been paid to farmers holding land from which the company draws its product.

Though William J. Hinchey was a man of large affairs, and in a line of endeavor that was to him an avocation as well as a vocation he took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the good of his home community and was alert to the needs of public and social service. He devoted especial attention to the work being done for crippled children in the state and the project for providing lunches for the underprivileged in the Owensboro schools. As a member of the Committees of the Rotary Club devoted to these activities and as a director of the Owensboro Special Fund for Crippled Children he rendered conspicuous and unselfish community service. Because of his work in securing the bridge spanning the Ohio River at Owensboro he was appointed a member of the Bridge Commission by an Act of Congress. He identified himself with the development of his city and was a leader in its expansion. His judgment was sound and his advice was sought when matters of importance were under discussion and the experience he brought to solving the problems of his community yielded large dividends. His wide experience made him an entertaining conversationalist and he was listened to with attention and pleasure and his counsels were wise and sincere.

A lengthy editorial appearing in the Owensboro Messenger at the time of his death closes with this paragraph: "It has been the pleasure of this newspaper and its staff to know Mr. Hinchey since he came to Owensboro. His constant courtesy, his readiness to chat informally or about business, and the welcome his affable nature extended at every approach, were marked characteristics of the man who to know was to admire. There was about this fellow a charm of manner and a winsomeness that drew about him a wide circle of friends. . . . This community is the residuary legatee of that large estate of good will and high qualities that complemented the character which stood monumental in William J. Hinchey."

The passing of Mr. Hinchey was an event noted by general observance throughout the city and the funeral was attended by a large concourse of the people of Owensboro, and by Mrs. Margaret Larsen, a sister, of Bradford, Pennsylvania and a niece, Ann Barton Fox, of New York City. Mrs. Margaret Hinchey, widow of the deceased, lives at the family home on Littlewood Drive, Owensboro. Mr. Hinchey was an active member of the Knights of Columbus and found much pleasant association in the club rooms of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was an optimist, a cheerful friend and neighbor who loved his community and his fellowman as an individual. He was always ready to devote all his powers to every forward or charitable move and what was considered good for his community he considered good and worth working for.

OSCAR TAYLOR PENN

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS of Oscar Penn and his brothers, W. E. Penn and Frank O. Penn, probably dwarf any single enterprise of this character in the state. The acreage which they own and operate as a partnership is known as Penn Brothers Farms. Their production of burley tobacco alone represents millions of cigarettes when placed on the markets of Kentucky. Oscar T. Penn is bred to the soil of his native state and his knowledge of its needs and possibilities is inherent, giving him a substantial background that inspires the daring to operate on a gigantic scale. His position as a grower makes him an important figure in the economic life of Fayette County and gives him by right an authoritative voice in community affairs.

Oscar Taylor Penn was born in Scott County, Kentucky, August 29, 1899, and is the son of Samuel Bell Penn, himself a land owner and tobacco planter well known in that part of the state. The grandfather was Samuel Milton Penn, a pioneer planter and member of a prominent family that came to Kentucky early in the eighteen hundreds and that had always been active in agricultural pursuits. Oscar Penn came to Fayette County from the county of his nativity in 1920. His mother was Hattie (Barlow) Penn, a daughter of Taylor Barlow, a land owner and farmer of Scott County, Kentucky.

Oscar Penn attended the public schools of Scott County and graduated from the Georgetown High School in the class of 1920 and entered the Georgetown College at Georgetown, Kentucky, to take the liberal arts and science course, but left college in his junior year to enter into a partnership with his brothers to engage in tobacco growing. With these brothers, Winfred E. Penn and Frank O. Penn, one thousand and sixty-four acres of farm land is owned and operated, and they are actively operating these holdings in Fayette County, giving most of their attention to tobacco but including in their activities the breeding of live stock and the usual Blue Grass crops.

In November, 1942, Oscar Taylor Penn and Brothers purchased the Kingston farm on the Russell Cave Pike consisting of two hundred and thirty-four acres of choice agricultural land where he makes his home presided over by his gracious wife who was Dorothy Howard of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Harry Howard

of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Penn are the parents of a daughter, Patricia Howard Penn, born March 12, 1944. Mrs. Penn is a member of the Lutheran Church and interests herself in its activities as well as in the social life and social service affairs of the community. Mr. Penn espouses the cause of the Republican party politically and exhibits constructive interest in public affairs. He has two sisters living in Kentucky—Geneva Penn, who married W. B. Gentry and lives in Lexington, and Rosena Penn, who married W. H. Mackey and lives in Nicholasville.

The handling of the great tobacco crop of the Penn family is on a scale as large as that set for its culture, the brothers maintaining the only air-conditioned stripping room in the state. In this modern building they handle the crop stored in the fourteen large barns that care for it at cutting time. The work of their combined activities in the industry on the gigantic scale they operate is not readily conceived by those unfamiliar with the intensive labor involved in tobacco culture. Frank O. Penn, of the firm of brothers, is on leave from the farming operations to serve with the armed forces in the Mediterranean area.

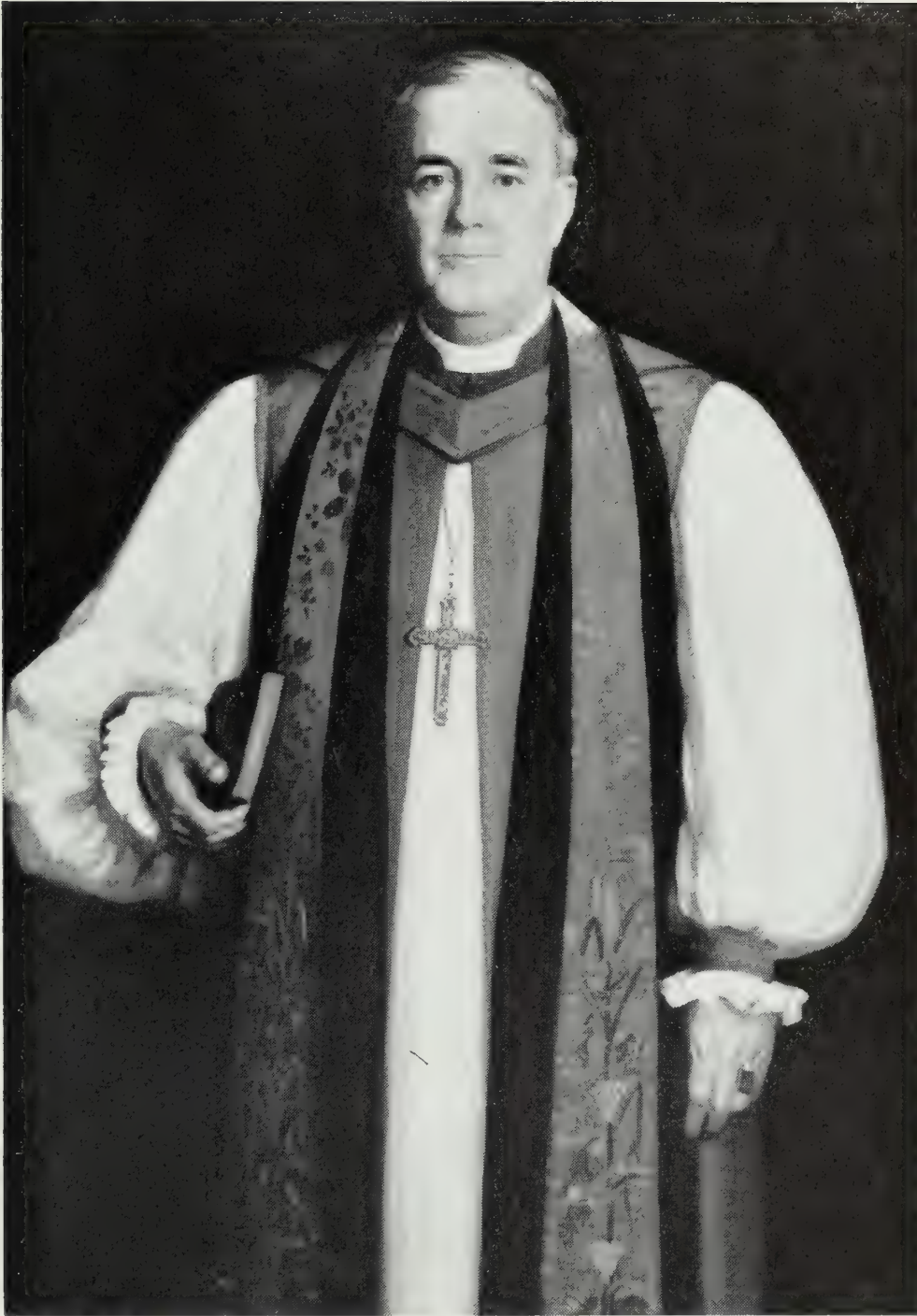
Oscar Taylor Penn is a man who naturally does things in a big way and being eminently a tobacco culturist he raises tobacco in a big way. In life generally his tendency to view things largely has given him a breadth of mind and a liberality of judgments that allow him to see the problems he and his neighbors face without prejudice and make decisions without animus. His opinion on questions of civic and business objectives is naturally sought after and listened to and his personality has brought him many loyal friends.

RT. REV. HENRY PRYOR ALMON ABBOTT, D.D.

THE DISTINGUISHED and able men who compose the Episcopal Clergy in the United States have among them but few more outstanding characters than the subject of this sketch. Of clerical lineage and a man of broad culture he has attained an enviable position in the church in both this country and in Canada as well as a reputation as a pleasing and constructive author of widely published books of a religious nature.

Henry Pryor Almon Abbott, Bishop of Lexington, Kentucky, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 11, 1881, a son of Reverend John and Ella (Almon) Abbott. After the usual primary and preparatory schooling he entered Kings College at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he achieved his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902, Master of Arts in 1904 and in 1911 was awarded his Doctor of Divinity degree. He studied at St. Stephens' House, Oxford, England, and in 1929 was awarded a D.D. degree by the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. The University of Kentucky conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1942.

Bishop Abbott was married to Rachel Gwyn July 11, 1907. To this couple were born Henry Paul Almon, Rachel Ella Almon, Osler Almon, Faith Elizabeth and Nancy Mather Almon Abbott. Bishop Abbott was ordained a deacon in 1904 and became a priest of the Church of England in 1905. He was Curate at St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the years 1904-06, and was made



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assistant Rector of the Church of St. James the Apostle at Montreal, Canada, in 1906 and in 1907 was transferred as Rector to Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, Ontario, where he remained until 1914, serving as Dean of Niagara from 1910 to 1914, when he became Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, where he served until 1919. He began his service as Rector of Grace and St. Peter's Church at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1919, remaining with this congregation until 1928, then serving the St. Chrysostom's Church, Chicago, in 1928-29. Since May 15, 1929, he has been Bishop of Lexington. In addition to his pastorate of these widely known congregations Bishop Abbott has served his church in other capacities. He was a delegate to the General Synod of Canada in 1912, Provincial Synod of Ontario in 1913, delegate to the General Convention in the United States in 1922, 1925 and 1928.

In the field of literature Bishop Abbott has a long list of published works to his credit. The best known of these are *Help From the Hills*, 1917; *Pamphlet Series*, 1917; *The Man Outside the Church*, 1918; *Sparks from a Parson's Anvil*, 1918; *The Supreme Sacrifice*, 1918; *The Religion of the Tommy*, 1918 (Brochure); *Joy Through Sorrow*, 1925; *Foundation Stones*, 1925; *Things That Matter*, 1941; "Comfort from Calvary," 1941.

With a personality that makes friends among all ranks of his fellowmen Bishop Abbott is a force in the work of the church and in the community affairs of his home city of Lexington, Kentucky, where he maintains a hospitable home.

IRA DRYMON

IRA DRYMON is a nationally known horseman and horse breeder who operates one of Fayette County's best known stock farms. He brought to Kentucky a well grounded course of study to which he had added years of experience in agriculture and animal husbandry. His ability has been recognized by official sources and private interests and his success as a breeder in the Blue Grass has gained for him recognition throughout the country. An officer in World War I he is the head of a family of interest, a son being one of the youngest flying officers of the present global conflict, following in the footsteps of the father. Since his residence in Fayette County he has added many friends and admiring acquaintances to the long list of those who followed him from his original home with their best wishes.

Ira Drymon was born in Willow Springs, Missouri, March 11, 1895, son of James Drymon and Naomi (Edwards) Drymon. The father was a farmer and rural mail carrier born in Greene County, Tennessee, who now makes his home in Sarasota, Florida. His mother was related to Andrew Johnson, one time President of the United States, and the couple celebrated their Fiftieth wedding anniversary at the Florida home April 15, 1944.

Ira Drymon attended the Willow Springs schools, graduated from the high school in 1914 and entered Draughons Business College at Springfield, Missouri, for commercial training. He entered the University of Missouri in the fall of 1914 and graduated from that institution in 1918 achieving the Bachelor of Science

Degree in Agriculture. In the University he became a member of Alpha Gamma Rho and the honorary fraternity Gamma Sigma Delta. In 1921 he was appointed County Extension Agricultural Agent for Bates County, Missouri, in May 1923 came his appointment to the same position in Cass County, Missouri, and in April 1925 he was made agent of the same authority for Jackson County, Missouri. On January 1, 1928 his ability brought recognition in the appointment to the position of general manager of the Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Missouri.

In 1937 Mr. Drymon came to Kentucky to become general manager at Dixiana Farm near Lexington, Kentucky. On October 1, 1938, he became a farm operator and breeder on his own account taking over the Gallaher Farm on the Russell Cave Pike in Fayette County, Kentucky. On this farm many famous horses have been handled and Mr. Drymon now has Challedon, fifth on the list of money winners.

Mr. Drymon is a member of the Lexington Kiwanis Club and was its president for 1941. He holds membership in the Thoroughbred Club of America and served this organization as president in 1942 and in 1943 he was manager of the Junior League Horse Show which was held at the Lexington Trotting Track July 14-17 of that year and again in 1944-45. He was also president of the Agriculture Club at the University of Missouri and manager of the Farmers Fair for the University as well as being a judge of cattle and horse shows of various State Fairs.

Ira Drymon married Ruth N. Barnes, of St. Louis, Missouri, June 23, 1920, she a graduate of the University of Missouri, class of 1917, where she was a member of Chi Omega and Pi Lambda Theta sororities. They are the parents of three living children and one deceased. Oldest of these children is Elizabeth Joan Drymon who married Frank G. Dickey, of Lexington, Kentucky, who is now serving with the armed forces. This couple have one son, Frank G. Dickey, Jr. born April 19, 1943.

James Donald Drymon, the second child, is twenty years of age and a First Lieutenant in the Air Corps of the United States Army, one of the youngest men ever to hold this rank in that service. When this country entered the global war he was a student at the University of Kentucky but was extremely anxious to enter the air forces as a cadet. He was only seventeen at the time but the age limit was soon lowered to eighteen and time did the rest and he became a flying student at the Army Air Forces Flying School at Bainbridge, Georgia. He was awarded the Optimist Club Trophy during the year following his eighteenth birthday for being "the outstanding boy of the month." The cup was received by his parents as bad flying weather prevented the young airman from being present. He was married to Miss Sally Hudgins of Lexington on July 21, 1943.

Marian Louise Drymon was born September 16, 1927, and was a senior at Lafayette High School when her death occurred September 2, 1943. Lou Ann Drymon was born January 18, 1931, and is now in junior high school at Bryan Station, Fayette County.

During World War I Ira Drymon attended the Officers Training Class at Camp Pike, Arkansas and Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 69th Field Artillery at Camp Knox,

Kentucky, where he was discharged December 21, 1918. In religion he is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and serves his congregation as Elder. In politics he adheres to the Republican party and takes part in its activities. The family home is at the Gallaher Farm, Fayette County.

Ira Drymon is kept thoroughly busy by his community as a leader in its social and civic work and he gives of his services gladly. His experience in agricultural, business and college affairs fit him for the social service endeavors that are a part of the modern community and his personality and diverse culture make him an entertaining member of any gathering.

J. BERNARD BROWN, LL.B.

THE GREAT GLOBAL CONFLICT has been felt in every channel of business and every avenue of life and even in the highly specialized profession of public accounting the demands of the armed forces have handicapped the service. And this at a time when the necessity for such service is the greatest in American business history. In caring for the unusual demands being made on expert accountants and the necessity of keeping the work at its highest efficiency the firm of Brown & Imhof, headed by the subject of this sketch, is making an enviable record. In a line of endeavor that basically rests on absolute accuracy and dependability a man of capacity and thorough training is a fundamental requirement, something for which there can be no substitute and J. Bernard Brown has proved to be this kind of man caring for an ever increasing load with decreasing assistance the times have indeed proven to be the kind that tests men's capacity and ability.

J. Bernard Brown is a native Kentuckian, having been born in Hardin County, January 29, 1902. He attended grade school at Vine Grove, Kentucky, and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kentucky. He graduated from the Jefferson School of Law at Louisville and received his degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1924. In the same year he was admitted to the practice of law in Kentucky. He entered the accounting profession and in 1925 the State Board granted him the rating of Certified Public Accountant. In 1928 he organized the firm of Brown & Imhof and from its inception the history of the organization has been one of continued expansion. A branch office is now maintained at New Albany, Indiana and the firm serves customers in Indiana, West Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee, continuing to add to their clientele day after day. At the present time this is proving to be an ever increasing problem. At this time they are operating with a personnel of twenty whereas two years previously, with a smaller volume of business, the number was twenty-six. Mr. Brown is a member of the American Institute of Accountants, the National Association of Cost Accountants, the National Office Managers Association, the American Auditing Association, the Kentucky Society of Certified Accountants of which he is a past President, Past President of the Louisville Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, and Vice-President of the American Audit Association. He is a member of the Louisville Board of Trade and the Louisville Credit Men's Association of which he is a Director. The Department of Agriculture appointed him from Washington to be Controller in the



J. BERNARD BROWN, LL.B.

Chicago Milk Market area. Many of the firms which use the service of Brown & Imhof are engaged in defense work and this makes another link that chains them up in the war effort.

J. Bernard Brown was married in 1926 to Olivia Margaret Ditter, of Memphis, Tennessee. She was born in Galveston, Texas during the great flood, on September 8, 1900. They are the parents of two children: Marianna, born July 7, 1930, and Jane Austin, born May 15, 1932, both births occurring in Louisville. The father of the subject is John Young Brown born in Meade County, Kentucky, August 6, 1880, and the mother was Nannie (Lancaster) Brown born in Meade County in 1882 and who died in 1903. She was buried in Flaherty, Kentucky.

J. Bernard Brown is a member of the Big Spring Golf Club and the "Two Thirty-Five Club." In religion he embraces the Catholic faith and is known in the working circles of his church and gives of his time and means to social and public service. He is in the fullness of his mental and physical powers, in every way equal to the demands made upon his service by business, his community and his country, and he is giving of that service unstintedly.

BENJAMIN EDWARD NILES

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1941 marked the passing of one of the most useful citizens of the state of Kentucky and the loss to Henderson of one of its best loved residents. Benjamin Edward Niles died that day and his death means more than a passing loss for he will be missed in farm circles of the state for a long time to come. He was born in Henderson County, May 15, 1875, and that county remained his home throughout his life. He received the usual schooling in the public schools and in 1898 graduated from Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar and in 1904 made a successful race for the legislature from Henderson County and in 1910 was again selected to represent his county at the State Capital. The terms he served as a member of the legislature were the last terms in the old Capitol and the first term in the new building. In 1914 he was made Executive Secretary of the State Horticultural Society and gave twenty years to this service. His reputation in farm organization work was by this time state wide and the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation sought him out to serve as its President and he entered the office in 1935 and continued this service until his death. Mr. Niles was married in 1897 to Minnie Phillips, who was born in Henderson County, Kentucky. The father of Mr. Niles was Reverend Albert A. Niles, a Baptist minister, born in Troy, Indiana, but who later moved to Kentucky. The mother was Mary M. Phillips, a native of Henderson County, Kentucky. Both parents are buried in Fernwood Cemetery.

Death came to Mr. Niles at a St. Louis hospital where he had been under treatment for two weeks for an illness of an undetermined nature. He had spent practically all his active years in working for the betterment of farmers and the bettering of farm conditions. In addition to twenty years with the State Horti-

cultural Society and six years as President of the State Farm Bureau he was serving as President of the Henderson County Farm Bureau Federation and Henderson National Farm Loan Association. He taught school for a few years of his life, studying law while doing so, and while admitted to the bar never practiced law, giving all his time to agriculture. He was always an earnest advocate of raising farm standards, forming cooperatives and extending rural electrification and over all he stood for the enactment of a national agricultural policy. As its President he influenced the Farm Bureau in asking, in 1938, for a Federal investigation of an alleged violation of the anti-trust laws by the tobacco industry and as a result three tobacco companies and their subsidiaries were brought to trial at Lexington on monopoly charges. He also sought through the Bureau the grading of tobacco by Government men. Under the presidency of Mr. Niles the Farm Bureau Federation achieved its greatest successes and his work will be beneficial to Kentucky farmers for years to come. He originated and sponsored the Ohio Valley Soy Bean Co-operative Association at Henderson, the first of its kind in the State. General regret by the public and the press was expressed over the passing of Mr. Niles and the *Louisville Courier-Journal* expressed the general sorrow in an editorial published in its issue of July 10, 1941, in the following manner:

"Henderson has lost one of its most useful if not its most conspicuous citizen. And so has all Kentucky experienced a grave and saddening loss. . . . For a number of years Ben E. Niles, in one capacity or another, as bank officer or as active propagandist for better farming, has been diligent, tireless, ever resourceful and practical. His work has brought results. His city, his county and his state have had occasion to be proud of his earnestness and skill. Farm agents the country over recognized his leadership and were the better for the higher consideration his crusade had brought them. Very recently the opening of the soy bean industry at Henderson gave point to his teaching that there are other crops than tobacco. . . . Mr. Niles, as in these days our years are counted, should have lived for at least another decade of good works. He will be sorely missed as a good friend, a good neighbor, and an all-round good citizen."

When Ben Edward Niles closed sixty-six years of useful earnest living he left his wife, a brother, G. H. Niles, of Union County, Tennessee, and four sisters, Mrs. H. P. Sights, Paducah; Mrs. Mary Laird, Los Angeles; Mrs. B. L. Patterson, St. Louis, and Mrs. B. W. Floyd, Morganfield. Funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church in Henderson and the remains were laid to rest in Fernwood Cemetery with those of his parents. The honorary pallbearers were members of the Board of Directors of the Farm Bureau Federation.

This sketch has recorded the birth, the years of the life and the death and burial of Ben E. Niles but the acts of his life and the things worth while he did and the friendships he formed and the hearts he made glad are beyond our recording. In the hearts of his fellows these things are enshrined in their true proportion and in deeper and more lasting characters than can be placed in any book, no matter what its pretensions.

MICHAEL FRANCIS GERMANN, JR.

MICHAEL FRANCIS GERMANN, JR., of Danville, Kentucky will tell any one that opportunity is not dead in America, and he knows whereof he speaks for he has recognized opportunity many times during his life and, having listened to her call has lifted himself to a position of affluence with nothing but his bare hands and a willing heart.

Mr. Germann is the son of an immigrant father who, coming to America in search of opportunity, had no difficulty in locating it and through dint of thrift and industry reared his family in comfort and passed on to them the legacy of a good name.

Michael Francis Germann, Sr., was born in the town of Baden, Germany, and at the age of twelve years set out on the long journey from his homeland to a country where he would be a stranger, speaking an alien tongue. His lifetime was packed with a great deal of drama and courage in the face of hardships. After his arrival in New York City he worked where he could learn as he went along, and later when he went to Boston he was reasonably familiar with the customs and language of America. In Boston he apprenticed himself to a carriage maker to learn a trade in connection with a thriving industry that was always open to skilled artisans. He lived in Boston during the troublous times of the Civil War and with the return of peace went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he was employed by the Sayers & Scoville Company, which specialized in the manufacture of buggies. After a few years in this connection he felt that he had acquired sufficient capital and experience to launch a business enterprise of his own. He began his independent business career in Ripley, Ohio, as a manufacturer of wagons and he made the first spring wagon in Brown County, Ohio, it being equipped with wooden axles. Through the years his business prospered and many were the "Germann" wagons that were seen in that section of the Buckeye state. He had reached the venerable age of eighty-eight years when death came to him in Ripley, Ohio.

Michael Francis Germann, Sr., was born in the town of Baden, Germany, and in Brown County, Ohio, on September 22, 1878. He completed his schooling in the city of his birth, Ripley, Ohio, and following an old world custom, worked with his father until he had reached mans estate. When he was twenty-one years old he decided to start out on his own and his immediate ambition was to become a farmer. His father knew that the son was healthy and vigorous, with a good trade to fall back on, and he considered that the son should definitely earn his own way and benefit by the lessons of his own experience.

Mr. Germann will not tell how much money he has now, but he does not hesitate to tell how much he had to start with. His original capital consisted of twenty-five dollars. Of this amount he paid his father fourteen dollars for two sows. These sows did their duty by producing fourteen pigs and young Michael Germann was off to a flying start. He needed a horse, but lacked money, so he signed notes for two hundred and twenty-five dollars and his father handed over



MICHAEL FRANCIS GERMANN, JR.

one horse. After thirty days the horse died and Michael buried his investment although the memory of it lingered on in the form of the note which became due and payable and had to be met. Later on, he purchased two more horses from his father and it required the income from four crops to liquidate the last of this indebtedness. These were hard days with tobacco bringing only five cents per pound. In eight years the highest price Mr. Germann received for his tobacco was thirteen cents per pound.

In 1906 Mr. Germann met and married Miss Louella Tamme, who was born in Paris, Kentucky, and within three years after this marriage Mrs. Germann had persuaded her husband to move to Kentucky. Neither of them have ever had cause to regret that move. His first farm, bought in 1909, was a place of one hundred and twenty acres in Boyle County, Kentucky. When he sold this place he reaffirmed his faith in Kentucky farm land by purchasing the old Harlan farm in Boyle County for \$50,000.00. This place had been in the Harlan family for more than a century.

It was about 1920 that Mr. Germann's interest in tobacco passed beyond that of the grower, and he became one of four men who established the Farmers' Warehouse of Danville. As a quarter partner in the concern he conducted the warehouse for many years. Each year there was a sizeable profit and when Mr. Germann sold his interest he realized a good return on his original investment. At this time Mr. Germann was in ill health and under doctor's orders to rest and recuperate. This was a difficult piece of advice for a man of his nature to follow, and he just didn't want to take that advice. He decided instead to get busy again, and that was evidently the tonic that he needed. He organized the Burley Tobacco Warehouse Company in 1926 and this business prospered from the first. In two years it was necessary to double the original space and the next year another warehouse had to be added to take care of the overflow business. Today, Michael Germann owns forty percent of all the tobacco warehouse space in Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Francis Germann, Jr. became the parents of two daughters and two sons. The oldest daughter, Gertrude, was born in Brown County, Ohio. She married H. E. Otto, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who is at present serving his country as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. The oldest son, Jerome Germann, was born in Brown County, Ohio, and married Mary Moten Sullivan of Danville, Kentucky. The younger son, Theodore Germann, was born in Danville, Kentucky. He is a sergeant in a bomber squadron of the United States Army Air Corps, and for some time was stationed on the island of Sardinia, off the coast of Italy. The younger daughter, Pauline, was also born in Danville, and is now the wife of George Daniel, a native of Jackson, Kentucky.

Thus, from the lives of two men, Michael Germann, Sr., and his son, Michael Germann, Jr., America has been the gainer, and, having firmly implanted the name in the new world, and having endowed their progeny with a sense of frugality and industry, they have made substantial contributions to the communities wherein they lived.

WOODFORD SPEARS & SONS

THE HISTORY OF this firm is the history of the Spears family in Bourbon County. The business is a family institution and is now in the hands of the third generation since its founding over seventy-five years ago. The business is that of blue grass seed distribution, farm supplies and coal and in addition to its mercantile activities the firm is engaged in agricultural operations on a large scale in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and in Saskatchewan, Province, Canada.

Edward F. Spears established the business in the closing days of the War Between the States and he was the father of Woodford Spears. The firm was begun as Spears & Stuart and later changed to E. F. Spears & Sons, Woodford Spears becoming associated with it. It was continued under this title until 1923 when the firm name was again changed, becoming Woodford Spears & Sons. The head of the firm who is still active in its management, was born July 22, 1869. The two sons associated in the firm are Edward F. Spears and Charles S. Spears, the mother being Elizabeth Stephens Spears, of Bourbon County.

Edward F. Spears, the elder of the sons, was born November 21, 1895, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and married Willie Summers, of Bourbon County. He was educated in the public schools of his county and at Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana. Before beginning his business career he served one year in the United States Navy and when the country entered World War I was trained in the Officers Training Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison and at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia. He finds fox hunting a source of pleasure and is well known in the sport in Central Kentucky. He is Master of the Iroquois Hunt and Polo Club, Lexington, Kentucky. He played on the Iroquois Polo Team. He is interested in flying and was the first Bourbon County man to become owner of his own plane. He is a 32nd Degree Mason and Shriner. Edward Spears resides at the family home, Harkaway, on the Ruddles Mill Road.

Charles S. Spears, the younger son, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 31, 1897, and was educated in the county schools and Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana. He married Mary Kenney Webber, of Bourbon County, and they are the parents of two children. They are E. F. Spears, born August 13, 1929, and Charles S. Spears, Jr., born October 29, 1930. During World War I he attended the Officers Training Camp at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia. He is a member of the Baptist Church, Paris, Kentucky, The School Board of Paris, and a member of the Rationing Board in gas distribution. The family home is on Stoner Avenue, Paris, Kentucky, and Mr. Spears finds his relaxation there and in hunting and fishing.

Woodford Spears & Sons is a firm of outstanding importance in central Kentucky and the magnitude of its agricultural operations alone constitute an item of noteworthy interest. This part of the business includes the cultivation of 1625 acres in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and over 4000 acres, planted largely to wheat, in Saskatchewan, Canada. The extensive business of the Spears family has been an important factor in the commercial life of Bourbon County for seventy-five years and bids fair to pass the century mark with an enhanced record.

WILLIAM RICHARD GABBERT

DEEPLY INTERESTED in the agriculture of his native state William R. Gabbert brings to his activities in that field a well grounded knowledge that has been used to benefit the farmers of Kentucky and advance the interest of the agriculturist in both the field of crop growing and animal husbandry. He makes his home in Lexington and for almost half a century he and his family have held an important place in the life of the community.

W. R. Gabbert was born in Daviess County in western Kentucky, July 4, 1894, one of two children born to Jacob Napoleon Gabbert and Lucy (Tuttle) Gabbert. His father was a stock breeder and land owner in Daviess County who died in 1897 and the mother followed him to the grave in 1899. Bereft of his parents at a tender age his rearing was undertaken by an uncle, John Riddle, of Daviess County. The brother is G. Lee Gabbert who now lives in Webster Grove, Missouri. The subject's early education was obtained in the elementary schools of Daviess County and he graduated from the Owensboro High School in 1913 and entered the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky, graduating in 1918. When the United States entered World War I he was called into service and assigned to the Signal Corps stationed at College Park, Maryland. Later he was transferred to Camp Vail, New Jersey, where he was discharged in November of 1918. He returned from service to Owensboro and accepted a situation with the Imperial Tobacco Company. His activities were transferred from this field to the Horticulture Department of the University of Kentucky to do extension work and from this work he was transferred to the Department of Economics. In 1920 he was appointed County Agent for Fayette County and served in that position for five years. On January 1, 1925, he formed his present connection with The Gentry-Thompson Stock Yards Company as Secretary and is presently Vice-President heading the sheep and lamb division of that organization. In addition to his work with the stock yards organization he owns and operates the Charnell Stock Farm of 171 acres on the Moore's Mill Pike, eleven miles from Lexington in Scott County, and here breeds Jersey cattle and engages in general farming. He is a member of the Lexington Board of Commerce and in religious matters is a member of the Immanuel Baptist Church, being superintendent of the congregation's Sunday School and active in its organizational work. He is also a tireless worker in civic affairs of many kinds.

On November 5, 1911, William R. Gabbert married Linnie Kate Wilkirson, daughter of Millard Filmore Wilkirson and Julia Middleton Wilkirson of Franklin and Scott Counties, Kentucky. They are the parents of William R. Gabbert, Jr., a graduate of the University High School of Lexington, and a student at the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. He was a member of the enlisted reserve corps of the United States Army and was called into service April 8, 1943, and is stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Mrs. William Gabbert was educated in the schools of Fayette County and Lexington, Kentucky, and is an active worker in the affairs of the church. She interests



WILLIAM RICHARD GABBERT

herself in Red Cross work as well as presiding over the home at Madison Place, Lexington, Kentucky.

William R. Gabbert has worked ceaselessly to inform himself of the affairs of the state and perfect his knowledge of its industries. The knowledge he has acquired is being used for the furtherance of his country's well being and his advice in matters pertaining to agriculture is much sought after. His personal life has been so lived that he has gathered friends wherever he has made contacts and he and his family are noteworthy in the life of Fayette County.

ROBERT PERKINS McDANIEL

AN ABLE SELF-MADE citizen and business man of Lexington, and a man prominent in the lumber and building material business that centers around that Blue Grass city, is Robert Perkins McDaniel.

Robert Perkins McDaniel was born in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, August 23, 1883, one of seven children of William Harrison McDaniel and Lucy (Waddle) McDaniel of the same county. The father was a well known farmer of his county who passed away in 1896, and the mother followed him to the grave in 1908. Robert McDaniel married Norma Kidd of Pulaski County, and they are the parents of ten children, who in turn are the parents of four children—grandchildren of our subject. Their children are Morris M. McDaniel; Irene McDaniel, who married William Duvall of Lexington, and is the mother of Jo Ann Duvall; Roy McDaniel, father of Robert; Harry McDaniel; Gladys McDaniel; Clara McDaniel, who married Carl Thomas, of Lexington; Fred McDaniel, who has a son, Fred McDaniel, Jr.; Clyde McDaniel, who married Helen Prewitt and is the father of Barry Lynn McDaniel; Paul McDaniel; and Betty Lou McDaniel. Fred McDaniel is now serving in the U. S. Army and is stationed at Camp Barkley, Texas. Clyde McDaniel is serving in the U. S. Army and is stationed at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. Harry McDaniel is with the U. S. Navy and stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands. Robert Perkins McDaniel is justifiably proud of the family of children and the grandchildren that have come from his line. The family are communicants at the Broadway Christian Church and the head of the family embraces the political philosophy of the Democratic Party. When time can be arranged he finds relaxation in fishing the streams and lakes of his native state but his great happiness abides in the family home at 194 Forest Park Road, Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. McDaniel attended a typical rural log school of his time, near his father's farm and when he was sixteen years of age the management of his father's farm fell upon his shoulders, his father having passed away in the meantime. For seven years he did a man's work and brought a man's judgment to the problems of farming and the job was well done. Having reached a mature age he was attracted by the lumber business and experienced a desire to learn all that he could regarding it. He began by buying and selling timber at Stearns, Kentucky, and desiring to perfect his understanding of the business—the fabricating, handling and selling—he began a round of the numerous mills of Kentucky, living in the

various camps that surrounded them, eating and sleeping with the industry. In 1921 he located in Lexington and organized the Lexington Lumber and Building Supply Company, becoming the firm's president. When he finally sold this business he established the present McDaniel Lumber Company which he manages personally, doing a retail lumber business and handling sash-doors, mill work and a full line of paints. He has added to the business a filling station which is conveniently operated in connection with the business under the management of his son-in-law, William P. Duvall, who is also in charge of the retail business. The combined affairs of the firm are handled at the yard at 646 West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

Robert Perkins McDaniel is an example of what the fruits of ambition, determination and hard work, coupled with character can be. In his case it has resulted in a business position in a community where positions are not accorded lightly. It has stamped him as a good citizen and friend and his home life is exemplary. Such men of course make friends and their friendship is valued.

GEORGE W. STANLEY

THE STANLEY FAMILY was living temporarily away from their home state of Kentucky when George W. Stanley was born on November 2, 1879, in Newburgh, Indiana, which is just across the Ohio River. He grew up on the home place at Reed, Henderson County, Kentucky, but attended school at Newburgh. He is the son of George W. and Kate (McCormick) Stanley.

George W. Stanley started farming on the home place, and soon decided that when the opportunity came he would expand. In 1919 he was able to secure the farm which adjoined the home place, and altogether he now has a well-appointed and prosperous farm of over 400 acres. Mr. Stanley always believed in up-to-date methods and the value of co-operative organization as a means of benefiting the individual farmer and advancing the common good of all. When the AAA program was formulated George W. Stanley took over leadership as chairman of his local district. He was also one of the organizers of the Stemming District Dark Tobacco Association, and was a director and vice president of that association for many years. At present this enterprising farm leader is a member of the Henderson County Farm Bureau.

In many outside fields Mr. Stanley has been active, and in all of them he has given time, knowledge and ability so that today he is known in his community as a leader of rare qualities. For twelve years he served well and faithfully as magistrate. He is known and valued by his neighbors and friends as a man whose tests of character are not learning, culture, social position, political influence or wealth; they are the common virtues—courage, frankness and political honesty.

Mr. Stanley was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but is an active member of the Community Interdenominational Church at Reed. There he has been superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty years. During this span of years he has been an influence for good in the lives of many of the young people of the community who have gone far from home, but look back with gratitude to the kindly guidance of George W. Stanley.

Mr. Stanley was raised to the Masonic Order in Newburgh, Indiana, for which town, because of his early association, he has always had a friendly fraternal feeling. Although his is a busy life, George W. Stanley finds time to read well-chosen books and has a wide knowledge on a variety of subjects. He also keeps informed on topics of the day so that he is well qualified to comment and pass judgment on current affairs. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, but he is definitely not a New Dealer.

George W. Stanley was married to Kate Major Alves, daughter of Johnston Alves and Emma (Hodge) Alves. The Alves family was justly prominent in Henderson County, and her maternal grand-father, Dr. R. J. Hodge, distinguished himself far beyond the confines of his native county. Mrs. Stanley is active in the Episcopal Church Altar Guild. Her family donated the land on which stands St. Paul's Church of Henderson.

To this marriage three children were born: Emily H., living at home; George W., Jr.; and Katherine, who is now Mrs. Kemper Gilmer and lives at Lebanon, Virginia. She is the mother of Mr. Stanley's only grandchild, Betty Gilmer.

The Stanley family has for generations been prominent in Henderson County, and not many miles from the homestead at Reed is the town of Stanley, founded by his forebears. The family tradition of community leadership is being ably carried on by the present generation through George W. Stanley and his family.

MANUEL LOWENTHAL

THE UNITED STATES has ever been considered the land of opportunity, and it has proved to be just that for many, but only for those who could recognize opportunity and were willing to devote energy and time to building success. Manuel Lowenthal was an outstanding example of just what could be done if energy and the will to do is combined with opportunity. Coming to this country an immigrant boy twelve years of age, with grim determination and by perseverance and application built for himself a place in the front rank of American businessmen and established a family that is an asset to the nation.

Manuel Lowenthal was born in Austria, September 1, 1876, and came to America at an early age. In New York City he joined his brother who had preceded him to this country. He devoted his time to a study of the fur business, in which his brother had engaged, and in New York and Indianapolis, Indiana, he became thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the trade. Ambitious and forward looking he decided to enter business for himself and being attracted to the advantages offered at Lexington, Kentucky, established himself in that city in 1899. Despite the extremely modest beginning, his ability and devotion to business, progressively built up the establishment to this date a firm enjoying the reputation of being Kentucky's largest exclusive furriers. An additional store was opened in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1940, and it is repeating the successful history of the parent business. Both stores are operated by Lowenthal's Incorporated, Manuel Lowenthal, (deceased) was succeeded as President by his wife, Sarah Lowenthal; William Lowenthal, Vice-President; and Sidney Lowenthal, Secretary and Treasurer. The



MANUEL LOWENTHAL

Cincinnati store is under the management of Sidney Lowenthal, and the Lexington store is under the management of William Lowenthal. Both stores were under the direct supervision of the founder and president, Manuel Lowenthal, until his death June 13, 1944.

The parents of Mr. Lowenthal were Joseph Lowenthal and Lena (Feldhauf) Lowenthal of Austria. During their life Manuel Lowenthal made frequent trips to Europe to visit them. Manuel Lowenthal married Sarah Jacobs, of Brooklyn, New York, and the union was blessed with eight children. They are Lillian, who married Jacob Epstein, of Louisville, Kentucky; Sidney Lowenthal, who married Lavinia Webster, of Georgetown, Kentucky, is the father of Bettie Sue Lowenthal and a son Joseph Webster Lowenthal; William, who married Pearl Ann Lynn, of Louisville, is the father of Barrie Leigh Lowenthal and a son, Stuart Lynn Lowenthal; Selma, who married Dr. Joseph Harvey Liebman, of Newark, New Jersey, is the mother of Judith Dean Liebman. Dr. Liebman is a Major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; Sanford, a chiropodist, married Helen Sopkin, of Chicago; Herschel, a Lieutenant in the United States Army; Joseph, a private first class in the United States Army; and Gladys Bernice, who is a student at the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

Mr. Lowenthal was proud, and with ample reason, of his family of eight children and five grandchildren, and he pointed happily to their accomplishments in business, social service and in the armed service of their country. He took time from his business to give of himself and of his means to those public movements that promised something for the community. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was well known in fraternal circles. His service club work was with the Kiwanis Club of Lexington. He was a member of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce and one of the organizers of the Lexington Retail Credit Association. Mr. Lowenthal was a member of the board of directors of the Temple Adath Israel. He derived pleasure from and contributed to the efforts of the B'Nai Brith Society in his home city in conjunction with the national body. Manuel Lowenthal applied for American citizenship almost fifty years ago and became a citizen in 1899.

The business Manuel Lowenthal built is a monument to the immigrant boy who came to America with character, ability and ambition, but the sturdy Lowenthal family and the parent home at 136 Bell Court East, Lexington, is a monument to Manuel Lowenthal, the man of integrity, the man of purpose and the man of good will. Such men and such families are an asset to this country and a joy to the community in which they live.

EDWARD FRETWELL PRICHARD, SR.

PUBLIC SERVANT AND substantial business man E. F. Prichard, Sr. of Lexington, Kentucky, is historically noteworthy. He has spent the greater portion of the fifty-three years of his life in Kentucky, and has been prominent in affairs peculiar to the leaders in Kentucky life, not the least being political affairs



EDWARD FRETWELL PRICHARD, SR.

and breeding of blooded horses. He has represented his county in the Kentucky House of Representatives and served his community in various capacities.

Edward Fretwell Prichard, Sr., was born May 20, 1891, in Huntington, West Virginia. His father was Thomas J. Prichard, who was born in Louisa, Kentucky, and was a practitioner of medicine in Huntington, West Virginia until his death. The subject's mother was Marianne (Fretwell) Prichard, the daughter of Landrum Fretwell and Mary (Cogar) Fretwell.

Mr. Prichard attended the Millersburg Military Academy at Millersburg, Kentucky, and Bethany College of Bethany, West Virginia, entering Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, for higher education and graduating there with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1912. In college he belonged to Kappa Alpha and took active interest in football and baseball. After his educational years he was a breeder of fine horses until 1932 when he entered the brewing business at Lexington, Kentucky, and continues in that field of endeavor at this time. He also owns a small Jersey cattle and dairy farm in Bourbon County near Paris, Kentucky. His business is conducted under the name of E. F. Prichard Company, Incorporated, and is located at 209 N. Upper Street in Lexington, Kentucky.

In 1938 the voters of Bourbon County selected Edward Fretwell Prichard, Sr., to represent them in the State Legislature and he was again selected to serve through 1944. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in politics is affiliated with the Democratic party, taking a leading part in its campaigns and earnestly advocating its principals and advancing its fortunes. In religion he affiliates with the Christian Church.

Edward F. Prichard and Allene Power were married April 9, 1913. She, a daughter of Henry A. Power and Jane (Bashford) Power, is active in Red Cross work and general war activities. Her church membership is in the Presbyterian Church where she is a member of the choir. Two children blessed this marriage, the eldest being Edward F. Prichard, Jr., Washington, D. C., who is twenty-nine years of age and assistant to Judge Vinson, Stabilization Director; the second son, Henry Power Prichard, is twenty-six years of age and a Staff Sergeant in the Army of the United States. Both sons are unmarried.

Edward Fretwell Prichard is a man of more than average personal appearance, measuring six feet and four inches in height and with blue eyes and brown hair presents all the outstanding characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon at his best. He is a forthright individual but friendly, can always be depended upon to fulfill his commitments and is ever at the disposal of his friends and at the service of his city and state.

JOHN EDMOND BOWMAN, JR.

THE UTILITIES ELKHORN COAL COMPANY is now one of the largest producers of coal in the Big Sandy district of Kentucky, having risen from twelfth to third place on the list of coal operators in that district during the past four years. There is obvious connection between the remarkable strides which have been taken by the company in that period of time and the fact that it was in 1939

that John Edmond Bowman became Manager of the Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company, and that for the past three years he has been Vice President and General Manager of the company. Mr. Bowman is energetic and progressive; his education and experience were thorough preparation for the important position which he now holds, and there is every reason to believe that the business of the Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company will continue to increase and expand under his dynamic leadership.

John Edmond Bowman, Jr., was born in Pensacola, Florida on June 9, 1896. His father, for whom he was named, was born in Pensacola in 1855, and died in 1930 at the age of seventy-five. John Edmond Bowman, Sr., successfully combined three occupations: he was a merchant, was engaged in the lumber business, and also raised cattle. The mother of John Edmond Bowman, Jr., was Emma (Cleghorn) Bowman, who was born in Greenville, Alabama, in 1862; and at the age of eighty-three, she is still living in Pensacola.

The boyhood of John Edmond Bowman was spent in Pensacola, and it was there that he received his elementary and high school education.

The first position which John E. Bowman ever held was that of secretary to the Superintendent of the Dallas Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1918 he went with the Naval Air Station expediting claims and materials; he resigned this position in 1921 to become Secretary of the Retail Merchants Association in his native city of Pensacola. He first came to Kentucky twenty-two years ago; it was in 1922 that he went to Harlan, Kentucky as secretary to the President of Crown Coal Company. He was at Chevrolet, Kentucky for two and a half years, leaving there to become cashier of King Harlan Coal Company. In 1926 he returned to Pensacola, where he remained for one year, but he was back in Kentucky in 1927 in the employ of Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company.

The Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company was organized in June, 1928, and the association of John E. Bowman with that company began at the time of its organization. In 1932 he was made Auditor; in 1933 he became Assistant Treasurer; in 1935 he was given the position of Treasurer; and he was promoted to the post of Manager in 1939. In 1941, thirteen years after he first became connected with the Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company, John Edmond Bowman was Vice President and General Manager of the company. Since the organization of the company in 1928 very rapid progress has been made. The Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company now has an annual production of a million and forty thousand tons of coal. A new mine was recently added, and production in all of the mines has been increased substantially in the last few years. In addition to coal, the company has five large gas wells which produce one and a half billion cubic feet of gas each year. Employees of the company now number more than six hundred and fifty. Executive officers of the Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company are Benjamin H. Brewster, President; J. E. Bowman, Vice-President and General Manager; T. W. Third, Treasurer; and H. L. Fogg, Secretary. The offices of the company are located in Pikeville, Kentucky.

John Edmond Bowman married Ruth Van Pelt in 1922. Mrs. Bowman, like her husband, is a native of Pensacola, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. John Edmond Bowman are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Ann, who was born in Harlan, Kentucky,

on August 2, 1924. Ruth Ann was a freshman and sophomore at Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and is now a junior at Columbia University in New York City.

Mr. Bowman is a member of the Masonic Order and has advanced through the degrees of Knights Templar.

CHARLES PASCHAL MAYHALL, D.D.S., F.A.C.D

DR. C. P. MAYHALL, dentist and a resident of Harlan, Kentucky for twenty-five years, is active in professional and civic affairs. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 2, 1892, the son of Paschal Timothy Mayhall and Joan Reddish Mayhall. At the age of three, his family moved to Somerset, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood.

Charles Paschal Mayhall's father, Paschal Timothy Mayhall, was born near Bridgeport, Franklin County Kentucky, June 10, 1853, and died June 10, 1925. Paschal Hickman Mayhall, his grandfather, was born in Franklin County 1814. He married Mary Anne Heironymus, in 1847. She was born in 1827 and died in 1917, and was a niece of Mahalia Bentley, one of the first white children born in Kentucky. When Paschal Hickman was about sixty years old he met his death by drowning in the Ohio River. Charles Mayhall's great grandfather, Timothy Mayhall, came to Kentucky from Maryland and located near Frankfort. He was a volunteer under General Wayne in wars with the Indians, and served under General Harrison in the War of 1812.

Charles Paschal Mayhall's mother, Joan Reddish Mayhall, was born in Benson, Franklin County, Kentucky May 2, 1858, died October 20, 1916, the daughter of John Henry Reddish of Franklin County, Kentucky. He married Joan Welch in 1851, her ancestry came from Wales. John Henry Reddish's mother had the same Lee ancestry as General Robert E. Lee. John Henry Reddish was of English descent. He served in the Mexican War.

In Somerset, Charles Mayhall attended public school and graduated from high school in 1912, as president of his senior class. While attending high school, he met Ethel Moss Neal, whom he married in 1918. After completing high school, he accepted a position as clerk with the First National Bank of Somerset, where he worked until he entered The Louisville College of Dentistry, at Louisville, Kentucky, September 14, 1914. At that time the Dental College was connected with Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, which was later, and is now, affiliated with The University of Louisville. The honor of being named president of the senior class came to him again when attending the College of Dentistry, where he graduated in June, 1917, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. During his college days he was a member of the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity.

After graduating from this institution, he immediately took an examination for the Army and was commissioned First Lieutenant U.S.A.D.R.C. and entered the service September 10, 1917, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. In January, 1918, he was transferred to the Embarkation Hospital, Newport News, Virginia. Lieutenant Mayhall remained here for the duration of World



CHARLES PASCHAL MAYHALL, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.

War I. On March 10, 1919, he received an honorable discharge from the service. After spending one year in the office of Dr. J. H. Varnell, Chattanooga, Tennessee, he came to Harlan, Kentucky, March, 1920.

Dr. Mayhall has been a member of the Kentucky State Dental Association for more than twenty years. He is past president of the Southeastern Kentucky Dental Association, and has served on all the important committees. In addition, Dr. Mayhall is a member of the American Dental Association, The American College of Dentists, and The American Association of Dental Examiners. For fifteen years, he has been a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners in Kentucky, having been elected president of the latter board twice. He holds membership in the honorary dental fraternity Kappa Epsilon. On the 6th day of March, 1933, Albert B. Chandler, Lieutenant Governor, appointed Dr. Mayhall as Aide-de-Camp on the Governor's Staff with the rank and grade of Colonel.

Dr. Mayhall is prominent in the Masonic Order, a member of Chapter and Council, and was elected twice as Worshipful Master of The Blue Lodge, and served as acting Master for one term. He has also served on minor committees of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky F. & A. M. He is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, serving as president in 1931, and has served as vice-president of Harlan Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Mayhall has been a member of the Baptist Church since childhood. He is an active leader in the Harlan Baptist Church, and is now serving on the Finance Committee. Young People's work of the church has been his special interest.

With the advent of World War II, although a very busy man, Dr. Mayhall found time to perform patriotic duties necessary to the "Home Front." He is Commander of Civilian Defense for District No. 1, Harlan, County. In addition, he is a member of the Kentucky Selective Service Board for Dentists, also, of the Harlan County Selective Service Appeal Board. He has been an important figure in American Legion Circles throughout the critical war years, and was Commander of Harlan Post No. 54 during the year 1943-1944.

Harlan is fortunate in having as a citizen, a man possessing the ability and public-spirited ideals of Dr. Charles Paschal Mayhall.

Ethel Neal Mayhall, wife of Dr. Charles Paschal Mayhall, was born in Pineville, Kentucky, January 3, 1894. She is the daughter of Judge James Farmer Neal and Mollie Colson Neal. Dr. Mayhall and Mrs. Mayhall have two daughters, Beverly Houston and Marthella Blevins. Both are talented musicians. Beverly was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, March 14, 1919. She received her Bachelor of Music Degree at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri in June, 1940. She married George P. Baumunk of St. Louis, Missouri, August 24, 1940. They reside in Webster Groves, Missouri. Marthella was born March 21, 1926, in Harlan, Kentucky. She is at present attending Lindenwood College where she is majoring in piano.

Dr. Charles Mayhall has one brother and one sister. His brother, Dr. Creston Clark Mayhall, is a practicing dentist in Kentucky. He married Lucile Waggener

of Louisville, Kentucky. They have four children: Creston Clark, Jr., Charles Morrison, Marvin Emerson, and Lucile Waggener Mayhall.

His sister, Nellye Mayhall married David Blucher Blevins of Chattanooga, Tennessee. They have a son, Merrill Mayhall Blevins, First Lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps, World War II.

SAM C. COOTS

SAM C. COOTS has held the position of Assistant Cashier in the United States National Bank, and Cashier in the National Deposit Bank of Owensboro. He was one of the original members of the Owensboro Bridge Commission, and is a director of the Mecca Oil Company and of the Owensboro Foundry Company. Haphazard Farm, on which he makes his home, is one of the show places of the county. Mr. Coots has modernized and remodeled this house, which was built before 1822. The house has been restored with remarkably fine taste and discrimination, and is furnished largely in valuable antiques. Mr. Coots is himself a member of a family which dates back to early Colonial days.

Sam Coots was born on a farm near Masonville community in Daviess County, Kentucky, on February 2, 1890. His father, John S. Coots, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, but his parents had moved to Daviess County when he was only one year old, and he spent practically his entire life in Daviess County. The grandfather of Sam Coots was born in Shelby County, Kentucky; the family originally came to Kentucky from Roanoke, Virginia, in 1794, and were engaged in farming. The mother of Sam Coots was Fannie (Miller) Coots, a native of Ohio County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of James C. Miller, a farmer in Ohio and Daviess Counties. Mrs. Coot's brother, Joe H. Miller, was an attorney at Calhoun, Kentucky.

The public schools of Daviess County furnished the early education of Sam C. Coots. He then attended Western Teachers College at Bowling Green, and in 1911 entered the law office of his uncle in Calhoun, Kentucky. He studied law in the office of his uncle for two years, then accepted his first position in a banking institution. In 1918 he came to Owensboro with the United States National Bank. This bank was later absorbed by the Central Trust Company. On January 1, 1921, Sam Coots became associated with the National Deposit Bank; he advanced from assistant cashier to cashier, a position which he held until his retirement in 1940.

Sam C. Coots married Mabel Glenn, daughter of David Glenn of McLean County, on June 20, 1916. They are the parents of one daughter, Rachel, who was graduated from Virginia Intermont College at Bristol and Baylor University at Waco, Texas. She married G. Wallace Thacker, who is a graduate of the University of Louisville and is an attorney located in the Masonic building at Owensboro. They have one son, George Wallace Thacker, Jr. and a daughter, Mary Fair Thacker.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam C. Coots live in a very beautiful Colonial home at the edge of Owensboro. Their home is known as Haphazard Farm, and was formerly in the ownership of the Bell family. Since the place was built, about 1794, it has

been in the possession of only three people, and is a remarkably fine example of the architecture of the period. Mr. Coots, with his own background of Colonial tradition, has been able to restore this beautiful old home with rare taste, so that it reflects the natural charm and hospitality of the true Kentucky tradition, and of its present owners. It is furnished in great part with furniture belonging to the same period as the house.

Sam C. Coots is a member of the Masonic Order, Chapter and Commandery, and belongs to the Rizpah Shrine at Madisonville. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Owensboro. Mr. Coots was secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee in McLean County, and is a member of the Selective Service Board of Owensboro.

DOUGLAS MacDONALD DAVIS

AMONG THE THOROUGHbred horse breeding and racing men of the Blue Grass, Douglas MacDonald Davis occupies a strong position. His manner of life, his family and the home he has established in Kentucky make him noteworthy in a society that is the envy of the world.

Douglas MacDonald Davis was born at Jewettville, Erie County, New York, August 12, 1895, one of two children in his father's family. This father was Charles Sumner Davis, a man prominent in railroad circles and who was born in Dublin, Ohio, and died in 1908. The mother was Nancy MacDonald (Douglas) Davis who was born in Waverly, Ohio, and now lives in Orchard Park, New York. Young Davis attended the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and graduated from the Buffalo High School. On finishing school he became associated with the Atlantic Lumber Company of Boston, Massachusetts, a concern dealing in hard woods. He began in a minor capacity in 1915 and was soon promoted to sales manager in charge of the company's business in Detroit, Michigan, where the business was principally one of supplying the needs of the automobile manufacturing industry for material for car bodies. In 1930 he moved from Detroit to Bourbon County, Kentucky. In 1937, he purchased 650 acres on the Russell Cave Pike in Fayette County; property known as the Glen Helen Stud Farm. This holding was a part of the famous Elmendorf Farm of Ben Ali Haggin, the romantic millionaire turfman of the early nineteen hundreds. He rechristened the place "High Hope Farm" and here he breeds and raises thoroughbred horses and the best breeds of cattle and sheep and cultivates tobacco. He takes his racing stable to the Florida tracks in the winter, moving north to Churchill Downs in the spring and on to Detroit and New England for the summer meets. He is a sound authority on horses and has judged horse shows all over the United States. Mr. Davis is a member of the Thoroughbred Club of America, a member of the Lexington Country Club and the Lexington Club of Lexington.

Douglas McDonald Davis married Mrs. Helen Moore Forman. Mr. Davis is the father of three children, the eldest being Douglas MacDonald Davis, Jr., who manages his father's thoroughbred horses and gives his attention to the farm. The second of the children is John Sumner Davis, who is in the United States



DOUGLAS MacDONALD DAVIS

Army, serving as Staff Sergeant. He is the father of two sons—John Sumner Davis, Jr., and Thomas Douglas Davis. The third child in the subject's family is Nancy Ella Davis who married Leonard Lawrence, of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Davis is the mother of two daughters, Florence Forman and Martha Forman who both attended Ogontz Finishing School at Rydal, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis maintain a fine town home in Lexington at 1636 Richmond Road. They spend their vacations in travel and other cultural activities, visiting Florida and Mexico in the winter season and New England and Canada for the summer months.

The place of Douglas MacDonald Davis in the social and public life of Lexington and in the breeding and racing circles of the United States is a pre-eminent one and he stands for the best in the sport of racing and its attendant activities. A man of personal charm he numbers among his friends the leaders in the life of the Blue Grass and he is at home in the gathering places of the select society of the land.

WILSON BUCKLER WORICK

FOR TWENTY YEARS Wilson B. Worick has been engaged in business in Paris, Kentucky, and maintained with his brother, extensive agricultural affairs in Scott County. He is a native of Kentucky and belongs to a land owning and farming family that has made a worthwhile contribution to the advancement of the state.

The father of Wilson B. Worick was Early R. Worick, well known in farming circles in Mason County, where Wilson B. Worick was born January 13, 1900. The brother associated with him in the firm of Worick Brothers is William Rees Worick and the mother was Tillie (Rees) Worick, of Mason County, Kentucky. Wilson Worick obtained his education in the public schools of his county and at Millersburg Military Academy in Bourbon County. While at the latter institution he was active in school athletic affairs favoring football.

The subject began his business career at the age of seventeen, working with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio. When twenty-one years of age he was transferred by this company to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he was located for two years when he returned to Kentucky and in association with his brother opened a confectionery store in Paris, Bourbon County, operating under the title of "Sweet Shop." In 1925 this venture was disposed of and the brothers entered the automobile business, becoming Bourbon County distributors for the Dodge and Plymouth cars and the business continues to this time. Their extensive salesrooms, garage and service station is located at Main and Second Streets, Paris, Kentucky.

William Rees Worick, the elder brother, was born in Mason County, January 26, 1897 and operates the Cherry Run Farm in Scott County, Kentucky, a property of 585 acres owned jointly by the brothers.

Wilson Worick is a director of the Bourbon Agriculture Bank and Trust Company of Paris, Kentucky; a member of the Paris Country Club and in religious



WILSON BUCKLER WORICK

matters is a member of the Methodist Church in his home city. In politics he is a Democrat and takes an interest in the activities of his party and in public affairs generally. On July 17, 1925 he married Lucy Hall Ferguson, of Bourbon County, and they are the parents of three children—Tillie Ferguson Worick, Lucy Ferguson Worick and Wilson Buckler Worick, Jr. The family enjoys life at a pleasant home on Mount Airy Avenue, Paris, Kentucky.

Wilson Buckler Worick has devoted time and attention to his affairs and they have prospered. In both business and agriculture he has shown an adaptability that has made for success and in his daily life in the Blue Grass community where he makes his home he is known as a good citizen, kind husband and father and a good friend.

BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH

SOUTH FORT MITCHELL

FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILES south of Covington in Northern Kentucky on the way to the sunny South the traveler passes through the town of South Fort Mitchell, a flourishing residential community sprung up in the last twenty-five years. A landmark of this township, located in the very heart of it on the Dixie Highway, is the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

Its style is Lombardi-Romanesque. One of the outstanding external features is the Lombardi facade, culminating in a Rose Window. This Rose Window is a Greek Cross hewn of Bedford, Indiana, stone, the rose of which window is carried by four stems. It conveys, in its symbolic meaning, both the Lord's Redemption to all men, and a similarity between the two and a half centuries of the earliest Christian ages and our present twentieth century.

Both side entrances are of true Byzantine-Greek style, bold and plain. The eye will discern the true form of a hugh chair, pleasing in proportion with leaning seat and foot rest. Another external is the belfry, a true monastic design.

The interior in its plain, simple and correct architectural lines is both pleasing and attractive. What makes the interior so churchly and truly enjoyed is its symbolism—our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar, the Gateway to Eternal Life. Right at the entrance is an outstanding baptismal fountain into which the neophyte steps down, symbolizing how the Lord stepped into the water of the Jordan. The culmination of devotion and interest centers in the main altar, built in the shape of a gateway, as we find them in all ancient cities and towns of Europe. English manors were gateway towns.

All symbols in the art windows, in the capitals of columns, and organ loft railing are carrying this idea and lead up toward explaining the idea of the Altar—our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, the Gateway into Eternal Life.

Stone and wood carvings have been executed right in the place—all executed by hand. The sculptor was Mr. Alex Kenwright and the wood carving was done by Mr. Herbert J. Millard, both of Cincinnati and both among the outstanding

men of their respective artcrafts. Design and architecture is of the office of Mr. Howard McClorey, architect, of Cincinnati.

MONARCH L. COX

THE GUIDING SPIRIT of one of the city of Owensboro's most important manufacturing industries is Monarch L. Cox, president of the Owensboro Foundry Company and a civic leader of more than ordinary worth to his community.

Born in Owensboro on March 15, 1896, Mr. Cox has been a constant resident of that city and has contributed materially to its business, civic, financial and industrial life.

His father, Eli Cox, a prominent cattleman and real estate broker, was born in 1857. He was active in Western Kentucky Democratic circles. He retired early from active business life and died in Owensboro in 1937 at the age of seventy-nine. Monarch L. Cox's mother, Bessie Atchison Cox, born in 1874, was like her husband, a native of Daviess County. Monarch Cox has two sisters; Ella Lee Cox—married to Flining J. Bowlds and Nannie Bell Cox—married to Eugene Coppage.

Mr. Cox was educated in the Owensboro public graded and high schools and entered the employ of the Southern Foundry Company at a very early age as timekeeper and shipping clerk. A very earnest and conscientious young man, he rose rapidly to the post of superintendent of the factory. Application of all of his considerable talents to the position he held brought him promotion to the responsible position of manager when the company was reorganized as the Owensboro Foundry Company in 1922. Several years later, he was made president of the firm, in which capacity he is still ably serving.

The Southern Foundry Company was founded about 1890. Now operating as the Owensboro Foundry Company, it specializes in grey iron castings and normally employs more than one hundred and twenty-five people. The present officers of the firm, in addition to Mr. Cox, are: F. E. Katterjohn, vice-president and Miss A. T. Berry, secretary and treasurer. The entire facilities of the concern have been placed at the disposal of the directors of the national war effort and are engaged entirely in war production. The firm is modern in every respect and keeps up with the most advanced foundry methods through its membership in the Grey Iron Foundry Institute.

Monarch L. Cox interrupted his business career in order to serve his country in the first World War. Enrolled in the United States Navy, he was assigned to transport duty and made seven trips across the submarine infested Atlantic Ocean, hauling men and supplies to Europe. He received his honorable discharge with the rating of coxswain.

A deep sense of civic duty motivates the life of Monarch L. Cox and finds expression in his work as chairman of the Municipal Utilities Commission which operates the light, power and water plants of the city of Owensboro. These municipally owned utilities have served as a model for many other such enter-

prises and are credited with being among the best managed municipal utilities in the country.

Mr. Cox is also vice president and a director of the Central Trust Company of Owensboro. In addition to his interest in the foundry, he was formerly vice president and a member of the Board of Directors of the Owensboro Wagon Company, one of the best known builders of farm wagons in the nation.

As a hobby, Mr. Cox operates a farm four miles west of Owensboro and specializes in raising hogs and white-faced Hereford cattle. His excellent business sense makes his hobby pay dividends and his farm is a model of an efficient agricultural establishment.

Recognizing the value of social activities in making a well rounded individual, Monarch L. Cox has entered wholeheartedly into his community's social life. He holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Owensboro Country Club, American Legion, the Forty and Eight, and the Indian Lake Club.

Although he is unmarried, he has not retired into his shell and has maintained the great human qualities of love and kindness that have endeared him to a host of friends and acquaintances.

D. D. STEWART

IN THE FEW short years during which Louisville has been his home, D. D. Stewart, president of the Louisville Bedding Company, has become identified as one of the best executives, public leaders and general all around good fellows in the city.

D. D. Stewart came to Louisville in 1930 as group manager of the five retail stores of Sears, Roebuck and Company in the Louisville Area. Since then, he has entered into every phase of civic and community life with a wholeheartedness that made him immediately acceptable to every one he met.

He was born in Divine, Texas on July 4, 1892. His father was Charles Harrison Stewart, who went to Texas from his native state of Tennessee and became a cattle rancher. His mother was Angie Ann (Pyron) Stewart, a native of Helena, Arkansas. These people were pioneers and they endowed their son with the same indomitable courage, unquenchable spirit and high purpose that made them go west when the West was still young and untamed.

D. D. Stewart received his elementary and high school education in the public schools of Comanche, Texas and then began work as a clerk in a retail store in Texas. He then entered the employ of Sears, Roebuck and Company in their mail order department in Dallas, Texas. During his five years here, his excellent record of industry and ability earned him the position of merchandise manager of the Dallas store.

In 1918, he became associated with W. A. Green Company in Dallas as buyer of wearing apparel. In 1921, he became the proprietor of a merchandising business in Sapulpa, Oklahoma. When Sears, Roebuck and Company began operating retail stores in 1925, he again entered their employ and became general manager



D. D. STEWART

of one of the Chicago stores of this concern in 1927. He was given more responsibility in progressive positions until he was sent to Louisville in 1930 as group manager. Here he remained until 1940, discharging his duties faithfully and efficiently and becoming one of the best known men in the city as a result of his engaging personality.

In 1940, Mr. Stewart was elected to the presidency of the Louisville Bedding Company, a firm which has had a long and interesting history. It was founded in 1889 by S. D. Cruse and was known as the Louisville Pillow Company. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1900 and rebuilt immediately, incorporating in 1903. New capital was added in 1917 and other articles of bedding produced. The name was changed at this time to the present name. It sells its products only to the wholesale trade and makes mattresses, pillows, quilted protective pads, furniture padding, cotton batting for upholstery and "Old Kentucky Patchwork Quilts." This firm is the largest producer and distributor of old style patchwork quilts in the United States. In addition to its main plant at 418 East Main Street in Louisville, it maintains warehouse and distributing facilities in New York, Chicago and Oakland, California. The firm is now engaged almost exclusively in war production work.

Mr. Stewart's public service has been of great benefit to the community. He served for four years as president of the Kentucky State Fair Board and is or has been a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Family Welfare Association and the Louisville Convention and Publicity League. For two years, he served as president of the powerful Retail Merchants Association of Louisville. His name appears on practically every committee or public group engaged in work for the general welfare of the public and he has given unstintedly of his time, energy and substance to public movements of all kinds.

Never a man of a single interest, D. D. Stewart is also identified with financial circles as a director of the Louisville Title and Mortgage Company. He was a Colonel on the staff of Governor Ruby Laffoon and is a member and former vice-president and director of the Audubon Country Club, the Pendennis Club and the Executive Club of Louisville.

Mr. Stewart married Miss Mary Whipp, the daughter of Charles M. Whipp of Dallas. Mr. Whipp was prominent in the political affairs of the state of Texas. Her mother was Ollie (Hughes) Whipp, also a native Texan. In religious faith, D. D. Stewart is a protestant and in political affairs he subscribes to the principles and supports the candidates and policies of the Democratic Party. The Stewarts maintain their home at 603 West Ormsby.

Three states, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas, combined to produce and send to Louisville D. D. Stewart, who typifies the highest type of citizen Kentucky has. She is proud to claim him as an adopted son and would be even prouder to have given him birth.

WADE SHELTMAN

ONE OF THE SOUTH's best known Master Printers, a prominent churchman and a man indefatigable in public service was lost to the country when Wade Sheltman passed to his reward in 1938. Full of years and full of honors this descendant of a Virginia colonial family left a vacancy in business, church and family circles that is a sad realization in his home city and state.

Wade Sheltman was born August 30, 1858 in Christiansburg, Montgomery County, Virginia, and died January 9, 1938 in Louisville, Kentucky, having lived eighty years of service to mankind, and of joy in living. Mr. Sheltman was educated at Montgomery Academy in his native Virginia, and at the age of seventeen was employed by the Lynchburg News at Lynchburg, Virginia. His work with this paper continued for six years. In 1881 he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and accepted employment with the R. W. Meredith Company, at that time owners of the Courier-Journal Job Rooms. A year later he resigned to become the foreman of Converse & Company, publishers of the Christian Observer. After two years he acquired an interest in the William E. Riley Printing Company and became its Vice-President. In 1887, with Daniel Smith, he bought the company, changing the name to the Franklin Printing Company. He was made president of the Company at the time of its formation and continued to fill that position until his death.

Mr. Sheltman was active in establishing and furthering the work of the well-known Ben Franklin Club. He was a charter member of the Ben Franklin Club of Louisville which succeeded the old Master Printers' Association of Louisville. He had served as a member of the Board of Directors of the old organization and worked in the same capacity with its successor. For many years his activity in the club embraced the teaching of classes in cost accounting and raising the standard of the printing business generally. He also gave much of his time to the Printers Cost Congress, a state movement. Throughout his business career he was a supporter of the United Typothetae of America and the National Open Shop Organization. He served as President and Treasurer of the Louisville Open Shop Printers Association. He was also an active member of the Southern Master Printers Association.

In 1882 Wade Sheltman united with the First Presbyterian Church and from that time until his death was active in church councils, becoming one of the best known Presbyterian laymen of the South. He served the First Church as Deacon from 1888 to 1893 and as Elder from 1903 to 1908. He acted as Superintendent of the Sunday School for one year. In 1908 he transferred his church membership to Bardstown Road Presbyterian Church, then being organized, and was one of its charter members. He became an Elder of this congregation and Clerk of the Session, which office he held until his death. From 1927 to 1931, he was on the Committee of Forty-Four, a ruling body for the Southern Presbyterian Church as a whole. He also served on the Committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief of the Southern Presbyterian Church from 1904 to 1938.

Mr. Sheltman was deeply interested in education, particularly of underprivileged children and Negroes. He served on the Advisory Committee of the Ply-

mouth Settlement House and the Committee which worked in raising funds for the building of the Plymouth Congregational Church and Settlement House. He was for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Colored Missions, under Dr. Little. He also served on the Board of the former Colored Orphans Home. Other of Mr. Sheltman's public service activities embraced Board Membership on the Humane Society and the old Louisville Industrial School. While on the latter Board he was one of those instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the industrial School, the Louisville House of Refuge and the Jefferson County Children's Home, from which grew Ormsby Village.

In 1918 a membership in the directorate of the Louisville Tuberculosis Association was added to his public service and he became President of the Association in 1921, continuing in this office until his death. This work probably claimed more of his interest than any of the other movements with which he was connected. It was while Mr. Sheltman was President of this Association that the governor appointed him a member of the advisory board in the reorganization of the Hazelwood Tubercular Sanatorium.

With the establishment of the Ahrens Trade School he was selected by the printers of Louisville to cooperate and advise with the printing department of the school. He continued in this capacity until his death. He was for many years a member of the Budget Committee of the Community Chest of Louisville. A charter member of the Rotary Club of Louisville, his twenty-five year membership button was given him shortly before his death. He served the club on its directorate on several occasions; was vice-president in 1915-16 and president in 1918-19. It was while he was president that the Club started its Student Loan Fund for helping worthy boys in the Louisville Male High School. He was also the inspiration behind the bill, sponsored by the Rotary Club, to place in the hands of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction all unclaimed accounts in the banks of the state. The bill failed in enactment but Mr. Sheltman never ceased his agitation for its passage and there is every reason to hope for its final success.

Mr. Sheltman's public service is more or less known, but the work he did in private personal service to many is not so well known. Especially in educational matters and in social advancement was he vigilant and active. Three young men owe their college careers to him. Two of these three became successful engineers and the other a distinguished physician. He was also helpful to a number of young men of his craft, making it possible for them to establish printing concerns under their ownership.

Mr. Sheltman held but one public office in all his years of service and that was in 1924-25 when he served as a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Louisville. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, holding a state office in that fraternity and was a Life Honorary Member of the Royal Order of Moose. This latter honor came as a tribute of appreciation of services rendered the organization in printing their ritual.

Dr. Edward H. Sheltman, a physician and inventor, was the father of Wade Sheltman and his mother was Ellen McGhee (Anderson) Sheltman. Both were of colonial stock, the first having been born in Hampton Court House in Prince

Edward County, Virginia. Wade Sheltman was married in Louisville in 1887 to Miss Frances Anne Constance a native of Louisville, and a teacher in the Louisville Public Schools. They became the parents of six children. Ellen Sheltman, married F. R. Kennedy in Louisville. They have three children and live in Paris, Kentucky; Constance Sheltman is now President of the Franklin Printing Company, and makes her home in the same city.; Frances Sheltman lives in Stockton, California; Wade Sheltman, Jr., born in Louisville in 1899, died in 1907. He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery; Emma Louise Sheltman married Reverend George Boys. They make their home in Aquasco, Maryland. Grace Sheltman was born in Louisville in 1893 and died in 1894, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Wade Sheltman's death was greatly deplored by the community in which he had lived and in printing craft circles throughout the nation.

KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA POWER COMPANY, INC.

THE IMPORTANCE of the Electrical Industry can best be measured by its contributions to the territories which it serves. This is particularly true of the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company, Inc., whose growth and development parallels the romance of American Industry. The Electrical Industry had its beginning when, in 1882, Thomas A. Edison placed in operation the, now famous, Pearl Street Station in New York. Just four years later, a small group of farsighted business men (but, no doubt, considered reckless in those days) organized an electric company to serve less than fifty customers in Ashland, then a small village settled by families employed by the iron foundaries on the Ohio River.

The growth of the company was slow with both the service and equipment limited and undependable. The first ten years presented a real struggle for existence, with the company's revenue limited to a small number of stores and residences for lighting and to a few street lights, all of which was still in the pioneering stage and uneconomical measured by the standards we know today. In 1896, electric street railway service was inaugurated which marked the beginning of the company's principal source of income for the next fifteen years.

In 1911, after twenty-five years of struggle, the company had grown only to the point where approximately two hundred customers were being served. It was at this time that the company began to serve major industrial customers, and within a few years its principal source of service was being furnished to coal, steel, leather and railway industries. This marked the beginning of the real growth of the company, with the extension of facilities to serve all types of users.

Today, after fifty-eight years in business, the company serves approximately 38,000 customers in sixteen counties in Eastern Kentucky over a system exceeding 2,000 miles of lines. In these fifty-eight years, it has grown from a small group of people to an organization of three hundred and fifty employes, most of whom have spent many years in the service of the company, with the oldest having forty-five years to his credit.

The record of the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company does not stop with good service to the public at reasonable rates, important and necessary as these two factors may be. The company believes it has a definite responsibility of taking an active part, through its employes, in all worthwhile civic and community undertakings in the towns and counties in which it operates. Whatever success the company has achieved can be attributed in a large measure to the fact that it has, down through the years, made a real effort to be a good citizen in the communities which it serves.

JAMES HARRY CLOUD

OF SCOTCH AND EARLY AMERICAN ancestry James Harry Cloud was born August 8, 1909, in Barre, Vermont, but has spent his life from infancy in Lexington, Kentucky, where he has established himself in the life and business affairs of the community. His father was Harry Daniel Cloud, who was born in Coopersville, Michigan, in 1879 but, attracted by the granite industry of Vermont migrated there and engaged in the industry that utilizes the state's best known natural resource. In 1909 he transferred his activities to Fayette County, Kentucky, and in the city of Lexington engaged in the monument and marble business. He transferred his talents in 1925 to the manufacturing of vaults, establishing the White Seal Vault Company, fabricating concrete burial vaults and boxes. He died in Lexington, Kentucky, May 11, 1941, and the subject of this sketch became President and General Manager of the company. James H. Cloud was well fitted for the task of conducting the business founded by his father, having worked with him early in life and during the latter's failing health virtually taking over active management of the business.

James Harry Cloud attended the parochial schools of Lexington and graduated from Picadome School. When his father began the manufacturing of vaults he took his preliminary work in that field, working in the manufacturing end of the business and acquiring a well grounded knowledge of vault construction and marketing. In 1932 he established the Cloud Service Station on the Versailles Road and gave it the major portion of his attention for seven years but when his father's health began to fail disposed of his holdings and again stepped into harness as an executive of the Cloud Company, preparing himself for the time when he would have the full responsibility of its operation. The affairs of the concern have expanded greatly in the years since its inception and the capacity of the plant is now over nine hundred vaults per year, a decided expansion since the days when two vaults weekly was the output. The product is sold and delivered all over central Kentucky and the manufacturing plant in the rear of the property at 1806-08 Versailles Road is a busy place. The subject's mother, who still lives in Lexington, is Mary Ann (Sieviewright) Cloud, daughter of a prominent family in Scotland, where she was born. Four daughters were born into the subject's family and these sisters are yet living, all but one of them having trained and practiced as nurses before their marriage. They are Florence Margaret Cloud, who married Charles Patrick Williams and is the mother of one child; Mary Ann Cloud, who married Dr. Francis D. Willey, of Lexington,



JAMES HARRY CLOUD

Kentucky; Helen Marie Cloud, who married Charles Leo McKenna, Jr., and is the mother of four children; and Agnes Cecilia Cloud who married James Lewis Brown. James Harry Cloud married Edna Earl Featherston, of Lexington, Kentucky, January 2, 1934 and they are the parents of four children: James Earl Cloud, born November 1, 1934, Patricia Ann Cloud, born December 17, 1935, Grace Cecelia Cloud, born December 21, 1937 and died April 6, 1941, and Charles Daniel Cloud, born June 11, 1945. Mr. Cloud is a member of the St. Paul's Catholic Church and active in the work of the Knights of Columbus. He holds membership in the Lexington Lions Club and belongs to the National Concrete Burial Vault Association, an organization devoted to the affairs of his business. The family is in residence at the home at 1806-08 Versailles Road, Lexington, Kentucky.

James Harry Cloud is a young man to occupy the position in business life he does and his years are rather few to accumulate the volume of friends that he enjoys. The character and personality of the man have made for this great score of success in the game of living and the years stretching ahead promise much to be added to Mr. Cloud and his family.

OSCAR VINEYARD BROWN, M.D.

DR. OSCAR VINEYARD BROWN is a true country doctor. He knows what it is like to make calls throughout the country districts on horseback in the winter, and in a buggy in the summer. His practice at Island, and throughout McLean County, Kentucky, reaches back over four decades; it was in 1904, the year that he received his M.D. degree from Kentucky University Medical College, that he began his medical practice in that community. No man in McLean County is better known nor better loved. For twenty years he was president of the McLean County Medical Society, and his opinion in political matters is so greatly respected by the voters of the county that any candidate who receives Dr. Brown's support feels that he can count on a majority of votes from McLean County. He is an active leader in the Democratic party, and has served as a member of the state legislature and was state senator representing his district in the upper house of the legislature. Dr. Brown was a member of the committee which wrote the present public health law in Kentucky, a law which is a model many other states have followed.

Oscar Vineyard Brown was born on a farm on the banks of the Green River near Rochester, Kentucky on October 7, 1874. His father, George Washington Brown, was a veteran of the Union Army in the war between the states. He was a large farmer in Butler County, a member of the Baptist Church and of the Democratic party. George Washington Brown was the son of Edgar Brown, who had come to America from Edinburgh, Scotland; the family name was originally spelled Braun. Edgar Brown became a large land owner in Christian County. The mother of Oscar Vineyard Brown was Rebecca France McKenney, a native of Butler County. Her father was J. W. McKenney, and her mother's maiden name was London. Oscar Brown's great-grandmother London came to Kentucky from Vir-

ginia; hers was a long and eventful life, and her great-grandson, now himself seventy years of age, can still remember her tales of trips on horseback between Kentucky and Virginia.

Oscar V. Brown spent his youth on the home farm, attending the rural schools and academies at Rochester and Morgantown Kentucky. His medical education was received at the Kentucky University Medical College, which was then located in Louisville, and it was from this institution that he received his M.D. degree in 1904. He began the practice of medicine at Island, Kentucky that same year, and for forty years has been a physician in that community. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and for twenty years was president of the McLean County Medical Society, of which he is still a member.

Dr. Brown has always been an active political leader. As a Democrat he served in the 1918 session of the State Legislature, being the representative from his district, and in the 1926 and 1928 sessions he was state senator, representing his senatorial district in the upper house of the Legislature. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Health, and also served on other important committees. The present public health law in Kentucky is a model from which many other states have patterned their own health legislation; Dr. Brown was a member of the committee that wrote this law, and it was he who steered it through the House. He has been called many times to be the campaign chairman for McLean County for Democratic candidates for state office, and there is no man in the entire county whose political endorsement means so much to a candidate for public office. In the old days of the party conventions, Dr. Brown was always a delegate from his county.

Dr. Brown has various other interests in addition to his professional and political activities. He is president of the Island Mercantile Company, a large general store at Island. He is also president of the Island Deposit Bank. Dr. Brown and his family own more than twelve hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Island, which is highly productive and is operated on the tenant basis. Many acres of valuable coal and timber land are included in the property belonging to the Brown family. Dr. Brown's favorite recreation is bird hunting. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic Order, and he is Past Master of Island Lodge No. 743, F. & A. M.; in addition, Dr. Brown is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Calhoun, the Knight Templar Commandery at Owensboro and the Rizpah Shrine at Madisonville. He is a staunch member of the Baptist Church, and his principles of life are those taught by his church and his lodge.

Dr. Oscar Vineyard Brown married Rena Anderson Nall on October 29, 1902. Rena (Nall) Brown was the daughter of William Perry Nall, a native of McLean County of French descent, and one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. Her mother, Nannie J. Shutt, was a daughter of William H. Shutt of Rumsey and Calhoun, Kentucky, who married Mary E. Plain. William H. Shutt was one of the largest land owners of the county. Mrs. Brown had one brother, U. C. Nall, D.D.S., who practiced in Princeton, Kentucky, until his death in 1909. Dr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of three daughters, all of whom are now living in Island. Clifflie Elizabeth Brown received her A.B. degree from Western State Teachers College at Bowling Green, and has done extensive work towards her

Master's degree at the State University. She is now teaching in the public school at Island. Mona Louise Brown also received the A.B. degree from Western State Teachers College. She married Archie R. Moore, and they have one daughter, Judith Ann Moore, Nannie Frances Brown attended Logan College in Russellville, and is now at home.

Dr. Brown is serving as medical examiner for the Selective Service Board, and is also surgeon for the Louisville and Nashville Railway.

HAROLD YANCEY BARKER

HEADING A BUSINESS founded by his father and successfully conducted for over thirty years, Harold Y. Barker is well known in the tobacco industry and is a popular citizen of Lexington, Kentucky. For twenty years he has resided in this Blue Grass city and occupies a position of importance in its social and civic circles.

Harold Y. Barker was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, November 25, 1892, and with the exception of short intervals due to the demands of business, has lived in the county of his nativity since birth. His father was Hugh F. Barker, a leading tobacco man of the Blue Grass and organizer of the Fayette Tobacco Warehouse Company in 1909. During the sales season of 1919-20 the highest priced crop on record anywhere was sold on the Lexington market at the Fayette Warehouse, averaging \$116.57 per 100 pounds, some baskets selling for \$125.00 per 100 pounds. The father was active as a farmer and in the loose leaf tobacco trade from 1909 until his death October 8, 1939. The mother of the subject was Nannie (Mosley) Barker, a native of Trimble County, Kentucky and the subject was an only child.

Harold Barker's early education was acquired in the public schools of Richmond, Kentucky and he graduated from the Richmond High School in 1911. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Kentucky, taking engineering work, and graduated in 1915 with a degree of B.M.E. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary Engineering Fraternity.

Mr. Barker accepted employment with the Southern Railroad upon leaving the University and for a short time did engineering work for that company, leaving that employment to work with Babcock & Wilcox, boiler makers, in their engineering department. In 1917 he went with the American International Shipbuilding Company to do engineering work at the famous Hog Island, Pennsylvania ship yards where the company was engaged in ship building operations for the government. Here he remained until the close of World War I and the acute need for shipping ceased.

On returning to Lexington at the war's close in 1920, he was employed in his father's business, the Fayette Tobacco Warehouse Company, Incorporated, as Assistant Secretary and was later made Secretary and Treasurer. In 1933 he was made President of the Company and this position he continues to fill. In addition to his administrative duties with the warehouse company he operates a farm he owns on the Richmond Pike in Fayette County. He is a member of the



HAROLD YANCEY BARKER

Board of Directors of the Lexington Tobacco Board of Trade and is a member of the Lexington Board of Commerce. Politically he votes and works with the Democratic Party and in matters of religion he adheres to the Baptist faith.

Harold Yancey Barker married Hazel Brown, of Fayette County. He is the father by a former marriage of Sarah Yancey Barker. She graduated with honors from Eastern State Teachers College at Richmond, Kentucky. The family home is at Arcadia Park, Lexington, Kentucky, and Mr. Barker finds his relaxation from business in its restful precincts and by indulging in bass fishing when the opportunity offers.

Harold Yancey Barker has done much constructive work in the past quarter of a century and is now at the service of his community when civic affairs call. He is a good citizen and in a quiet way a leader, his neighbors and friends following his advice, his manner of living and handling life's problems.

MICHAEL BRANDENBURG, M.D.

DR. MICHAEL BRANDENBURG had done a considerable amount of traveling before he settled down in Pineville, Kentucky, where his exceptional ability and splendid education have made him a prominent citizen in his adopted state. Dr. Brandenburg's father was a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Europe, and part of Dr. Brandenburg's education was received in Luxembourg. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and lived in Texas, Ohio and Oklahoma before coming to Kentucky. His education was received in Minnesota, Luxembourg, and Texas.

Peter Brandenburg, the father of Dr. Michael Brandenburg, was born in Luxembourg, Europe in 1840, and died in Oklahoma in 1908. He came to America in 1865, when he was a young man twenty-five years of age, and settled in Minnesota, where he was engaged in real estate operations for several years. Later he moved to Wisconsin, where he married Margaret Ludovicci, who had been brought to this country from Luxembourg when she was a child two years old. Their son, Michael Brandenburg, was born on April 4, 1875, after they had moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Michael Brandenburg attended the Minneapolis schools until he was twelve years old, when he went to Luxembourg, Europe, with his parents. When they returned home, Michael Brandenburg was left to continue his education in Luxembourg for the following eight years; he did not come back to the United States until 1895, when he was twenty years of age.

Upon returning to the United States, Michael Brandenburg enrolled as a student in the North Texas Normal School at Denton, Texas. He then studied in the Medical School of the University of Texas, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1898. The United States was at war with Spain, and Dr. Brandenburg joined the United States Army as acting assistant surgeon, and was stationed in Galveston, Texas until he received his honorable discharge from the armed forces in 1899.

For the next two years, Dr. Michael Brandenburg engaged in medical practice in Cincinnati, Ohio. He then moved to Oklahoma, and until 1904 was located

in Asher and Shawnee, where he practiced his profession. It was in 1904 that he came to Pineville, Kentucky, and for forty years he has been a highly respected member of that community. Dr. Brandenburg became associated with T. J. Asher in the lumber business, and organized the Brandenburg & Gibson Hardware & Lumber Company in 1914, a concern which is still doing business today. Dr. Brandenburg has been of great service to the community which has been his home for four decades, and his splendid family are a credit to the state of their birth.

Dr. Michael Brandenburg married Verdie Ray Asher in 1903. Mrs. Brandenburg is a native of Wasioto, Kentucky, where the first three children of Dr. and Mrs. Brandenburg were also born. Their younger daughter was born in Pineville, Kentucky.

The first-born son of Dr. and Mrs. Brandenburg was John Asher Brandenburg, who was born in Wasioto, Kentucky, in 1904. He attended grade and high school in Pineville, Kentucky, and was graduated from Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1929 he received the degree of B.S. from Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut. His wife, Priscilla F. (Brooks) Brandenburg, is a native of New England, having been born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. John Asher Brandenburg reside in Stamford, Connecticut, with their three daughters, Janet Brooks, Margaret Ann, and Priscilla Lois.

A daughter, Dorothy, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Brandenburg in Wasioto, Kentucky in 1906. After completing the public school work in Pineville, Kentucky, Dorothy Brandenburg attended Madera College at Washington, D. C. and Georgetown College at Georgetown, Kentucky. She married Dr. Allen D. Tuggle, who was born in Barbourville, Kentucky, and is the mother of two children, James Michael and Susan Tuggle. James Michael was born in New York City in 1936, and his sister was also born in New York, two years later.

Robert Howard Brandenburg was born in Wasioto, Kentucky in 1914. His early schooling was obtained in Pineville, Kentucky, and he then attended Union College at Barbourville, Kentucky. He was graduated with a B.S. and law degree from Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri. Howard Brandenburg married Helen Emily Zimmerman, who was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Helen (Zimmerman) Brandenburg is the daughter of Dr. James Fulton Zimmerman, who is president of the University of New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howard Brandenburg have one son, James Michael Brandenburg, who was born in Taos, New Mexico, in 1942, and one daughter, Sharon Lynn, born in Taos, New Mexico in 1945.

Frances Ray Brandenburg was born in Pineville, Kentucky, in 1918. She attended the public schools of Pineville and Union College at Barbourville, Kentucky. Her A.B. degree was received from Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Missouri.

The political affiliation of Dr. Michael Brandenburg is with the Republican Party, and his fraternal association is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Brandenburg and his family worship at the Baptist Church.

COLONEL WALTON RIDER NELSON

NO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, not excepting the state's great University, has had a part in shaping the lives of as many young men bred in the Blue Grass as has the Millersburg Military Institute. In 1943 the Institute celebrated its Golden Anniversary and in this fifty years of service only two men have headed its administration and one of these is the present Superintendent, Colonel Walton R. Nelson. His record in caring for boys during their formative years is one of success and his position in the civic affairs of Bourbon County is unassailable. The first makes him a noteworthy educator while the second stamps him as a citizen of merit.

Walton Rider Nelson was born in Hebron, Maryland, August 28, 1892, the son of Oran Ashton Nelson, who was born April 10, 1866, at Hebron, Wicomico County, an old established town on Maryland's eastern shore. The father was active in lumber and other commercial pursuits and was a member of an old colonial family. The subject's mother was Louisa Del (Pollitt) Nelson, a daughter of a prosperous Wicomico county farmer. She was born in 1867 and died in 1916. Young Nelson attended the public schools of Wicomico County, Maryland, and graduated from the Hebron High School in 1911. He entered St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, in the fall of the same year and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1915. At St. Johns he was Cadet Major in his senior year, was President of the Philokalian Literary Club and was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was manager of the football and tennis teams and won the debating contest in his senior year. On leaving St. Johns College he came to the Millersburg Military Institute as Commandant but resigned for army service when this country entered the World War. He was discharged as a Second Lieutenant attached to the 99th Division. He returned to civilian life as secretary of the Don Motor Car Co. of Reading, Pennsylvania, but in the fall of 1920 returned to Millersburg Institute as Superintendent. He has remained throughout the intervening years directing the Institute's administration, one of the only two heads the school has had since its inception in 1893. The phenomenal success of the school scholastically has been, in the opinion of the general public and especially in the opinion of the stockholders of the company, due in a large part to the faithful and untiring labor and to the ability and willingness, extending over a long period of years, of Colonel W. R. Nelson, which has culminated in a condition satisfactory to all friends and patrons of the school. The school to date has furnished four-hundred and fifteen former cadets to serve in the different branches of the service of the armed forces. This is a great contribution to the war efforts of the government. The present financial condition of the school is the result of the labor and ability of Colonel Nelson and to the sagacity and business knowledge of the financial board. In addition to the duties of his position at the school the subject operates a Bourbon County farm, raising tobacco, corn and cattle. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Exchange Bank, Millersburg, Kentucky. Colonel Nelson is a member of Amity Lodge No. 40 of Free and Accepted Masons, a charter member and first president of the local Rotary Club and since 1924 has continuously held the



COLONEL WALTON RIDER NELSON

office of president of the Kentucky Association of Secondary Schools. He is a member of the Methodist church and chairman of the Board of Stewards.

On August 28, 1918, W. R. Nelson and Mary Agnes Wadell were married in Millersburg, Kentucky. She is a daughter of Thomas Wadell and Mamie (Connor) Wadell, of Millersburg, and is active in club life and the work of her church. Three children have been born to the union—Jean Wadell Nelson, born October 29, 1919, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and married to Flight Officer John Austin Bulling of the RAF; Anne Elizabeth Nelson, born January 4, 1925, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and now a student at Brenau College, and Mary Del Nelson, born July 12, 1928, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and now a student at Bourbon County High School, Millersburg, Kentucky. The family home is the Superintendent's House on the grounds of the Millersburg Military Institute.

The motto of Superintendent Walton R. Nelson and that of the institution he heads is "Right Training is better than Riches" and truly the practices of the subject have been directed toward right training. To but few men in so large a measure comes the opportunity to so successfully direct young lives as has been given to Colonel Nelson and he has been equal to that opportunity and has not failed it nor betrayed his own mission.

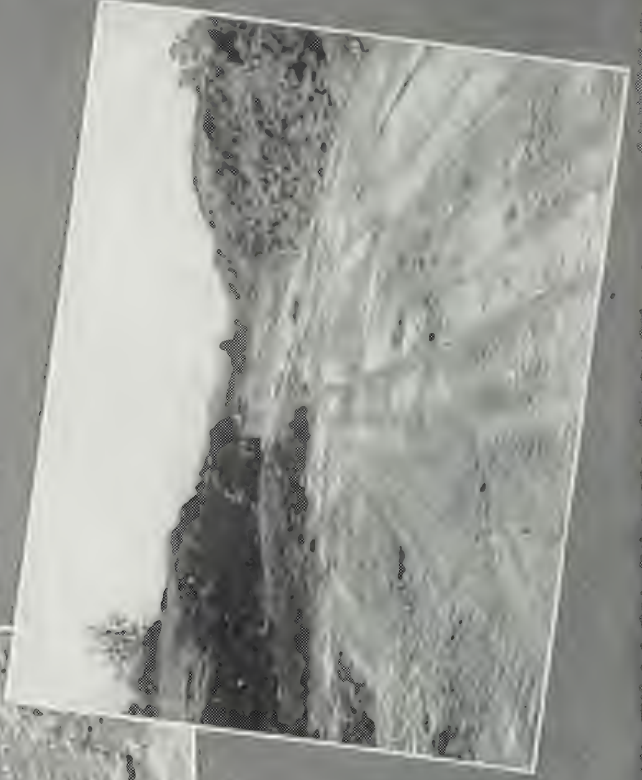
STANLEY DAN PACE

STANLEY DAN PACE was not only one of Kentucky's outstanding road builders, but he was also one of Cumberland County's best loved citizens. The contracting firm with which he was connected, the Cumberland Construction Company, built roads all over Kentucky, and the position that he held among his fellow contractors is shown by the fact that he was elected vice president of the Kentucky Contractors Association. Mr. Pace was the first Democrat to be elected Sheriff of Cumberland County in fifty-seven years, an honor which was accorded to him in 1933. He was a leader in all civic and community affairs, and had a host of friends, composed of rich and poor alike. Stanley Dan Pace met his death in an accident near Horse Cave on November 17, 1940.

Cumberland County was the birthplace of Stanley D. Pace; he was born at Waterview on December 4, 1889, the son of Henry Slaughter and Mollie (Barton) Pace. Both of his parents were natives of Cumberland County, to which the Pace family had come from Virginia a generation before. Stanley Pace attended the public schools of Waterview and Alexander College at Burkesville, after which he became a student at Auburn Academy. He began farming before reaching man's estate, and at the age of twenty-one was made road overseer in his district. This work impressed upon him the importance of good roads and his community's need for them. In a small way he began taking contracts from the fiscal court for the building of culverts and small stretches of road. He gradually accumulated the necessary equipment for this work, and was soon reaching outside of his home



STANLEY DAN PACE



Views of important construction work of The Cumberland Construction Company, Burkesville, Kentucky.



CAPTAIN STANLEY C. PACE

county for road building contracts. This work resulted in the formation of the Cumberland Construction Company, which for many years functioned as a partnership. The company was incorporated in March, 1940, at which time Mr. Pace became president. He served the Cumberland Construction Company as president until his death; his widow succeeded Mr. Pace in the management and operation of the company, in which she now holds the official position of president. This firm built roads all over Kentucky, including many in Monroe, Greene, Metcalfe and Adair counties. They built the highway from Burkesville to Glasgow and from Burkesville to Albany. The corporation now employs about two hundred people.

In addition to the Cumberland Construction Company, Mr. Pace was also interested through partnerships in quarries and stone crushers in Clinton and Logan counties. He was president of the Cumberland Holders Corporation, which bought the land and built the courthouse in Cumberland County, allowing the money to be repaid over a long period of time through the accumulation of tax money. He was also financially interested in the hotel at Burkesville. He derived great pleasure from the extensive farming operations which he continued throughout his life. He liked to see things grow, whether it might be a road, a plant, or livestock.

On December 24, 1917, Stanley Dan Pace was united in marriage with Pearl Carter, who was born in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, on January 25, 1896. Her father was Judge J. C. Carter, a learned and able attorney and jurist who served thirty-six years as circuit judge of his district. Her mother was Ida (Tucker) Carter of Macon County, Tennessee. Mrs. Pace attended the public schools of Tompkinsville and the Western State Teachers College at Bowling Green, after which she taught school in Monroe County and in Marrowbone, Kentucky. Equipped with thorough educational training and endowed with a pleasing personality and the poise that enables her to meet and deal with the public with ease, she took an active interest in all of her husband's activities. Born and reared a Republican, she has continued her affiliation with that party, and the differences in political beliefs between Mr. and Mrs. Pace resulted in an interesting, friendly rivalry. She succeeded Mr. Pace to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County in the election of 1937, being elected on the Republican ticket. Serving through the year 1942, she made an excellent law enforcement officer, giving particular attention to the enforcement of the law against moonshining, which was prevalent in the county. Mrs. Pace has continued her activities in the Republican party, and is now Executive Secretary of the county organization. She was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Wendell Wilkie for president in 1940. Upon the death of Mr. Pace, Mrs. Pace succeeded him in the management and operation of the Cumberland Construction Company, of which she is president. She has been aided and assisted in this work through the loyal efforts of trusted employees who were trained by Mr. Pace. Mrs. Pace is a member of the Woman's Club of Burkesville and is a former president of the Parent-Teacher Association. She is

a member of the Board of Directors of the Training Union of the Baptist Church, and is a past Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Together, Mr. and Mrs. Pace reared a family of three children. Patty Pace, who graduated from Stephens College in 1939 and is now Mrs. M. C. Keen of Burkesville, is herself the mother of three children, M. C. Keen, Jr., Stanley Pace Keen and Rebecca Pace Keen. Stanley Carter Pace completed the course of instruction given by the Burkesville Public Schools, attended the University of Kentucky and received an appointment to West Point Military Academy. Upon graduation from the Academy, he entered the aviation corps of the regular army and now ranks as a Captain, and is the pilot of a B-24 bomber. Captain Pace was shot down over Friedrichshafen, Germany August 3, 1944. He was burned severely on both hands and face in bailing out. He and his entire crew were saved and made Prisoners of War. He followed in the footsteps of his Grandfather, Captain Henry S. Pace, one of Morgan's men of Civil War who was captured when Morgan's men were on their last trip attempting crossing of Ohio and was imprisoned by Yankees for several months. Captain Stanley Pace was Prisoner of War in a hospital at Munich for five months. Then in January 1945 he was sent to Barth on the Baltic. He was liberated April 31 by the Russians and flown to La Harve, France by 8th Air Force May 13 and reached the United States on June 16. After spending a sixty-day furlough with his mother in Burkesville, he is to report to Miami Beach for reassignment. Mary Elizabeth Pace was a member of the 1944 class at Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri.

Stanley Pace was for many years a leader of the Democratic party in Cumberland County. At the time of his death he had long been Chairman of the party organization. Mr. Pace was a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic Lodge, in which he had advanced through the degree of the Royal Arch and was a former Worshipful Master. Mr. Pace was recognized as a friend of the colored man, who knew that he would always be treated fairly at his hands. Stanley Dan Pace was a leader in all civic and community uplift, and was an unostentatious philanthropist, giving freely of his means to those less able, but always insisting that it be a matter between the giver and the recipient alone.

ANSEL ROBINSON HERNDON

ANSEL R. HERNDON, of Danville, is one of Kentucky's younger farmers and tobacconists who have already made a place for themselves and whose past successes point to even greater ones to come. Ansel Herndon might have been a chemist or doctor, as he did take college training along these lines. In fact, he was for a time associate professor of chemistry at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. However, the call of the open country was strong, and Mr. Herndon has never regretted that his final choice lay with the land. Not only has he demonstrated

that he is a capable farmer, but he has also proved to be an excellent business man, being now engaged in tobacco warehousing.

Ansel Robinson Herndon was born at Lancaster, Kentucky, on October 2nd, 1909, the son of Benjamin Duncan Herndon and Mattie Mae (Robinson) Herndon. Benjamin Duncan Herndon was a native of Garrard County and was educated in an academy at Lancaster and read law in his father's office. After his admittance to the bar he practiced in Danville and Lancaster and served as Postmaster of Danville from 1928 to 1932. He was a son of Captain William Herndon, who was also an attorney and was a captain in the Union Army. Mattie Mae Robinson was the daughter of Thomas Bright Robinson, and is yet living in Danville.

Ansel Herndon grew to manhood in Danville, where he attended the public schools and Centre College, receiving his A.B. degree from Centre in 1932. During the school years of 1932-1933 and 1934-1935 he was associate professor of Chemistry at Centre College, and during the school year of 1933-1944 he was a medical student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1934 he began farming. He bought the Dr. Rankin place on the Lancaster Pike, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres, and the Pollard place adjoining of fifty acres. He immediately remodelled the old house and modernized it throughout, as well as improving the barns and land. The acreage is largely devoted to the raising of registered Hereford cattle, hogs and tobacco, and is operated on a day labor basis with the tobacco on shares. In 1940 Mr. Herndon, in association with Mr. John R. Bright and Mr. Andy Hendren, purchased the two Farmer's Tobacco Warehouses, both loose leaf floors in Danville, and since that time they have successfully engaged in tobacco warehousing.

Mr. Herndon is a member of the Boyle County Farm Bureau Federation, the American Hereford Association and the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. His political affiliation is with the Democratic Party.

Ansel Herndon married Emily Watts Collins of Bakersfield, California, who is the daughter of Amos C. and Julia (Watts) Collins. Both of her parents are Kentuckians, her father being a native of Covington while her mother was born in Fayette County. The Herndons are the parents of one daughter, Marjorie Robinson Herndon, who was born November 9, 1941. The family worships at the Christian Church, where Mr. Herndon is a member of the Board of Deacons.

CLARENCE ROBERT KLEIER

CLARENCE ROBERT KLEIER has been connected with one of the major tobacco companies of the United States for almost a third of a century, holding a position of responsibility and importance. For over twenty years he has resided in Lexington, Kentucky, where his outstanding position in the life of the city and his part in its activities make him noteworthy.

Clarence R. Kleier was born in Louisville, Kentucky, February 23, 1897, and is the son of Henry Kleier, an outstanding merchant who is still active in the



CLARENCE ROBERT KLEIER

mercantile affairs of the Falls City. His mother was Emma (Wulf) Kleier, of Louisville and she passed away in 1929. The subject was one of three children: a brother, Maurice Kleier, being manager of the Louisville (Kentucky) Varnish Company and a second brother, Edward Kleier is associated with the National Cash Register Company in the same city. The subject graduated from St. Xavier Academy in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1913 and during his school years played a role of importance in school athletic activities, turning his efforts toward baseball. He was with the school club in that sport covering first base but also gave attention to other school sports. Late in the year of his graduation he entered the employ of the E. J. O'Brien and Company at Louisville as a clerk in the company's office. In 1922 he was appointed manager of the Lexington business of the concern and has cared for this position since that time. At the time the United States entered World War I he took a leave of absence from business and enlisted in the Army of his country, being discharged September 1, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion and active in its work, and in religion embraces the Catholic Church and is a working member of the Knights of Columbus. He is President of the Lexington Tobacco Board of Trade and a member of the Lexington Board of Commerce. His activities in the tobacco industry are of note throughout the state and the industry regards him as a tobacco executive of importance.

Clarence Robert Kleier married Martha Oakley, of Lexington, Kentucky, November 23, 1931. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Oakley and the couple reside at 212 Ridgeway Road in Lexington. They are the parents of three children: Clarence Robert Kleier, Jr., born March 26, 1935; Edwin Henry Kleier, born February 16, 1936, and Charles Ambrose Kleier, born September 1, 1937. The offices of the subject are those of the E. J. O'Brien and Company at 1020 South Broadway, Lexington, Kentucky.

Application to the work in hand has made Clarence Kleier outstanding in his industry and a friendly attitude toward his fellow man and a broad outlook on life have made for him friends. In the affairs of his city of both a civic and social nature he takes an active part and extends valuable help to their furtherance.

HIGA ROSCOE SKAGGS, M.D.

WHEN DR. H. R. SKAGGS became a member of the medical profession of Ashland in 1940 he brought with him a background of thorough training which had been augmented by study and attendance at clinics in the recognized centers of knowledge of the profession. On this theoretical foundation he had added years of practical experience gained in industrial and hospital work and in private practice.

Since 1925 Dr. Skaggs has specialized in the general practice of surgery and immediately prior to his coming to Ashland he had spent fifteen and one-half years at Fleming, Kentucky, where he was in charge of a twenty-five bed hospital for the Elkhorn Coal Company which required the services of himself and two

other physicians as assistants. Here he took an active part in his professional organization and served as president of the Letcher County Medical Society.

For five and one-half years Dr. Skaggs was employed by the Consolidated Coal Company in industrial work at McRoberts, Kentucky, this period coming immediately after he was released from active duty with the United States Army. The military chapter in the life of Dr. Skaggs began when he became a member of the Medical Reserve Corps soon after receiving his degree. He was called into active service after America entered World War I and trained at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. After completing his training he was assigned to duty at General Hospital No. 14 at Fort Oglethorpe where he served until he was released from active duty on May 5, 1919, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

Dr. Skaggs received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the Medical College of the University of Louisville on June 6, 1918, and had finished six months of internship at the Louisville City Hospital, after which he spent six weeks at the Knoxville General Hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee. In addition to this prescribed study in preparation for professional life, Dr. Skaggs took a post-graduate course in surgical technique at the Printy School in Chicago and spent some time observing surgical technique in clinics at Mayo Brothers Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, and in New York City.

The boyhood of Dr. Skaggs was spent at Terryville, Kentucky where he was born on March 7, 1890. Terryville was the new name given to a town in Lawrence County that had been founded by Dr. Skagg's father, L. F. Skaggs, and for many years was known as Skaggs, Kentucky. Here L. F. Skaggs was a farmer, school teacher and merchant for many years and it was also here that his wife, Dr. Skagg's mother, was born and reared. She was born Sarah S. Holbrook and both the Holbrook and Skaggs families had long resided in this community.

Dr. Skaggs was married on June 7, 1919, to Miss Carrie Holbrook, of Martha, Kentucky and the daughter of P. P. Holbrook. They are the parents of three daughters. Opal, the eldest daughter is now a student and a part time member of the faculty at the University of Kentucky where she is working towards her Ph.D degree, majoring in anatomy and physiology. She attended Sullins College at Bristol, Virginia for four years and received her B.S. degree at the age of twenty and her M.S. degree at the age of twenty-one. Hazel, the second daughter, is now a student at Marshall College at Huntington, West Virginia, after having studied at Sullins College for one year. Ruth, the youngest daughter, also attended Sullins College for one year and is now a student at Marshall College.

Dr. Skaggs is a member of the Boyd County Medical Society and occupied its presidential chair in 1943. He is also a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the staff of Kings Daughters Hospital at Ashland. Fraternally Dr. Skaggs is a member of Beta Mu Chapter of the Kappa Psi fraternity at the University of Louisville and a Mason. In the latter he has advanced through the degrees of the York Rite, his Blue Lodge membership being at Fleming, the Chapter at Jenkins, Kentucky, the Knight Templar at Winchester and his Shrine affiliation with El Hasa Temple, Ashland.

Farming interests in Lawrence County keep Dr. Skaggs close to the soil from

which he came. He has inherited his political affiliation which is that of the Democratic party and he worships with the congregation of the Baptist church. He takes an active part in all civic and community work and is a member of the Ashland Board of Trade. His diversion is found in hunting.

JULIAN J. FLEMING

THE STERLING QUALITIES of honesty, industriousness and purposeful application of a natural talent for business have insured the success as an insurance executive of Julian J. Fleming, who is representative of the highest type of public spirited businessmen in Louisville.

Mr. Fleming was born in Campbellsburg, Henry County, Kentucky on May 20, 1894. He was the son of William and Susie (Minor) Fleming, both native Kentuckians. William Fleming was a merchant in Louisville for many years and was the son of B. Fleming who came to Louisville from Scotland. His wife, although born in Louisville, was a member of the Owen County, Kentucky Minor family, which has produced many men and women prominent in Kentucky affairs.

Julian J. Fleming was educated in the Louisville public schools and started to work for the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company in 1913. After only three months there, he went into the home office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company where he worked for three years. During this time, he attended the Jefferson School of Law at night and was graduated in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At this time, he determined to avail himself of the advantage of his legal training and accepted a position in the legal department of the Standard Accident Insurance Company. In this position, he traveled throughout the middle West and lived and maintained his headquarters in Detroit and for some time in Des Moines, Iowa. After four years, he returned to Louisville as Home Office Executive Special Agent for the United States Casualty Company of New York. His work consisted of the handling of claims and legal matters for the company.

In 1929, he became manager of the Louisville offices of the Century Indemnity Company of Hartford, Connecticut. His territory embraced the states of Kentucky and Tennessee and Southern Illinois. He continued in this situation until May 1, 1933 when he established his own insurance agency in Louisville. The agency was incorporated under the name of the Fleming-DeLeuil Insurance Agency with Julian J. Fleming as president, F. J. DeLeuil as secretary and treasurer and W. C. Skinner as vice president. The agency was organized to handle all types of insurance with the exception of life. Later, Mr. Fleming purchased the interests of each of the other members of the firm. The present officers of the corporation are Mr. Fleming, president, and Mrs. Marie A. Fleming (his wife), secretary and treasurer. The offices of the agency are located at 1012 Starks Building. Mr. Fleming's broad experience in all lines of insurance made the success of the agency certain from the very start.

His position as a leader in the general insurance field is evident in the fact that he was twice elected president of the Casualty and Surety Association of Louisville



JULIAN J. FLEMING

and president of the Louisville Claim Men's Association. In 1939, he was elected president of the Louisville Round Table. Much of Julian J. Fleming's time has been given to public service. He served as a member of the Louisville Board of Park Commissioners for several years and was serving as such when the board was abolished in April, 1942. Under the administration of Mayor Joseph D. Sholtz, he served on numerous citizens' committees and has never failed to lend his support to all movements having for their purpose the betterment of the community. He is quite prominent in luncheon club circles, having been president of the Optimist Club of Louisville and a Past Governor of the Third District of Optimist International and served as Vice-President of Optimist International in 1943-44. He is also a member of the Pendennis Club of Louisville, Kentucky. For two years, Mr. Fleming was president of the South Park Fishing Club, where he indulged in his favorite form of recreation, fishing.

On April 24, 1917, Julian J. Fleming was united in marriage with Miss Marie Atherton, daughter of Carl Atherton, and a member of one of Kentucky's most prominent families. They are the parents of three children: Marie Elizabeth, now Mrs. James G. Embry. Mr. Embry is a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army overseas; Doris Elaine, who was a student at the University of Louisville, and is now married to Ensign John P. Thompson of Louisville, Kentucky and Julian J. Fleming, Jr., who was a student at Castle Heights Military Academy in Lebanon, Tennessee and is now serving in the United States Army in Europe as a Tank Commander.

Mr. Fleming's political faith follows the principles of the Democratic Party and in religious matters he subscribes to the teachings of the Christian Church, being a faithful member and an ordained elder of the Crescent Hill Christian Church. Although still a young man, Julian J. Fleming has carved a place for himself in the business and social structure of Louisville.

WILLIAM ADAM SCHMIDT

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, is fortunate in having been able to attract and hold a man of the caliber of William Adam Schmidt. When he came to Hopkinsville from Evansville, Indiana, it was to accept employment in a minor capacity with the Jordan Furniture Company. At that time this company was small, although it did enjoy a good reputation. Today the Jordan Furniture Company is one of the leading furniture stores in Hopkinsville. There is an air of efficiency, quality and courtesy about the store that pleases customers and constantly attracts new trade. The rise in the fortunes of the store is due in large part to the wise guidance and friendly personality of the president of the company, William Adam Schmidt.

Three years after he commenced to keep books for the Jordan Furniture Company, Mr. Schmidt was promoted to manager. At that time the company was commencing to move forward rapidly, and it might have normally been expected that a manager would merely have to keep pace with the times. However, such was not the case. The year 1929 led to a period when wisdom and skill in manage-

ment were needed as never before to survive the storm of the depression years. Fortunate indeed was the Jordan Company to have as manager a young man able to work out the problems of the times, and ever confident in the future.

When, in 1940, Mr. Schmidt was promoted to the post of president of the company, it was honor well deserved. He is proving today that the problems of the difficult days of war shortages are being met with skill and initiative. The Jordan Furniture Company of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, will continue to grow in business and prestige under the presidency of the able and popular William Adam Schmidt.

On August 1, 1905, William Adam Schmidt was born in a quiet farm home on the outskirts of Evansville, Indiana. He was the son of William Schmidt, who was born in 1868 and died in 1940, and Minnie (Henze) Schmidt, who was born on March 18, 1874. Both parents were born in Evansville, Indiana. After attending public school near his home in Vanderburgh County, Indiana, William Schmidt enrolled at Porters' Institute, Evansville, Indiana, where he took a comprehensive course in business and secretarial work. His first position was in Evansville with the Newman-Johnson Plumbing Company. He was employed as a stenographer, and stayed there for three years, by which time he was speedy and proficient enough to warrant an upward change. Mr. Schmidt's new position as foreman of the shipping department of Ferguson & Sherman Plow Company was a complete change from his former work. He now had the experience and responsibility of overseeing and directing the work of others.

In 1926, Mr. Schmidt heard of an opportunity with the Jordan Furniture Company of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and he became associated with that company as bookkeeper. This proved to be a fortunate connection for all concerned. The company was small, but under progressive ownership, and Mr. Schmidt provided a welcome spark of vigor and confidence. Three years after his first day's work as bookkeeper he was manager of the company. Subsequent events proved that the confidence of the owners in the integrity and ability of William Schmidt was well founded. His personality made friends for the store, and his ability preserved business gains in difficult years. He was constantly alert to the trends of the trade and the desires of the public. The loyal and capable services of Mr. Schmidt were duly acknowledged when, in 1940, he was appointed president of the Jordan Furniture Company. By this time the company had greatly expanded, and it has continued to reach out until today it is recognized as one of the leading stores in the city—a place where one may shop with confidence and in comfort.

William Adam Schmidt was married in 1930 to Lura Cannon, who was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. They are the parents of a son, William T. Schmidt, who was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky in 1935. The family worships in the Methodist Church, Mr. Schmidt being a Steward of the church.

When William Adam Schmidt came to Hopkinsville the city gained not only an excellent business man but also a citizen who strives at all times for the betterment of his adopted city. He is a social asset and a strong force in civic leadership. Mr. Schmidt serves on the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club. He is an ardent member of the Masonic Order and belongs to the Shrine. During 1935 William Schmidt was Worshipful Master of his Blue Lodge, Hopkinsville Lodge No. 37, F. & A. M. In addition, he is active in the affairs of the Benevolent and

Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Schmidt has given his assistance to many wartime causes, and at present he is Chairman of the Special Gifts Committee of the War Fund Drive. His fellow citizens know by experience that a committee or project headed by William Schmidt will be carried through, quietly and efficiently, to a successful end.

ROCKWELL EMERSON SMITH, M.D.

IN WAR AND IN PEACE, Dr. Rockwell Emerson Smith has served his country, his State and his community, Henderson, on so high a scale that such terms as "great" and "leader" seem superfluous when applied to him. His record speaks so eloquently for itself.

Knowing how diligently he has always prepared himself for the complicated tasks he has assumed, how willingly he has placed his skills, developed through study and research and founded on a God-given intuitive insight into the problems with which his profession deals, at the command of those who have needed them, one understands the success that has won him a reputation that has spread far beyond the borders of the nation.

To say that Dr. Smith now practices general medicine, though specializing in internal and children's diseases, in Henderson, that he is a medical writer and editor, a hospital director, a church elder and a medical examiner for the Selective Service System is to speak of only part of the record. For he has served in foreign lands, in the armed forces and out, like his forebears, and in government service and a series of institutions of higher learning.

Rockwell Emerson Smith, born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 5, 1884, comes of a family which has combined the ministry with medicine. On the paternal side, it includes such illustrious New England names as Emerson, Adams and Smith and Kentucky and Maryland names as Caldwell and Warfield.

Eli Smith (1759-1847), his paternal great-grandfather, was a well known Presbyterian minister. Born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, he married Ama Emerson (1769-?), daughter of Daniel and Susan (Adams) Emerson. Their son, John Rockwell Smith, grandfather of the present Dr. Smith, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, February 12, 1807, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, January 25, 1892. Having taken his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Dartmouth Medical College, he practiced medicine in Lexington. During the War Between the States he was with the Confederate Army as a civilian surgeon, in charge of a non-military hospital in Morgan's territory. As his grandson later was to be, he was a Presbyterian and a Democrat.

The father of Dr. Rockwell Emerson Smith was the Rev. John Rockwell Smith, born in Lexington, Kentucky, December 29, 1846, and died April 12, 1918, in Campinas, Brazil. He was educated at the University of Virginia and Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sydney, Virginia. When later in life, he won his reputation, three other institutions conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. Ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church, he became a missionary and educator. A pioneer missionary in northern Brazil, he founded the first Pres-



ROCKWELL EMERSON SMITH, M.D.

byterian Theological Seminary in South America in 1878 at Pernambuco. He was president of, and a professor in, this institution for twenty years, combining these duties with his missionary work.

In the meantime, a Presbyterian Theological Seminary had been established at Campinas, Brazil, and he next served as its president. He made a translation of the revised version of the New Testament from the original Greek into Portuguese, and this was published by the American Bible Society and circulated in South America. He also translated other theological works and the Presbyterian Catechism and Confession of Faith into the Portuguese language.

The Rev. John Rockwell Smith married Susan Caroline Porter, at Sao Paulo, Brazil, on October 18, 1881. Born at Tuskegee, Alabama, April 24, 1857, she died at Campinas, Brazil, November 17, 1921. She was descended from the Henry, Francis, Templeton and Porter families of North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee and was a first cousin of Captain Simms, who commanded the famous Confederate raider, the Alabama. Her mother was a direct descendant of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry of Lake Erie fame. Susan Smith's parents were James Denford and Susan Meigs (Francis) Porter. The parents lived in Tuskegee and Mobile, Alabama, the father being a banker in the latter city. The mother was also descended from Joseph Francis, Sr., born in Ireland in 1700, whose son, Miller Francis, born in 1775, fought as a lieutenant of the Tennessee Infantry in the Creek War of 1812 and was the husband of Hannah Henry, relative of Patrick Henry. Their daughter, Susan Meigs Francis, born in Washington, Tennessee, October 7, 1825, was married to James Denford Porter, native of Anderson County, Tennessee, on November 13, 1842. They both died in Brazil—she in Sao Paulo, November 8, 1890, he in Bangu, State of Rio de Janeiro, November 21, 1868.

Dr. Rockwell Emerson Smith came of a family of four sons and two daughters, one of the latter dying in infancy. The eldest child, James Porter Smith, D. D., a graduate of Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Virginia, succeeded his father as president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Campinas, Brazil, but poor health obliged him to resign this position. On returning to this country, he became professor of systematic theology at his alma mater in Richmond. He died July 31, 1940.

Another brother is the Rev. Robert Benjamin Smith, graduate of Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, who became professor of systematic theology in a seminary founded by the father at Recife, Brazil, in 1878. He is now (1944) in South America, doing special work for the United States Government.

The third brother, the Rev. William Kyle Smith, graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, later a student pastor at the University of Virginia, is now assistant dean at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. The three brothers are of the ninth consecutive generation of Smiths in the Presbyterian ministry.

The surviving sister, Sarah Warfield Smith, is the wife of the Rev. Gaston Boyle, a missionary to Brazil. The Rev. Mr. Boyle's father, his wife's father and Rev. Lenington were the three pioneer missionaries in that country.

Rockwell Emerson Smith completed his preparatory education in Pantops Academy, Charlottesville, Virginia, and took his pre-medical course at the Uni-

versity of Virginia. He was graduated from the medical school of that university in 1910, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served as interne in the Waltham Hospital at Boston, Massachusetts. While in Boston, he studied clinical pathology and, subsequently, took special work in nervous and children's diseases.

While at the University of Virginia he was student instructor in clinical medicine for one year, and, from 1912 to 1914 was assistant professor of anatomy and pathology in the University of Mississippi medical school. A period of two years as professor of anatomy and applied physiology at Grandberry College, in Juiz de Fora, Brazil, followed, during which time he also served with the Rockefeller Commission. From September, 1916, to July, 1917, he was back in the United States, practicing his profession in Virginia.

On July 16, 1917, Dr. Smith was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, becoming one of the first medical officers to be attached to the British Army, with which he remained from September 3, 1917, to February 16, 1918. During this time, he worked with the British Commission for the study and prevention of cerebro-spinal meningitis as it occurred in the British Army and, later, in the laboratory of Lystar Institute and Westminster Medical School, London, where he did research in cerebro-spinal meningitis. Recalled to the American Army in France on February 16, 1918, he was stationed in the central medical department laboratory at Dijon, France, and placed in charge of the department for the study and control of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was honorably discharged with the rank of captain at Camp Dix, New Jersey, March 5, 1919.

Three months later, Dr. Smith established himself in Henderson, where he began the practice which he continues to this day. From 1919 to 1923, he was acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, stationed in Henderson.

Aside from his large medical practice, he is an associate editor of the Kentucky State Medical Journal, a director of the Henderson Hospital and, as mentioned before, a medical examiner for the Selective Service System. He has written many medical and other scientific articles.

On December 30, 1913, Dr. Smith married Jean MacDonald Dunnington, daughter of Francis Perry and Marian (Beale) Dunnington. She was born on September 9, 1887. Her father, born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 3, 1851, a scientist of international reputation, taught chemistry at the University of Virginia for more than forty years and was professor emeritus of its chemical department when he died February 3, 1944.

Mrs. Rockwell Emerson Smith studied at Mary Baldwin Seminary at Staunton, Virginia. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Henderson, of which her husband is an elder, and of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

They have three children. The eldest, Francis Dunnington Smith, was born at Juiz de Fora, Brazil, November 9, 1914, took his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine degrees at the University of Virginia, interned at Charity Hospital,

New Orleans, and is now instructor in clinical pathology in the University of Virginia medical department. On Dec. 21, 1944, he married Edna Grace Thompson of New Concord, Ohio.

The second son, John Rockwell Smith, was born at Campinas, Brazil, May 26, 1916. He has the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering from the Virginia Military Institute, was junior city engineer in Henderson a year, then attended Boeing School of Aeronautics for a year and is now staff engineer with Pan American in the air transportation command. He married Patricia Helen Plummer, of Alameda, California, on May 30, 1943. A son, Perry Rockwell Smith, was born to them on September 30, 1944.

The youngest son is Emerson Warfield Smith, born November 30, 1922, at Charlottesville, Virginia. A graduate in mechanical engineering of the University of Virginia, he was employed by North American Aviation, Incorporated, at Inglewood, California, until he enlisted in the United States Navy.

Dr. Smith is a member of the Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society, American Editors and Authors Association, the Franco-American Society of Medical Research, the Kentucky Historical Society, American Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and gives his political support to the Democratic Party.

While in preparatory school, he was a member of the football, baseball and track teams and in college was on the track team. When time allows, his present sports are fishing and hunting.

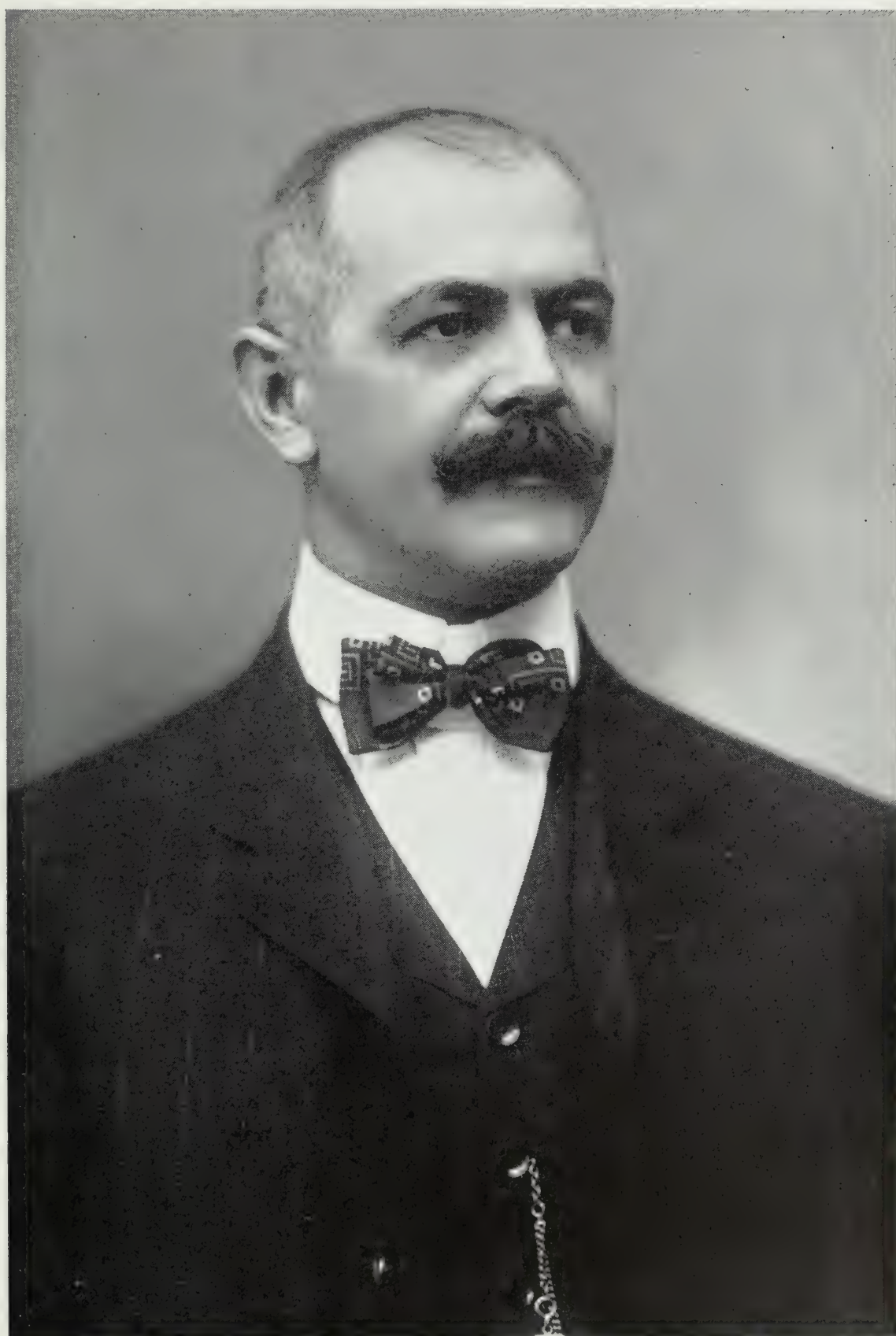
Among his hobbies are music, for he studied the violin for eight years; reading archaeology, anthropology and religious symbolisms, books on which constitute part of his library, and he is interested in antiques and the folklore of many nations, including our own.

His has been a well rounded and valuable life and his humaneness, skill, knowledge and contributions to medical science have won him widespread respect.

FRANK J. RETTIG

IN THE MIDDLE DECADES of the Nineteenth Century, when so many of the citizens of Europe sought refuge and opportunity in the United States, we reaped a mighty harvest of trained mechanics, builders and farmers, just at a time when the machine age was coming into its own. The descendants of these people are now the "backbone and sinew" of the nation. They loved freedom enough to seek it three thousand miles from home and they can be depended upon to help preserve it.

One of these immigrants, who turned his back on the perennial despotism of his native land, was Frank Rettig of Germany. Reaching America, he settled in Louisville and was married to Miss Rosa Stein, also a native of Germany. To this union was born on June 28, 1860 a son, Frank J. Rettig, who grew up with Louis-



FRANK J. RETTIG

ville's industrial expansion and became a vital factor in the business and industrial life of his city.

He spent all of his boyhood in Louisville and attended the city's public schools, also a school conducted by Professor Heilmann. While still very young, he lost his father and the responsibility for maintenance of the family fell upon him. Taking this responsibility seriously, he worked in numerous positions and studied commercial subjects in night school in order to prepare himself to grasp any opportunity which might present itself for advancement.

Eventually he secured a position with the firm of Ahrens and Ott, which was engaged in the manufacture of plumbing supplies. Mr. Rettig started to work as a bookkeeper and his advancement was rapid after his ability was recognized. He became private secretary to Theodore Ahrens, the president of the firm, and later was made treasurer.

The firm of Ahrens and Ott was founded in 1885 and Theodore Ahrens, also the son of German immigrants, was its general manager. This concern grew rapidly and in 1900 was merged with nine other similar plants to become the largest plumbing and enamel ware manufacturer in the world. It was known as the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. Frank J. Rettig was elected its first treasurer and held this responsible position with dignity, honor and ability until his retirement in 1917. He earned the position through his own ability and he kept it the same way. His success was attributed by all his friends to his remarkable financial ability; his honesty, industry and integrity; and his intense devotion to his duty and loyalty to the firm.

In 1901, Mr. Rettig was married to Miss Pauline C. Baass, the daughter of Henry and Amalia Jacobs Baass. Mrs. Rettig's father died in 1880 and her mother later married Theodore Ahrens, Sr., mentioned above. Mr. Ahrens, Jr., was the donor to the city of Louisville of the vocational school which bears his name. The Rettigs had no children.

Mr. Rettig was a faithful member of the Masonic Order and the Audubon Country Club. He was an exponent of "the outdoor life" and loved all sports both as a participant and a spectator. He was an adherent of the Republican Party and an advocate of honest government. He led a clean, upright life and was known for his devotion to his family. His passing deprived his native city of a good citizen, his family of a kindly, lovable member and his firm of a stalwart official who had helped to start it on its way and make it the greatest in its field.

Mrs. Rettig makes her home in the Willow Terrace Apartments.

WILLIAM HUBERT MASON

THE SCOTT TOBACCO COMPANY of Bowling Green, Kentucky, has prospered under the presidency of William Hubert Mason. He earned his way to leadership through serving in all departments of the business and proving his worth as he advanced along the line. And this advance, from the bottom of the ladder as general helper to top as president, took only fifteen years.

William Hubert Mason was born in Adairville, in Logan County, Kentucky,

on March 5, 1893. He grew up in Adairville, and it was there that he received his education. As a young man, in July, 1910, he came to Bowling Green and commenced work with the Scott Tobacco Company. He was hired as a general helper, which meant plenty of hard work of a miscellaneous character. Hubert Mason did not think that the tobacco business was to be his permanent line of work, but he did keep right on mastering what was before him, looking ahead, and finding his work more interesting as time went on.

Promotion came rapidly, and Hubert Mason passed from the factory to the office. Within five years he was given a place on the Board of Directors, and in two more years he moved up to the office of vice-president. When Mr. S. M. Matlock died in 1925, Mr. Mason was made president of the company, and thus, within the span of fifteen years, he had worked his way from factory to office and from the outer office to the place at the head of the governing board of the company. Under his wise direction and care the company has prospered. Originally the Scott Tobacco Company was organized in 1899 by Mr. H. B. Scott. The present firm was organized as the Scott Tobacco Company in 1910, buying out the H. B. Scott Tobacco Company. They are engaged in the manufacture of twist and smoking tobacco.

Mr. Mason is a director of the Bowling Green Trust Company. He is a member of the Tobacco Merchants Association and also of the Independent Twist Tobacco Manufacturers Association.

With all his close attention to business, Hubert Mason has found time to take an active part in civic affairs, and helped organize both the Kiwanis Club and the Bowling Green Country Club, being a charter member of both organizations. For twelve years Mr. Mason has been a member of the Bowling Green Board of Education. At present he is on the board of directors of the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Mason was a member of the Masonic Order for many years. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and is always willing to aid in its many activities. During World War I he was granted a leave of absence and served nearly a year in the United States Navy.

William Hubert Mason was married on September 12, 1923 to Pauline Grosse of Houston, Texas. They have a boy and a girl, Betty Anne and William Hubert, Jr., both living at home. Mrs. Mason is one of the most valued members of the Baptist Church, always willing to lead or to assist and particularly interested in young people's work. She has done a great deal of organizational work in the Girl Scout movement, and is the leader of a Girl Scout troupe.

Hubert Mason's father, Percy Boyd Mason, was a native of Logan County, Kentucky. He was a hardware merchant. He served on the Adairville Town Board and was always active in public life. Mr. Mason was a deeply religious man, well liked and sincerely respected by all with whom he came in contact. For many years he was superintendent of the Baptist Church Sunday School. He died in 1912. Hubert Mason's mother was Betty (Jenkins) Mason, a native of Tennessee, born close to the Kentucky line. She was reared in Warren County, Kentucky.

Mr. Mason works strenuously and gives time and effort unstintingly to activities for the advancement of the community. He has decided with wisdom that when

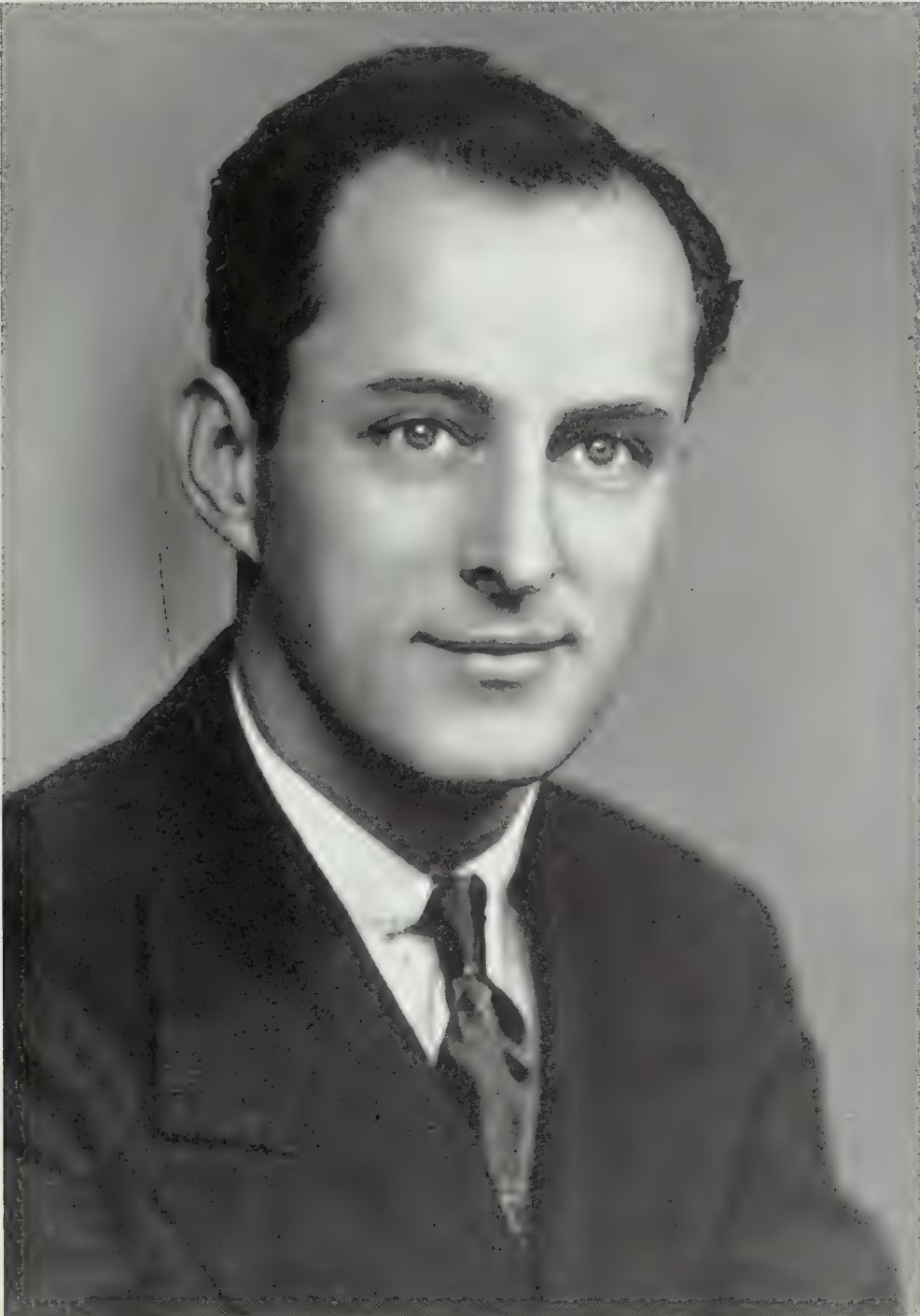
he wants complete relaxation he cannot do better than reach for his golf clubs or his fishing rod. And when he tells about the one that got away or the putt he actually made, his reputation for veracity is such that his word is seldom doubted.

CHARLES KENNY O'CONNELL

CHARLES KENNY O'CONNELL is now (1944) Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. That is a high honor, under whatever circumstances it may be achieved, but when a Democrat is elected to such an important post in a Republican landslide, the honor becomes even greater. To achieve high office as a member of a party which is sweeping into power is of course a source of great satisfaction, but to achieve that same office when the party to which a man belongs is suffering a temporary setback is real proof of the personal worth of a man, and the great value which is put on his accomplishments by the people of his state. Charles Kenny O'Connell has received the signal honor of being elected to the office of Secretary of State in 1944, and is now the only Democrat holding a state office in Kentucky.

The family history of Charles Kenny O'Connell further exemplifies the fact that the United States is indeed the Land of Opportunity. His grandfather came as an immigrant from Ireland and settled in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. His father, William B. O'Connell, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and became a power in the Democratic Party while he was still a young man. William B. O'Connell, served as county clerk of Montgomery County, and in the early years of this century became deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals. He studied law, and was admitted to the Kentucky State Bar. In 1927, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and served for one full term, following this period of service by a number of years as assistant clerk of the Court of Appeals. He was elected to another term as clerk in the elections of 1935, and was sworn in to that office from his sick bed January 6, 1936. His death occurred the following day, January 7, 1936; he had thus served only one day of his new term, but had completed approximately a quarter of a century of service in the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He had married Bess Kenny, and Charles Kenny O'Connell was the child of this union.

Charles Kenny O'Connell was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, on October 11, 1904. He was educated in the Academy of Notre Dame at Newport, Kentucky, and St. Xavier High Schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky. He then became a student at the University of Louisville, from which he received his A.B. degree in 1929. Immediately after his graduation he became deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals under his father. He was thirty-one years of age when his father died, and he was appointed by the court to succeed William B. O'Connell as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, thus becoming one of the youngest state officials in history. Kentucky law provides that a Clerk of the Court of Appeals cannot succeed himself to two regularly elected terms in that office. Charles Kenny O'Connell had not been elected to the office, however, as he had taken office on appointment of the



CHARLES KENNY O'CONNELL

court to finish out the unexpired term of his father; the fact that his term of office lacked only one day of the usual four years made no difference. He was therefore eligible to become a candidate for the position of Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the next elections, and in 1939 he was elected to a full term. He thus served in the office for eight years, lacking one day, a record which will probably never be duplicated.

In 1943, Charles Kenny O'Connell became a candidate for the office of Secretary of State. This year's elections resulted in a landslide for the Republican Party, but the returns for the office of Secretary of State were very close, and for several days after voting was finished, the result was unknown. Finally the official returns gave the majority of 144 votes to Mr. O'Connell, who thus became the only Democrat to be elected. He took office in January, 1944.

Music has provided pleasure and relaxation to Charles O'Connell since his early youth. He had private instruction in piano, and also took piano lessons in school. From 1925 to 1929 he was the co-director of the University of Louisville orchestra known as the Cardinals. This orchestra played at all university functions and for various groups throughout central Kentucky. The Cardinals had an audition with the Music Corporation of America, and received a contract with them. Mr. O'Connell is also very much interested in amateur dramatics. He was active in the Little Theatre Group in Louisville, and organized the Frankfort Community Players in his home town, and is past president of the Amateur Dramatics of Frankfort. He belongs to the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a past president of the Kiwanis Club. He is also recording secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and is chairman of the United Service Organizations in Frankfort.

Mr. O'Connell remains one of the most eligible bachelors in the state of Kentucky.

JOSEPH DAVIS BRADBURN

JOSEPH DAVIS BRADBURN was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on February 18, 1870, and died at Frankfort, Kentucky on June 3, 1942. He had lived to the good age of seventy-two, two years more than the allotted Biblical span of three score years and ten. His years were years of service, service to his county, to his state and to the nation, most of all service to his fellow man. He was never too busy to listen and advise, to encourage and sympathize, and where he went he made friends. There was a sincerity in his manner, an unhurried air, as he stopped and listened and talked. People felt when they spoke to Joseph Bradburn that he was glad to see them, and pleased to hear their confidences, and they were right. He had that simple and desirable quality, not acquired but inherent in his nature, of genuine affection and regard for his fellow men. Added to his desirable personal qualities, Joseph Bradburn was a man of unusual ability. He had the keen qualities of a good business man, and possessed technical training to a high degree. In addition, he was able to so direct the work that had to be done that every last detail would be worked out and a complex organization,

under his direction, would work as a harmonious whole. As a public servant, he operated on a basis that ensured the money spent would bring adequate return, he was an enemy of waste and his policy was to so conduct the affairs of his office as to merit the confidence that had been reposed in him. And this policy he maintained throughout his long career in the service of the people.

Joseph Davis Bradburn was educated in the schools of Louisville, Kentucky. Early in life he became active in politics. One of his early positions was that of Deputy County Clerk in Jefferson County. In 1909, he moved to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was employed by the State Journal Company. Governor Morrow appointed him as Superintendent of Public Printing for the State of Kentucky, a position which he occupied for ten years. He was county committee chairman of Franklin County, and was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church.

In 1918, Joseph D. Bradburn was married to Clementine Eaken, who was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana on July 19, 1878. Mrs. Bradburn has a daughter by a previous marriage. Her name was Emma Louise Deshon, and she was born in Franklin County, Kentucky. She is now married to O. C. Young, whose home state is Florida. He is now serving in the United States Army.

Mrs. Bradburn has a farm of seven hundred and forty-two acres in Franklin County, Kentucky, on which she raises tobacco and corn, and breeds cattle, hogs and sheep.

With the added burden of years and the desire to relax, Joseph Bradburn gradually effaced himself from public life. Nevertheless, it is doubtful, if at the time that he passed away, there was any individual serving the State of Kentucky having a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than Joseph Bradburn. He had made friends in high places it is true, but he had never lost the common touch, and people from the far corners of the state read or heard with regret that their good friend and counsellor, Joseph Davis Bradburn, would greet them no more. His memory lives in the hearts of those who knew him.

BEN S. ADAMS

THE PROBLEM OF GETTING young people to take up farming was at one time acute. The solution to the problem lay in the modernizing of farm methods and farm life. Farmers of the type of Ben S. Adams are a distinct asset not only because of their own contribution to farming, but because of their untiring efforts to work for the betterment of farm conditions. Ben Adams was young when he took up farming. He was brought up on a farm, and had a sound education. The roll-call of his interests allied to farm life is a record of effort and achievement directed along progressive lines. Mr. Adams is a leader in the following five different organizations: Kentucky Farm Bureau, Soil Conservation, Rural Electrification, Sheep Association and County Farm Bureau. Ben Adams certainly has the welfare of the community at heart; he has done much to advance farm conditions.

On April 7, 1914, Ben Shouse Adams was born in Christian County, Kentucky. John W. Adams, his father, was a very successful farmer. He was also a deeply

respected member of the community, being a man who lived according to the precepts of his church. The Christian Church had a leader of power and intelligence in John Adams. He also served on the Board of Education and for several years he was chairman of the Board. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1879, and died in 1931. The mother of Ben Shouse Adams was Vyra (Shouse) Adams. She was born in Union County, Kentucky, in 1882, and died in 1924. Both parents are buried in Riverside Cemetery, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Ben S. Adams graduated from high school in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Following this he attended Branham and Hughes Military Academy at Spring Hill, Tennessee, and then studied at Bowling Green Teachers College, Bowling Green, Kentucky. Ben Adams concluded his education with two years at the University of Kentucky. His first employment was with the Standard Oil Company, and he worked for them in Miami, Florida, until 1934. In that year Mr. Adams returned to Christian County to take up farming. He is the owner of a farm on Churchill Pike, where he raises livestock, burley tobacco, wheat, corn and hay.

In 1932 Ben Shouse Adams was married to Mildred Stone. She was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are parents of two daughters and one son. The oldest daughter, Peggy Shouse Adams, was born in Stanford, Kentucky in 1934. The son, John William Adams, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1937. The youngest daughter, Martha Stone Adams, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1941. The family worships at the Christian Church, Mr. Adams being an active worker in church affairs.

The offices held by Ben Adams are a tribute to his acknowledged leadership in progressive farming. He is past president of the Christian County Farm Bureau, and first vice-president of the Kentucky Farm Bureau. Mr. Adams is a director of the important Rural Electrification Association, and is chairman of the Soil Conservation District. In addition, he is president of the Sheep Association. With the advent of war, there has been need for organization in patriotic endeavor, and Mr. Adams has been in demand as usual. As a member of the United Service Organization council he aids in the financing and arranging of activities for the recreation and enjoyment of men in uniform.

The political affiliation of Ben S. Adams is with the Democratic party. He has quickly forged to the front in this organization, and has been readily acknowledged as a man of keen perception, practical ability and popular appeal. He is now on the State Democratic Executive Committee. Ben Adams is young, but nevertheless is a man of commanding presence. He is genial in bearing and deportment, and readily wins and retains friendship.

WILLIAM JOSEPH FOSTER

WILLIAM JOSEPH FOSTER, outstanding farmer of Daviess County, has been considered expert on the solving of farm problems. When the AAA program was inaugurated, he served on many of its committees. For six years he was president of the Daviess County Farm Bureau, and was also a director of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation. Many times during the present critical period Mr. Foster has been called to Washington to assist in the development of a



W. J. Foster

tobacco program geared to wartime conditions. Although born and brought up on a farm, William Foster never had the idea that a farm was merely a place of toil and trouble, and even in his early days he had the intelligent approach to farm questions. As a school boy William Foster earned a trip to the State Fair when he wrote a prize-winning essay on agriculture. Later, he cut short his university days in order to take up active farming as a means of helping his country meet the farm problem created by the last war. Now he has not only a large farm, raising diversified crops, but also a herd of about three hundred Angus cattle, and every year he ships several hundred hogs to market. Although reared in an environment of scarcity, he is a staunch apostle of the doctrine of abundance for all. Skill and foresight added to experience undoubtedly qualify William Joseph Foster as a master farmer in every sense of the term.

William Joseph Foster was born in Centertown, Ohio County, Kentucky, on November 25, 1896. His father, Joseph Foster, was a native of Ohio County. He was a farmer, and took a keen interest in community affairs, being an especially active leader in the Methodist Church. William Joseph Foster was named for his uncle, Dr. William Foster, who was head of the Department of Chemistry at Princeton University for many years. Bettie Sue (Caldwell) Foster, his mother, was a native of Morganfield, Kentucky.

When William Foster was a small boy, his father moved to Crittenden County, where he grew up and attended public school. He was one of the first students in the Crittenden County High School. In 1912 Mr. Foster won first prize on an essay entitled "Our Home Farm," the reward being a trip to the State Fair, this being the first Farm Boys' Camp at the State Fair. On graduation from high school in 1915, the young man entered the University of Kentucky. When the United States entered the World War, he left the University and returned home, owing to the shortage of farm labor.

In 1918 William Joseph Foster came to Daviess County by driving a team of good young mules to a wagon, his only possession, besides grit and youth, and bought his present home place, which was then a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. Here he has continued to live, cultivating his farm and adding to it until he now owns and operates about fifteen hundred acres known as Floodland Farms, most of which has been brought to a high state of cultivation through the abundant use of limestone, phosphate, large production of livestock and wise use of the land. Mr. Foster is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers in Kentucky. He is a large producer of tobacco, growing seventy acres of burley and dark air-cured tobacco. In addition there are three hundred and seventy-five acres of corn, one hundred and twenty-five acres of alfalfa, two hundred and fifty acres of soy beans, one hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat, sixty acres of barley, besides hay and other small grains. Mr. Foster also raises and sells clover seed and is now trying to produce certified red clover seed under the direction of the Extension Department of the University of Kentucky.

Floodland Farms is well known for quality live stock. The farm specializes in the production of market hogs, making liberal use of cross-breds, and every year about eight hundred of these finished hogs are placed on the market. In 1933,

Mr. Foster established a small herd of registered Angus cattle. This herd now numbers about one hundred cows. The flood of 1937 badly damaged Floodland Farms and its buildings, but since that time the damage has been repaired, and in 1939 a new and modern headquarters residence was built on a constructed hill considerably above flood level.

For six years, prior to 1941, William Foster was president of the Daviess County Farm Bureau. In the following year, 1942, he was a member of the State Farm Bureau Board. Mr. Foster served on several AAA committees. He is a staunch upholder of their basic principles of conservation of the soil, acreage allotment and crop adjustment. During these trying days of war, Mr. Foster has been called to Washington several times to assist in the development of the tobacco program.

On June 1, 1918, William Joseph Foster was married to Lee Purdy, daughter of Harry Purdy of Daviess County. They are the parents of two children, Betty Lee and William J. Foster, Jr., both of whom are graduates of the University of Kentucky. During the young Mr. Foster's stay at the University he won the trophy of the Fall Festival Crop Show each successive year, '39, '40, '41, and '42. These winnings resulted from displays of crops produced mainly at Floodland Farms. He is now a Lieutenant (jg) in the Navy, serving on the Battleship U. S. S. Maryland.

The family worships at the Methodist Church, where Mr. Foster has either been a teacher of a Sunday school class or superintendent or both for twenty years. Mrs. Foster is a Past and present Worthy Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star at Stanley. In 1944 she was Grand Deputy of the Owensboro District. Mr. Foster is Past Master of his Masonic Lodge at Stanley. He is an active member and Past and Present Worthy Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star at Stanley, and served as Grand Sentinel of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Kentucky. In 1939 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Owensboro Chamber of Commerce. William Foster serves his country in the present war emergency by acting as local chairman of Bond Drives, War Fund Drives, Infantile Paralysis Campaigns, Red Cross Drives and as a member of Owensboro Draft Board No. 35, having been a member since its inception.

JOHN RAY CALHOUN

JOHN RAY CALHOUN, a progressive and successful farmer of Boyle County, is a member of one of America's most distinguished families, for it was his family that gave to the nation one of its most astute statesmen, John C. Calhoun. The family had its American roots in the mother state of Virginia.

When he looks out over the broad acres of his farm, John Calhoun can reflect with pride that thrift, combined with industry, have secured for him one of the finest farms in Kentucky's Blue Grass farming region. Once this farm was the home of saddle horses; now under the ownership of John Ray Calhoun the farm produces diversified crops and provides feed for the cattle and sheep it sends to the market. The John Calhoun family lives in one of the finest farm homes one

could find anywhere, complete with all modern conveniences and surrounded with an air of gracious hospitality.

John Ray Calhoun was born on a farm in the Rolling Fork Community of Boyle County on April 7, 1883. His father, Byron Thomas Calhoun, was also a native of Boyle County. He was a Union soldier in the war between the states, and spent the remainder of his life as an agriculturist in Boyle County, passing away in 1905. His wife, the mother of John R. Calhoun, was Cyrena Frances May, a native of Casey County, Kentucky, and the daughter of Greene May.

John Calhoun attended the rural schools and high school in his home county, and as a young man started farming. He began his operations on the home farm in 1910. He early learned the value of money and the dignity of labor, and with this combination soon began the accumulation of worldly goods that now insures comforts and stability to himself and his family. As he accumulated money he bought more land, knowing that nothing was more substantial than real estate, and now owns more than seven hundred acres of fine blue grass farm land. He continued to make his home in the Rolling Fork community until 1932, when he purchased his present home on the Perryville Pike near Danville. This place was known as the McDowell place. It was formerly devoted to the breeding and raising of saddle horses, and two show horse favorites, Kentucky Choice and Edna May were foaled and raised on this place. Since acquiring the place Mr. Calhoun has remodelled the home to the highest degree of modernity, with every convenience available in a city. Through scientific farming, rotation of crops and fertilization he has brought its acres to a high state of productivity.

Mr. Calhoun has been an active supporter of all projects and movements to promote the welfare of the farmer. His particular interests have been rural electrification and the Farm Bureau Federation, in both of which he has given his influence and support. He is a diversified farmer, raising cattle and sheep for the markets as well as all native crops and stock. Mr. Calhoun is a former member of the Boyle County Board of Education.

On February 23, 1910, John Ray Calhoun was married to Maude Mounce, a daughter of James W. and Lucinda (Ellis) Mounce. As children Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun lived on adjoining farms in the Rolling Fork community. They have one daughter, Thelma, who is now the wife of John J. Jones. Mr. Jones is now a member of the armed forces of the nation, and for the duration Mrs. Jones is making her home with her parents. She is a graduate of Centre College. Both Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun are active members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN FRED WILLIAMS, A.B., LL.D.

A ONE-ROOM RURAL SCHOOL, two small-town high schools, Union College at Barbourville, the University of Louisville, the University of Chicago and the University of Cincinnati have all contributed to the education of John Fred Williams. He has attended very small and very large schools; the country, the small town and the large city have formed the background of his schooling. Because of the variety in his own education, he is particularly fitted for the impor-



JOHN FRED WILLIAMS, A.B., LL.D.

tant position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which office he was elected in November, 1943, beginning his work in that capacity on January 3, 1944.

It is not surprising that John Fred Williams should find his life work in the field of education. His father James Marion Williams, served as a member of the Johnson County Board of Education. James Marion Williams was a native of Scott County, Virginia, but with the exception of his first three years spent his entire life in Johnson County, Kentucky. He was only three years old when his father, Preston Campbell Williams, who had been a soldier in the Union Army in the Civil War, left his home in Scott County, Virginia, to make a new home in Kentucky. He became a farmer, and James Marion Williams also followed farming, and was very active in the Republican Party. His death occurred in 1927. He had married Jane Vaughan, a sister of Fred A. Vaughan, who was Secretary of State in the Morrow administration. Jane (Vaughan) Williams was the daughter of Henry Stephen and Mary Elizabeth Vaughan. Her father was a native of Halifax County, Virginia, but Mrs. Williams was herself born in Johnson County, Kentucky.

John Fred Williams was born at Volga, Johnson County, Kentucky, on September 7, 1904. His grade school education was received in a one-room rural school at Volga, Kentucky; three years of his high school work was done at Union College Academy at Barbourville, and his last year of high school was at Mayo College Academy at Paintsville, Kentucky. His high school education was not a continuous process, however, as for several years he taught school himself in the elementary schools of Johnson County before he had completed his own high school work. By the time he received his college diploma, John Williams had already the experience of seven years' teaching behind him.

It was in 1926 that John Williams was graduated from the Mayo College Academy at Paintsville, and in 1931 that he received the degree of A.B. from the University of Louisville, where he had taken the liberal arts course. His first two years of college work had been done at Union College at Barbourville, Kentucky, and the last two years at the University of Louisville. He then taught for one year in the Parkland Junior High School in Louisville. It is an honor to be asked to return to ones home county where one was recently a pupil and John Williams followed his year of teaching in the Parkland Junior High School in Louisville, with a year as Principal of the Johnson County High School, and the next year was principal of the Paintsville High School. On July 1, 1935, the esteem in which he was held by the residents of his home county was evidenced by his elevation to the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Johnson County, in which capacity he served for eight and a half years, or until his election to the post of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Commonwealth of Kentucky in November, 1943.

John F. Williams' years of combined teaching and learning were not finished when he received his college diploma. He has continued his work as a student, and has done graduate work at the University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago. On June 5, 1945, Union College of Barbourville, Kentucky, conferred

upon Mr. Williams the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "in recognition of distinguished service in public education in Kentucky."

Mr. Williams maintains membership in a number of different organizations devoted to the furtherance of education and the improvement of educational standards. He is a former president of the Eastern Kentucky Educational Association, and a member of the Kentucky Educational Association, also a member of the National Education Association, Department of School Administrators and the Department of Secondary School Principals. He is a member of the Woodcock Society, an honorary scholastic society which he joined while he was attending the University of Louisville, and a member of Phi Delta Kappa fraternity.

The social and civic organizations in which Mr. Williams is interested are the Kiwanis Club of Paintsville, of which he is a past president, and the Masonic Society, being a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and for some time was vice-president of the Paintsville Herald, writing on educational subjects for the columns of that paper. John Fred Williams is a thorough student, and his greatest pleasure in his free time is found in reading and study.

On March 29, 1929, John Fred Williams married Carrie Bennett Cecil, daughter of J. W. Cecil of DeLand, Florida. The children of this marriage are John Marion Williams, who was born in 1934, and Jane Florence Williams, born in 1936.

REVEREND FRANCIS A. O'CONNOR

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH in Kentucky has no better beloved son nor more active worker than Reverend Francis A. O'Connor and it would be difficult to record a church activity of any note that does not in some manner contact his life and work.

This amiable and able man of the Church holds the pastorate of St. Benedict's Parish in Louisville. He came to the Falls City from Owensboro where in St. Stephens Parish he did the first work of his priesthood. In coming to Louisville he was returning to the city of his nativity, having been born in that city in 1882, the son of James and Lucy O'Connor. It was in the schools of his native city that he began his education. St. John's Parochial School was the beginning and this was followed by two years at St. Xavier High School. To this foundation he added six years at Baltimore's St. Charles College, supplementing this with two years at St. Mary's Seminary in the same city.

With a solid foundation built by the best schools of his Church the student was ready for the capstone. For this he entered the N. A. College at Rome, Italy, where for four years he received the higher education that was to fit him for his life work of service. He took Holy Orders in Rome May 21, 1910, and was ready for his first work in Owensboro. After faithfully serving St. Stephens he was transferred to St. Cecilia in Louisville as Assistant. Here his fitness and enthusiasm bore fruit and after fruitful years there he was transferred to the Cathedral. Seven years of notable work mark his career there.

It was in 1922 that the high point in his life was approached. In that year he

was appointed Pastor to build the Parish of St. Benedict's and the results speak for themselves. A measure of the success of the work in this field is best found in the Parish statistics. The membership rolls show six hundred and seventy families represented while four hundred and fifty children attend the Parochial School. The Parish buildings and equipment at St. Benedict's represent an investment of \$350,000.00 and are fully paid for. A permanent church building is yet to be erected.

Father O'Connor is a spiritual director of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He is also Secretary to the Priest's Relief Fund of the Archdiocese. He is also a member of the Archdiocese School Board and Building Committee.

Father O'Connor is a son of James O'Connor, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 16, 1832 and died in Louisville in May 1904. He came to Louisville at the age of sixteen and engaged in the coal business. The mother of the family, Lucy Troll O'Connor, was born in Biefeld, Westphalia, Germany, and came to this country when nine years of age. Nine children were born to the family—six boys and three girls.

Father O'Connor and his work occupy an enviable place in the life of the Church in Kentucky, a place won by hard work and devotion to duty and there are few better liked prelates of any faith in the state. He is an ardent golfer in which sport he finds his relaxation from his clerical duties.

CHARLES RICHARD STAPLES

CHARLES RICHARD STAPLES is a historian of note. He has written several histories, and is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of "A Sesqui-Centennial History of Kentucky." "There is," said Shakespeare, "a history in all men's lives," and that is perfectly true. The world usually acclaims as life's victors men who won what has been termed "the success of a day." Charles Staples, in his research and interest in local and state history, has brought to light the lives of men, not blinding in their individual brilliance, but representing a compound of those influences which properly directed have served to act as beacons of character and courage to those who came after them. He has rescued from possible obscurity scraps of historical information, which of themselves might have been considered of purely local interest until they reached their proper significance when fitted into a state or national pattern. Charles Staples has served his country well as patriot and citizen. He was a clerk in the Quartermaster Department in the Army of the United States during the Spanish American War, and he has long been a respected and responsible employe of the Southern Railway System. His last promotion in 1943 brought Charles Staples the honor and distinction of General Safety Supervisor of the Southern Railway System.

On November 9, 1875, Charles Richard Staples was born in Lexington, Kentucky. His father, James Harrison Staples, was a building contractor and was born in Scott County, Missouri. Lilla Boswell (Marsh) Staples, his mother, was the daughter of Richard Marsh and Isabella Lowry (Boswell) Marsh.

Charles Staples received his education in Lexington, Kentucky. He took his



CHARLES RICHARD STAPLES

elementary training there, and also completed a comprehensive business course at the Lexington Business College. Mr. Staples is an alumni of Transylvania University in Lexington. This university is steeped in history, being the first institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies. The Transylvania Library is internationally known for its large collection of rare and ancient volumes.

Charles Staples' first employment was with the Lexington Street Railway and Electric Light Company. There was a break in his civic employment while he served during the Spanish-American war in 1898. He was attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army for a period of three months. On return to civilian life, he worked as a clerk in the Lexington Post Office. His next connection, with the Southern Railway System, was the one in which he has since continued. From his first position as claim agent at Birmingham, Alabama, Mr. Staples has received steady promotions that culminated on October 1, 1943 in his present position of General Safety Supervisor of the Southern Railway System.

On June 21, 1905, Charles Richard Staples was married to Nellie Gaugh Frost, daughter of John J. Frost and Sarah Jane Gaugh. They are the parents of a daughter and a son. The daughter, Josephine, is now married to P. C. Emrath. They have two children, John P. and Jane F. Emrath. The son, John Frost Staples, married Virginia Glover. Their two children are named Sandra and John Frost Staples, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richard Staples are worthy and honored members of the Central Christian Church in Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Staples is a Deacon in the church, and is also Registrar and Mrs. Staples is treasurer of the Women's Council.

The particular hobby of Mr. Staples is research in the rich field of Lexington and Kentucky history. He is a valued member of the Editorial Advisory Board of "A Sesqui-Centennial History of Kentucky." His expert opinions and illuminating analyses serve to throw new light on old themes, and bring an added glow of significance to data that otherwise might receive scant consideration. Mr. Staples' own family traces lines of honor and importance back to the early days of American history. He is the Registrar of the Kentucky Society of Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Staples is a member of the Kentucky State Historical Society of Frankfort, Kentucky, and he also belongs to the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky. In politics Charles Staples maintains an independent attitude, as befits a neutral and honest observer and writer who cannot afford to risk the possibility of seeing events through the slightest obscurity of political preference or prejudice.

Charles Richard Staples is a man of commanding presence. He has an engaging personality, and speaks as well as he writes. His contribution to the literature of the state has been considerable, and he has the satisfaction of pleasure in accomplishment that has real and lasting value.

WALTER DAVID FANT

WALTER D. FANT, a successful oil distributor, garage man, farmer and leader in the financial affairs of Danville is a native of Warren County, Kentucky, his birth having occurred at Rockfield on October 30, 1882. The first mem-

ber of the Fant family to locate in Warren County was David Fant who had married a Miss Perkins in the Carolinas and brought his bride to Kentucky. His son Mark Hardin Fant, the father of Walter D. Fant was born in Warren County. He became a successful farmer in that county where he was a leader in local politics, passing away at the age of forty-nine. Mr. Fant's mother was Sarah Johnson, a daughter of Dave and Rachael (Runner) Johnson of Warren County. She lived to the venerable age of eighty-four, spending the latter years of her life with her son Walter D., in Danville. Both the Johnson and Runner families had their American origin in Virginia.

The first fourteen years of the life of Walter D. Fant was spent in Warren County where he attended the rural schools, and at this age he went to Fordsville, Ohio County, where he completed his education and worked with his uncle, J. D. Cooper, in a drug store, later becoming a partner in the business. In 1907 he married Virginia Morton Hill of Leitchfield and soon afterwards established his home in Leitchfield which city he made his headquarters while traveling in the sale of work clothing. In 1918 he joined the Gulf Refining Company as their traveling salesman, with headquarters in New Albany, Indiana, continuing in this business until February, 1919, when the company transferred him to New Albany, Indiana, as their agent. He remained in this position until February, 1924, when he was again promoted and transferred by his company. This time he was sent to Lexington where he opened a new agency and bulk distributing plant for the Gulf Refining Company. In every point where his company placed him his efforts brought excellent results that were mutually profitable for both he and the company and the complete satisfaction of both parties is evidenced by his long connection with the same company. On February 1, 1930, he became the distributor for Gulf products at Danville, and since that time has continued in the operation of this business, making new customers through fair dealing and a thorough knowledge of their needs. He has profited in equal proportion to his efforts and his returns have enabled him to extend his interests into other lines of business which have also profited by the connection. He has acquired the ownership of many choice filling station sites which are leased out to Gulf dealers, and in 1943 he became the owner of a large garage on Main Street in the city of Danville.

Mr. Fant was one of the organizers of the Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of Danville, becoming its first and only president to this date. The date of this incorporation was August 13, 1932 and he has continued to serve as the chief executive of this financial association. In 1942 he and Edminston Brothers purchased a fine farm of 257 acres in Lincoln County where he is raising purebred Hereford cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fant are the parents of two daughters, Mary Dudley and Martha Jane. Mary Dudley attended the University of Kentucky and graduated from Centre College. She married E. P. Wood, Jr., of Lincoln County, and they have a daughter, Mary Gardner Wood. Mr. Wood is now the manager of the Gulf bulk plant in Danville. Martha Jane Fant is a graduate of Centre College and is now secretary to the post engineer at Darnell General Hospital at Danville.

Although he has always led a busy life and his time has been largely occupied

with the affairs of his own business, Mr. Fant has not shirked his duties to his community. While at New Albany he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce there, and also occupied that same position in the Chamber of Commerce of Danville. For many years he was active in the Rotary Club. He is a democrat and has twice been a candidate for the office of state representative, which in itself is evidence of willingness to serve his community as it is well known that that office can only be accepted with personal sacrifice. Mr. and Mrs. Fant worship at the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church where he is a member of the Finance Board. Mr. Fant is a Mason and has taken the added degrees of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templar.

Mr. Fant finds recreation and enjoyment in bird hunting. He is a true sportsman and is intensely interested in the conservation of game. He was one of the organizers and served as president of the Boyle County Upland Game Club. As a sportsman he loves dogs and is the owner of some fine bird dogs.

It can truly be said that Walter David Fant is "regular" in all of his activities. Fair in his business dealings, devoted and indulgent to his family and loyal to his friends and associates, he has become one of Danville's first citizens.

HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, A.B., LL.B

AS AN OUTSTANDING public official and as a member of the bar of Fayette County, John Young Brown has reached a position of prominence in the state and leadership in his profession, and in the Democratic party. Bearing the name of an earlier member of his family who served as the chief executive of Kentucky, the present John Young Brown is continuing a tradition of long standing.

Mr. Brown was born February 1, 1900, on a farm near Geiger Lake, Union County, Kentucky, the son of Jessie C. Brown of Union County and Lucy Keefer of Henderson County. Reared on his father's farm, he attended public schools until he entered high school at Morganfield. From 1917 to 1921 he attended Centre College where he was active in athletics, being a member of the track team. He also played scrub on the same varsity football team with the well known Bo McMillan. His social fraternity was Phi Kappa Tau. He graduated with the class of 1921.

Following his graduation from Centre College Mr. Brown entered the educational field and became principal of the Marion High School at Marion, Kentucky, where he also coached football, basketball, and track until 1923. In the fall of 1923 he entered the Law School of the University of Kentucky and continuing his studies there until 1926, received his LL.B. degree. At the University of Kentucky he became a member of Phi Alpha Delta, legal fraternity. He became a member of the Fayette County bar immediately following his graduation and has continued his practice in Lexington since that time. Although advancement at the bar is proverbially slow it was not so with John Young Brown. His athletic activities had given him a large acquaintance and this coupled with his natural ability and thorough training soon brought a satisfactory practice.

Mr. Brown's political career began with his election to the State Legislature and



HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, A.B., LL.B.

this body elected him its speaker in 1931. He was a successful candidate for the United States Congress in 1932 and became a Congressman-at-Large from Kentucky, serving during 1933 and 1934. At the expiration of this term President Roosevelt appointed him special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He became a candidate for the office of Governor of Kentucky in 1939 and although unsuccessful he did establish a record as a vote getter. A contemporary edition of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* says of his race: "For whatever consolation a loser may get out of an election, John Young Brown can say that he polled more votes for a Democratic nomination than any other man, save two, who ever tried for the Governorship. Only Governor Chandler in the 1935 runoff, with 260,573, and Keen Johnson this year, with 270,731, passed Mr. Brown's total of 237,454."

Mrs. Brown is the former Miss Dorothy Inman of Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky. Their five children are: Dorothy Ann, Betty Bruce, John Y., Jr., Diana Leigh, and Pamela Farris. Dorothy Ann, Betty, and John, Jr., are expert swimmers, having been coached by their father, and have won several trophies for their excellent skill in that sport. The Brown home is at 230 Chinoe Road, Lexington.

Mr. Brown is a Mason, a member of the Lexington Club, and the Kiwanis Club, having served the latter as president in 1937. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

THE RICE FAMILY OF GREENVILLE

THE STORY OF THE RICE family of Greenville and their business activities is a remarkable story of a successful family enterprise established in the last generation and now carried on as a partnership by three living sons.

S. E. Rice, founder, was a native of Muhlenberg County. In his early manhood he farmed in the county, and began buying tobacco while still on his farm. He moved to Greenville in 1891, joining the tobacco business owned by his cousin, the E. Rice Tobacco Company. In 1906 the S. E. Rice Tobacco Company was established for the manufacture of twist, plug and smoking tobacco, with Mr. Rice occupying the presidency of the firm at its founding and continuing in that capacity until his death in 1924.

Since his death his sons have carried on the business and expanded into other branches with success. They manufacture "Rice's Best," "R.T. Martin Jr.," "J.B. Twist," "Rough Country Twist," "Fox Ridge Twist," "Kentucky Colonel," all twist tobaccos, "Elk's Choice" and "Royal Blue" smoking tobaccos, and "R.T. Martin Greenville," a machine made plug chewing tobacco. Their product is channeled into the market through the jobbing trade.

In 1928 the Rice brothers established the Central Supply Company in Greenville, a firm dealing in mill supplies, heavy hardware and mine equipment. Another business enterprise owned by the Rice brothers is Martin-Rice and Company of Greenville, a firm of jobbers of tobacco, cigars and chewing gum. For 15 years the Rice brothers owned controlling interest in the Nave Cummins Company, a wholesale grocery house at Providence, Kentucky, but they disposed of this business to the minority stockholder, Mr. Cummins, in 1941, because they were unable

to give it their personal attention. In their various enterprises they employ approximately 125 persons.

L. E. Rice, elder of the brothers, studied medicine, attending the Hospital of Medicine in Louisville. He worked his way through school by selling tobacco during the summer months. After receiving his M.D. degree he decided to work a while longer in the tobacco business to accumulate sufficient funds to begin his medical practice. According to Dr. Rice, he hasn't yet become able to begin his medical practice.

He first went to Nashville, Tennessee, and in association with three others established the Cumberland Tobacco Works, which has continued a thriving business, although Dr. Rice did not remain there very long. He returned to the family business, and has remained actively engaged in its management since that time.

He married Hattie Neagle of Warren County. They are parents of three children: Mary Helen, now a medical student at Vanderbilt University; Nell Grigsby, student at the University of Kentucky; and L. E., Jr., who was killed in Germany on March 7, 1945.

Dr. Rice, a Republican, served as mayor of Greenville from 1921 to 1925, during which administration the first hard surface streets were laid in the city. He is a member of Phi Chi medical fraternity, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

B. G. Rice, another of the brothers, graduated from Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, as an accountant, a profession which he has put to good use in the family business. He entered as a bookkeeper and now manages the Central Supply Company. He married Kate Powell of Greenville, Kentucky and they have three children: Mary Catherine, now Mrs. Hughes Wallace of Sturgis, Kentucky; Nancy Lee, now Mrs. Leslie Ellis; and Jane, now Mrs. C. P. Johnson.

Like his brother, B. G. Rice is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics.

Clayton J. Rice, after completing high school at Greenville, attended the University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated with a degree in civil engineering. After working two years with the Illinois Central Railroad Company he too returned to Greenville to enter the family business. He became manager of the loose leaf department until the death of the fourth brother, R. E. Rice, in 1939, when he became head of the manufacturing department.

He married Helen Puryear in 1914. They have two children: Dorothy, who attended Randolph Macon College and is now wife of Edward Harvey of Central City, and mother of one son, Edward, Jr.; and C. J. Rice, Jr., who attended the University of Kentucky and Harvard School of Business, and is now a sergeant in the finance department of the Army of the United States.

C. J. Rice is also an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but departed from the family pattern by affiliation with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Greenville Country Club.

The late R. E. Rice entered the business in early manhood to become the "manufacturer." He died November 3, 1939.

There are two sisters in the Rice family, Mrs. Maude Shaver and Mrs. Harry E. Eaves of Greenville. Mrs. Shaver has three children: Ben R. Shaver, vice-

president of the Air Filter Corporation of Louisville; Robert E. Shaver, professor of civil engineering at the University of Kentucky; and D. Andrew Shaver, general manager of the General Baking Company at Louisville. Mrs. Eaves has one son, Harry E. Eaves, Jr., head of the H. E. Eaves Insurance Company of Greenville.

Of the many interesting sidelights in the origins of the Rice family in Kentucky, one particularly stands out. David Rice, great-great-great-grandfather of the Rice brothers, was one of the founders of Transylvania University in Lexington, where he settled after leaving his Virginia home. William Rice, great grandfather of the Rice Brothers, was the first of the family to settle in Muhlenberg County. He had fourteen sons and four daughters. One of his sons, Clayton Jefferson Rice, was the grandfather of the Rice boys.

In their various projects and continued formulae of success the Rices are writing important chapters in the legend of their region.

CHARLES CAREY MAUPIN, M.D.

CONSTANTLY CHANGING CONDITIONS in our daily living make necessary and possible changes in every line of human endeavor. The larger numbers of people who are living together in groups make possible a greater specialization in every profession and even in commercial affairs. It is possible for men to give thorough study and attention to particular things to be done because in these larger groups there will be found enough needing specialized service to justify preparation for it. Medicine has responded wholeheartedly to this extremely logical and efficient attitude. When one is particularly interested in certain ailments of mankind and in ailments that are present in certain parts of the human system it is the natural thing to emphasize the education in the direction of these interests. It is from this tendency that we have an ever increasing number of specialists among our physicians, especially in the larger centers of population. The eye, ear, nose and throat, all organs located in the head, have attracted many brilliant practitioners and they have advanced their knowledge along these particular lines. Dr. Charles C. Maupin, of Louisville, is a practitioner in this field who has achieved more than passing success in the past quarter of a century. His position in the profession and in his specialty is founded on wide study and buttressed by long experience. In the city of Louisville, in fact, throughout the state he has met with cordial recognition, not only as a natural and interesting physician but as a man of human understanding.

Dr. Charles Carey Maupin was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, August 27, 1888 and received his early education in the public schools of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, graduating from Central High School of that city. He then entered Epworth College in the same city and later came to the University of Louisville where he graduated from that great institution in 1912. This was followed by three years of hospital internship in the City Hospital of Louisville and as house surgeon of the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital, of Chicago, Illinois. He has been active in the practice of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ailments since 1919 in Louisville.



CHARLES CAREY MAUPIN, M.D.

Dr. Maupin was married September 16, 1913, to Miss Emily Lyttle in Louisville. She was born in Lexington, Kentucky, April 4, 1891 and attended Caldwell College, Danville, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Lulu Mae, who was born in Louisville, August 21, 1914, and attended Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee. She was married September 15, 1934 to Byron Edward Brubaker, of Greenfield, Ohio.

Dr. Maupin's father was Charles Smith Maupin who was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 4, 1844, his family having settled at Jamestown in 1700, and who died January 23, 1925, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His mother was Anna Jane Ramsey, who was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, April 10, 1844. She died July 9, 1928 and was buried beside her husband in Oklahoma City. Other members of the family include two brothers who were dentists, Dr. W. L. Maupin, formerly of Los Angeles, California, and Dr. Albert A. Maupin, formerly of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, both deceased. Another brother, George, died in childhood. Two other brothers, R. W. and John A. Maupin are attorneys. A fifth brother, Socrates is now retired. These last three brothers now live in Oklahoma City. The only sister is Mrs. Lillie C. Parker, of Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Maupin is a member of the American Medical Association, the State and County Medical Societies and the Louisville Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Society. He is a member of the staffs of the Baptist Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Deaconess Hospital and the Children's Hospital. He is the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat examiner for the Selective Service Board.

Dr. Maupin is a member of the Pendennis Club and Past Master of the Falls City Order of the Masons in 1923. He has a varied social life among the friends he and Mrs. Maupin have gathered around them. A busy physician, he finds time for public service and is always responsive to the calls of the needs of mankind, professionally or personally.

FIDELLA EDWARDS, M.D.

THERE WAS A SOLDIER in the American Army during the Revolutionary War whose name was Isaac Edwards. When the War of Independence was over, Isaac Edwards settled in what is now Metcalfe County, Kentucky; at that time it was part of Virginia. His son, Nathaniel E. Edwards, was born in the house which he had built, and in turn a son of Nathaniel Edwards was born there and named Silas Greene Edwards. Fidella Edwards was the son of Silas Greene Edwards, and his birthplace was the same house in which his father and grandfather before him had been born; Dr. Fidella Edwards still owns the home place, though he makes his home in Glasgow, Kentucky, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine.

Fidella Edwards was born in Edmondton, Metcalfe County, Kentucky on December 10, 1874. His father, Silas Greene Edwards, was a prosperous farmer, who was always active in community affairs. His grandfather and great-grandfather had also been farmers. Fidella Edwards' paternal grandmother was Lucinda Smith. The Smith family were migrating westward from the Carolinas to Indiana, and

came through the Cumberland Gap and up the Wilderness Road. Traveling was slow and cumbersome, and when they reached Kentucky it was evident that it would not be possible to reach Indiana in time to make a crop; they must raise their own food if they were going to have enough to eat, so the family stopped over for a year in Kentucky to get in a crop. During that year, Lucinda Smith met and married Nathaniel E. Edwards, and when the rest of the family went on to Indiana, Lucinda stayed in Kentucky with her young husband. The Hayes family have also been residents of Metcalfe County since Colonial days. Eugenia Adaline Hayes, who married Silas G. Edwards and became the mother of Fidella Edwards, was a daughter of James Hayes, who was a son of Henry Hayes; all of the family were farmers.

Fidella Edwards attended rural schools of his home county and the high school at Summer Shade, Kentucky. He then went to Georgetown College at Georgetown, Kentucky, for two years, and began his medical education at the University of Tennessee, finishing and receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Louisville in 1904. He was especially interested in surgery, and in 1909 worked with Dr. Horace Grant in Louisville, gaining valuable surgical experience; he also has taken post graduate work at Tulane University at New Orleans. During World War I, Dr. Edwards was a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army with the rank of Major.

Dr. Edwards began the practice of medicine in his home town of Edmonton, where he remained for thirteen years. The next four years were spent in general medical practice in Horse Cave, Kentucky. In 1920, he came to Glasgow, where he practiced continuously until his retirement in 1935. His was a general practice until the last ten years, when he specialized in surgery. He has always kept in close touch with all new developments in his profession, and is a member of the Barren County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association and the South-eastern Surgical Congress. He was one of the founders of the Sampson Community Hospital in Glasgow, and has continued to be a member of its staff.

In 1910, Dr. Edwards was married to Sallie Bell Pursley of Edmonton. She was the daughter of Wesley Malone Pursley of Hartsville, Tennessee. He was the son of Dr. Robert Pursley and Caroline Malone Pursley, whose ancestors came from Virginia after the close of the Revolutionary War in which they had participated, and were pioneers in the settlement of Sumner County, Tennessee. Her mother was Almeda Keelan Bell, daughter of Sebastian Cabot Bell and Amanda Rowe Bell, whose ancestors also came from Virginia after the close of the Revolutionary War in which they had participated, and were pioneers in the settlement of Adair County, Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Edwards have one daughter, Eugenia Pursley, who is now Mrs. Dallas H. Smith of Washington, D. C., where her husband is Director of Personnel and Public Relations for a large food and service industry. They have two children, Sally Lou and Dallas Edwards.

In addition to his membership in various medical societies, Dr. Edwards belongs to the Rotary Club and the Masonic Order. He was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Glasgow, and became its thirteenth president. In 1942-43, he was

elected district governor of Rotary International for the 161st District. During his time in this office, he visited every Rotary Club in Western Kentucky. As a Mason, he has taken the higher degrees of the Chapter, the Knight Templar and the Shrine. He has also served as a member of the Glasgow School Board. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Democratic Party. He is also a member of the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Edwards has a hobby that has reached such proportions that he has had to build a special house to contain it. It all started when he had an idea that he would collect native birds and small animals. His natural history specimens now number more than four hundred, and range in size from a moose to humming birds. This collection is extremely interesting and unusually complete, and it is small wonder that Dr. Edwards has a great many visitors who do not come to consult him in a professional capacity, but wish to examine and admire his natural history specimens.

MARION TAYLOR MATHERS

MARION TAYLOR MATHERS carries on the fine tradition of courtesy and service established during the forty-seven years his father was in business as a mortician. Under the leadership of Marion Mathers the business continues to expand and occupies one of the best appointed funeral homes in the State.

Marion Taylor Mathers was born in Carlisle, Kentucky, on April 29, 1903. His father, Taylor Barton Mathers, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1876 and died in 1942. He was in the undertaking business for forty-seven years. Originally Taylor Mathers was associated with the firm of Howard, Dinsmore and Adair. He purchased Mr. Howard's interest and later bought out the other partners. Following a merger with the undertaking firm of L. T. Potts & Son the firm name became Mathers, Potts Company, and following a later change the firm operated as Mathers, Potts & Shearer. Taylor Mathers was an ardent Mason and belonged to the Shrine. He was also an active and popular figure in civic affairs, being a member of the City Council for many years. The mother of Marion Taylor Mathers was Bertie (Dallas) Mathers, born in Carlisle, Kentucky on October 25, 1876. The father of Mrs. Mathers was Alonzo M. Dallas. He was known all over Kentucky as the manufacturer of the well-known Dallas Saddle.

Marion Mathers attended the public and high schools of Carlisle. He graduated from the University of Kentucky, then taught school in Franklin County for one year. Mr. Mathers was principal of a high school in Breathitt County, Kentucky, until 1931. At that time he returned to Carlisle and became associated with his father in the undertaking business. The business has progressed and now occupies a fine, modern funeral home; in addition the company offers a complete ambulance service. The firm belongs to the National Selected Morticians Association, the National Funeral Directors Association and the Kentucky Funeral Directors Association. Mr. Mathers is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Rotary Club.

Marion Taylor Mathers is married to Lois Parker Talbert, who was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Mathers are parents of a son, Taylor



MARION TAYLOR MATHERS

Talbert Mathers, who was born in Carlisle, Kentucky, on November 13, 1932. The family worship at the Christian Church.

The fine old home of the Mathers family is situated at the edge of the city of Carlisle, and has been in the family for five generations. The house is known as the Old Mathers Homestead. In 1815, under a great red oak tree on the Mathers Homestead, Barton W. Stone conducted gospel services beginning his Restoration Movement in Nicholas County, Kentucky. A church of the New Testament Order, The Church of Christ, was organized in Carlisle, Kentucky, in 1821.

In front of the Old Mathers Homestead there is a stone marker giving names and dates that show the succession of the five generations living in this home. The names and dates follow: William Mathers, 1821-1858; Barton W. Mathers, 1858-1889; Silas W. Mathers, 1889-1925; Taylor B. Mathers, 1925-1942; and then the name of the present occupant of the Old Mathers Homestead, Marion Taylor Mathers, with 1942 as the date of his occupancy as "head of the house."

JOHN W. MUSTER

UNTIL HIS DEATH, September 9, 1942, John W. Muster served the public as a funeral director, a business which was established in McLean County, Kentucky, by the Musters before the Civil war, his father, J. H. Muster, being the first of the name to conduct this undertaking business.

John W. Muster became associated with his father immediately after completing his education in the public schools of McLean County. In the early days the business included the manufacture of coffins, which were made from the beautiful native walnut which was then so abundant in Kentucky.

The business to which John W. Muster devoted his life has been successfully operated by his father, himself, his son and his grandson for almost a century. He was always a figure in the public life of the community, having served for thirty-four years as marshal in his home town, Calhoun, Kentucky.

John W. Muster was born in McLean County September 13, 1865. His father, J. H. Muster, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, May 24, 1836, and died in Calhoun, McLean County, Kentucky, July 24, 1896. Other children, none of whom are living, were—Hettie, Jennie, Mattie, and Wm. G. Muster, who was the last survivor of this immediate family. The mother was Margaret Gibson, who was born in McLean County, Kentucky, September 2, 1833. She died June 12, 1891.

The grandfather of John W. Muster was born in Amsterdam, Holland. He first made his home in Pennsylvania after a long and arduous journey across the Atlantic in the days of the old sailing vessels. Later, he moved to Jefferson County, Kentucky, where he married a Miss Farmer, who was a native of England.

John W. Muster married Henrietta Denton of Henderson County, Kentucky, who was born September 16, 1867. One of their two children died in infancy. The other, John W. Muster, Jr., was born May 3, 1891, and died on March 21, 1938. He attended the public grade and high school at Calhoun, McLean County, and after completion of a course in embalming, was connected with his

father in the funeral directing business. Active in community life, John W. Muster, Jr., served for some time as deputy sheriff. He married Eunice Whayne, who was born in McLean County, September 29, 1893—the daughter of David M. and Mary Donna Whayne, pioneer residents of McLean County, both deceased, but leaving in the hearts and minds of the people appreciation of what they had meant to the community in which they lived, having been members of a rural Cumberland Presbyterian Church, New Cypress, which he had the honor of naming. He was a prominent farmer and tobacco dealer.

Mrs. John W. Muster, Jr., is a woman of remarkable ability, and was one of the first graduates of the Calhoun High School. This was in 1914, the only other graduate being Mrs. Sophia Haynes, nee Howdon. Mrs. Muster taught in McLean County schools prior to her marriage. She is an active worker in the Christian Church, and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

The two children of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Muster, Jr., are Elizabeth Whayne Muster, and John W. Muster, III. Elizabeth was born in Calhoun, Kentucky, July 6, 1918. She married Chester Hile, of Evansville, Indiana. They have one child, Whayne Ann Hile, who was born in Daviess County Hospital, Owensboro, Kentucky. Chester Hile is now an instructor in the United States Army Air Corps.

John W. Muster, III, was born in Calhoun, Kentucky, March 1, 1925. After completing grade and high schools at Calhoun, he attended the Kentucky School of Embalming at Louisville, Kentucky. John W. Muster, III, became the fourth generation of the Muster family to engage in the business as a funeral director. At the present he is in the Medical Corps of the Army, located at Crile General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. He was married July 5, 1943, to Claire Gibson, daughter of Fred and Bess Stiles Gibson, prominent in McLean County, being descendants of pioneer families of the county.

REVEREND ALOYSIUS DOWLING, C.P.

THE RANKS OF THE Catholic Clergy in the state of Kentucky are rich in outstanding characters and their hard work and never failing devotion to duty has brought to the Church many beautiful buildings of both Cathedrals and Chapels as well as parochial schools. Probably the most beautiful of all church buildings in the state is the St. Agnes Church in Louisville. The parish is also one of the most progressive. The work of our subject is seen in all of this. Father Dowling came to St. Agnes Church in 1923 which at that time numbered about one hundred families among its communicants. Today through his efforts the parish has grown until it embraces over six hundred families. Until 1928 the Chapel of the Monastery was used for the church and now the congregation enjoys the most beautiful house of worship in the state. There are over five hundred children in the parish and while a temporary school building is still being used, its facilities are not adequate and a new building of sufficient size is to be erected in the near future.

The Church of St. Agnes was dedicated February 19, 1928, and is a building

outstanding in its beauty of architecture and in the materials employed in its construction. On the day of dedication nineteen masses were said during the opening ceremonies, contributing to one of the largest and most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in the state of Kentucky. The building is of Roman architectural design and the main altar is built of sixty tons of Italian marble. A beautiful Mosaic of St. Agnes surmounts it. In addition to this main altar there are nineteen additional altars. All the art works are by Della Robia and in the sanctuary there are five panels that are masterpieces of art. The marble work is all of extraordinary beauty and of the most exciting coloring. The painting is also of a highly attractive nature. In the construction of the Church a total of over two hundred tons of Italian marble were used. Music for the services is furnished by a mammoth Kilgen organ, one of the largest instruments of its kind in the state if not in the South. It is equipped with thirty-six hundred pipes. The bells are of wonderful tone quality and are operated by electricity. Three bells compose the group weighing four hundred and fifty, nine hundred and eighteen hundred pounds respectively.

Reverend Aloysius Dowling, C. P., was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1891. He attended the parochial schools of Chicago, the Passionist Seminaries in Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. Ordained May 29, 1920, he was stationed in Chicago until 1923 where he engaged in parochial activities. He was assigned to the pastorate of St. Agnes Church in 1923 and his work in this parish has been so successful in both spiritual and material building that it stands out as a monument worthy of the man and of the Church.

Reverend Father Dowling's father was James J. Dowling who was born in Kildare, Ireland, in 1863 and who died in the United States in 1938. His mother was Margaret H. Henry who was also born in Kildare, Ireland, in 1858 and died in this country in 1900. Both parents rest in Mt. Olivet Cemetery at Chicago, Illinois.

"Father Al," as he is known to his close friends, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Holy Name Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society and to the Louisville Automobile Club. He is also connected with various church organizations, among them the Immaculate Conception Sodality and St. Paul of the Cross Sodality for the children. The patient and sincere work of Father Dowling has resulted in remarkable progress for his parish and for the Church at large, a progress of which the moving spirit as well as the people of Louisville can surely be proud. No small part of this success is due to the personal popularity among communicants and laymen alike of this favored son of the Church.

ELLIS SAUNDERS ALLEN, SR., M.D., F.A.C.S.

AN OUTSTANDING NAME on the roster that comprises the veteran physicians and surgeons of Louisville, Kentucky, is that of Dr. Ellis Saunders Allen. For over forty years he has engaged in the practice of his profession, thirty years of that time in private practice in Louisville where he has built an enviable reputation as a surgeon and has endeared himself to a large circle of



ELLIS SAUNDERS ALLEN, SR., M.D., F.A.C.S.

friends and acquaintances. Previous to beginning his private practice he was engaged in hospital and laboratory work, grounding himself in the lore, traditions and methods of his profession.

Dr. Allen was born in Newbern, Alabama, June 25, 1876. His early education was received in the public school of Newbern, after which he attended the Southern University at Birmingham where he was graduated in 1896. He devoted one year to teaching school at Morganfield in his native state and in 1898 became a student at the Kentucky School of Medicine from which institution he received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1901 and immediately associated himself with Dr. Samuel as assistant professor of surgery at his Alma Mater where he was in charge of the laboratory, serving concurrently as an interne at the Louisville City Hospital. At the Kentucky School of Medicine he was an honor man for three years—as Sophomore, Junior and Senior. He was later appointed an interne at the General Hospital and in 1905 entered Johns Hopkins University Hospital for a post-graduate course in Surgery. Later, he was a post-graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania. He began the private practice of his profession in Louisville in 1907 bringing with him a well grounded medical education and a wealth of experience.

Dr. Allen was married in 1907 to Miss Nancy Armstead who was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, and is a cousin of the famous woman's columnist, Dorothy Dix. Dr. and Mrs. Allen have one son, Dr. Ellis S. Allen, Jr., who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 20, 1908 and attended the public schools of that city, graduating from Male High School. He then entered McCallie School, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he also graduated and followed this by four years study at Hampden-Sydney College at Hampden-Sydney, Virginia. His medical education began at the University of Louisville and after its completion in 1935 he went to New York as interne in the Presbyterian Hospital. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Louisville in 1937, in association with his father. He was on the Medical Staff of the United States Army in which he held the rank of Captain, and was stationed at O'Reilly General Hospital at Springfield, Missouri. In 1940 he was married to Miss Frances Cozart of Columbia, South Carolina, and they were the parents of a daughter, Sara Cozart Allen. Dr. Ellis S. Allen, Jr. died on January 13, 1944.

The subject of this review, Dr. E. S. Allen, Senior, is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Southeastern College of Surgeons. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Kentucky Medical Association and is a member and past president of the Jefferson County Medical Society. He is a member of the staff of the Children's Free Hospital, Kentucky Baptist Hospital, and the Deaconess Hospital. In 1914 he took additional post graduate work in London, England. He also serves on the Selective Service Board of Examiners for the Government.

Dr. Allen finds his club life with the Louisville Country Club and the Sleepy Hollow Club. He affiliates with the Democratic party, politically, and is an Elder and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church to which he finds opportunity to give of his time and services. His place in the community in which he lives is as secure as his position in his chosen profession and both have been

built by a pleasing personality as well as by the service he gives. A friend to many and an appreciative companion he is welcomed in all circles and contact with him is a pleasing experience that is always remembered by those fortunate enough to make it. With a happy home, enjoying a reputation of high personal and professional ethics, he lives the life of a solid gentleman of the south.

MRS. CURTIS M. (NORA LEE DIXON) McGEE

MRS. CURTIS M. MCGEE, postmaster of Burkesville, Cumberland County, is one of the outstanding women of Kentucky. She has a broad acquaintance throughout the state that has been gained through her activities in women's clubs and politics. It is seldom, indeed, that any one person maintains leadership in so many organizations as Mrs. McGee. In music circles, parent-teacher association work, library board, church and war service she has given unstintingly of her time and ability. In 1933, Mrs. McGee was appointed postmaster of her home town of Burkesville, Cumberland County, Kentucky, and this office she has held since that time with the same efficient poise and gracious approach that has continually endeared her to an ever-widening circle of friends.

Before her marriage, Mrs. McGee was Nora Lee Dixon. She was born in Burkesville, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James A. Dixon. Dr. Dixon was a native of Tennessee, but as a child he came to live in Burkesville, Kentucky. After completing his medical training he came to Burkesville to practice his profession, and there he lived for the remainder of his life. Dr. Dixon remained in medical practice for several years, then entered banking after he, as one of the founders, helped establish the Bank of Cumberland. He became its first cashier and, retiring from the practice of medicine, continued in that position until his death in 1903. Mrs. McGee's mother was Ella N. Walker, a native of Columbia, Kentucky.

As a girl Mrs. McGee attended the public school at Burkesville and finished her education at Alexander College, which was then located in Burkesville. On June 3, 1903, she was married to Curtis Marshall McGee. Mr. McGee was a native of Burkesville and was the son of James J. and Sallie (Williams) McGee. The McGee family were among the first settlers in Cumberland County. Mr. McGee was one of the most prominent merchants in Burkesville until his death in 1936. While active in the Democratic party, he never sought public office. He was an Elder in the Christian Church and a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. and Mrs. McGee became the parents of one son, Philip Dixon McGee who, after receiving his education in the schools of Burkesville and the University of Kentucky, became a member of the faculty of the University of Kentucky. He is now a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. He married Nell Wilder Craik, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Craik of Louisville. They have one daughter, Nora Dixon McGee, 2nd. Philip Dixon McGee received his degree of Master of Science in Business Administration from the University of Kentucky.

Mrs. McGee has been very active in the Democratic party in the state. She served as Chairwoman of Cumberland County several years and served four years

as a member of the state executive committee. In 1932 she was State Chairman of the Woman's Division of the party organization. In 1933 she was appointed postmaster of Burkesville and has held this office continuously since that time.

Mrs. McGee is a talented musician and has been a leader in musical circles. For forty-four years she has been organist of the Christian Church of Burkesville. She served two terms as president of the Kentucky Federation of Music Clubs. She was the Kentucky chairman of the Atwater Kent Radio Audition for five years, and was chairman of her district comprising ten states for one year. This group held periodical auditions in search of talent, and were responsible for the discovery of the Kentucky Grand Opera star Miss Christine Johnson of Hopkinsville. Mrs. McGee is now a member of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Music Clubs. She is an honorary life member of the Ladies Matinee Music Club of Glasgow, Kentucky. For ten years she was president of the music club of Burkesville.

For five years, Mrs. Curtis M. McGee was president of the Burkesville Woman's Club, a group which she helped organize. She is a member of the Edmund Rogers Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Glasgow, and served as Vice Regent of the D. A. R. for the state of Kentucky. Mrs. McGee is National Vice Chairman of the group devoted to the correct use of the flag, her district comprising nine southern states and Cuba.

The first Parent-Teacher association in Burkesville was organized by Mrs. Curtis M. McGee. She is a member of the Burkesville Library Board, the Burkesville Cemetery Board, and also a member of the Kentucky Historical Society. Mrs. McGee was awarded a war service pin by the National Federation of Woman's Clubs for war bond and stamp sales.

ATTILLA COX

KENTUCKY LOST A VALUABLE citizen in the death of Attila Cox, a member of an old Kentucky family, a citizen of the highest standing and a man who by ability and honesty of purpose occupied an enviable position in the profession of law. Death came to him November 24, 1935 in the sixty-first year of his life. It marked the closing of the career of a man of good will, a patriotic American who served his country in both peace and war, gaining a place in both the forum and the field that was preeminent. He carried on in an approved manner the traditions of an old and well-known family throughout his life and died with the respect of all, leaving behind a widow and an only daughter, beside many devoted friends. His accomplishments, his ability shown in his chosen profession, his war service abroad and his civic activities will long be remembered but most of all he will be remembered for the hand clasp he had for his friends and his willingness to serve them—the traits that are always longest remembered and most dearly held in the community in which a man lives. Regardless of how high a man may climb in the affairs of his country it is always as a man and a friend that he is best remembered and the memory of the subject of this biography is lasting testimony of the fact. In his work efficient, in his social life gracious and affable and in his religious life sincere and exemplary he was in every respect the



ATTILLA COX

kind of Christian gentleman who, like Paul, could say: "I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day."

Attila Cox was born February 21, 1875 and death came November 24, 1935. The place of his nativity was Owenton, Kentucky and his early education was obtained in the public schools of that city. The family moved to Louisville when he was eleven years of age and he entered the public schools of that city and the private school of Professor Allmand. Training for the law was begun in the Louisville School of Law. This was followed by summer courses in the same profession at the University of Virginia and completed in the New York University School of Law. On his return to Louisville in 1898 he began the practice of law with Pirtle & Trabue. After a few years he was admitted to the firm and specialized in corporation law. After the retirement of Judge Pirtle the firm became Trabue, Doolan & Cox.

When World War I became a reality Mr. Cox heard the call to public service and severing his connection with his law firm went abroad with the American Red Cross, working with that organization in France. From the Red Cross he was transferred to the Judge Advocate's Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces and served in this capacity throughout the remainder of the war. He was commissioned a Captain at the beginning of this service and advanced to the grade of Major before his work terminated.

Mr. Cox returned to Louisville in May 1919 and formed a partnership with E. J. Wells and turned his attention to the tax law practice. He gave liberally of his time and money to philanthropy and was an active worker of the Community Chest organization. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church and was active in the work of that denomination and its attendant activities. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew was benefitted by his energy and earnestness and he served faithfully as a vestryman at St. Marks. He was also listed on the membership rolls of the Pendennis Club, the Louisville Country Club and the River Valley Club.

He was fond of outdoor life and in fishing he found his greatest relaxation. Long trips to Florida and the maritime Provinces of Canada were not unusual for his deep sea fishing and to these trips he added occasional trips to the mountain streams of the Western part of the United States and Canada.

He was married November 22, 1898 to Miss Carrie Rogers Gaulbert in Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Cox was educated at Miss Hampton's School in Louisville and at the Peebles and Thompson School in New York. She is an active member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Cox had one daughter, Harriet, now Mrs. John Vance Collis. She and Mr. Collis live in Louisville and have three daughters; Caroline Gaulbert, Mary Gibney, and Barbara Thruston. All three grandchildren were born before Mr. Cox's death.

Mr. Cox's father was Attila Cox, who was a native of Ghent, Kentucky, and who married Miss Kate Martin, of New Liberty, Kentucky. In the family connections of himself and Mrs. Cox, this subject was linked to the best blood of the south. His ties extended into the past but his ability was equal to grasping the present and his hope of the future was a capstone that his vision could encom-

pass. In the death of Attila Cox his family suffered a great loss and a vacancy is left in the ranks of the leaders of Kentucky that will be difficult to fill.

MARY BROWNING, B.S., A.M.

WITH A REPUTATION as an educator that covers many states Mary Browning, Supervisor of Kindergarden and Primary Education in the Louisville City School System, also ranks high among the eminent writers who have devoted their talents to the compilation of school text books. She was born in Todd County, Kentucky October 26, 1887, and received her early education in the grammar and high schools of Elkton. She did preparatory work at the Vanderbilt Training School at Elkton and continued her education at Western State Teachers College at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and received a Life Certificate for Teachers. In 1923 she received the degree of Bachelor of Science at Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. She was then at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, until 1927, where she received her Master of Arts degree, and further supplemented training for the teaching profession by attendance at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California and at the University of Chicago. Her first teaching position was in a rural school at Bell's Chapel, near Elkton. After one year she came to the public school system of Louisville for the years from 1912 to 1917. She was critic teacher in the Louisville City Normal School in 1917-18 and taught at Western State Teachers College at Bowling Green from 1918 to 1920. She was then engaged in private tutoring until 1922 at Woods Hall, Allen County, Kentucky. In 1923 she went to the Norfolk, Virginia City Schools where she was Primary Supervisor until 1928 and at the close of that school year she became teacher of English at the State Teachers College at West Chester, Pennsylvania. She went to Louisville in 1929 as Supervisor of Primary and Kindergarten Education and has been connected with the Louisville city school system in her present capacity since that time.

As an author of text books Mary Browning is well known in the educational circles of several states. She is co-author of the Friendly Hour Readers published in 1935. The English Practice Book, Grade V was co-authored by Miss Browning in 1932. Both works are from the American Book Company, the school book publishers, and the Friendly Hour series are official text books of the Kentucky Board of Education. She is the author of a text book of Kentucky history under the title of *Adventuring With Pioneers*, published by D. C. Heath & Co. She has also done considerable editorial work on school geographies for publishing houses. In the summer of 1930 she broadened her cultural equipment by European travel visiting eight countries abroad.

Mary Browning is the daughter of James Elisha and Mildred Anna (Jones) Browning. The father was born February 25, 1844 in Todd County, Kentucky, and died in that county in 1910. The mother was born near Adairville, Kentucky on June 11, 1852 and died on October 20, 1895. Miss Browning's two sisters are: Mrs. H. H. Fulcher, of Pembroke, Kentucky, and Mrs. James F. Bell, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Politically, Miss Browning is a Democrat and religiously embraces the faith of the Methodist Church. She is a member of the

National Education Association and is a member of the Board of Directors of that Association and first vice-president of the Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction, and is prominent in the councils of other Kentucky and Louisville Educational groups. She is a Kappa Delta Pi and a Delta Kappa Gamma. Miss Browning has her office at the Administration Building of the Louisville Board of Education and is in residence at 605 Wataga Drive, Louisville, Kentucky.

Miss Mary Browning has devoted not only her active intelligence to the profession that has been her life work, but has given her heart to the same cause. The enviable reputation she enjoys in educational affairs and the high esteem in which she is held tell with emphasis her success.

IRVIN ABELL, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.S.

DR. IRVIN ABELL, one of the noted surgeons of the south, has practiced in Louisville for more than four decades and represents an old and distinguished family of the Blue Grass State. He was born September 13, 1876, in Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, and is a descendant of Robert Abell and Colonel Jonathon Rogers. The last named was an officer in the Continental Army and after the Revolutionary War established his home in Nelson County. Robert Abell settled in Marion County and was one of the twelve men who met in Danville, Kentucky, in 1793 and framed the first constitution of the state. Dr. Abell is one of the two children born to William Irvin Abell and Sallie Silesia (Rogers) Abell, the other being Mrs. J. C. Kennedy deceased formerly of Louisville. The father was a lifelong resident of Lebanon and a prosperous merchant. He reached the age of sixty-three, passing away in 1885, and the mother's demise occurred in 1916. She was a native of Nelson County and a daughter of Jonathan and Mary E. (Bard) Rogers. Her mother was a member of the family in whose honor Bardstown, Kentucky, was named.

In the acquirement of an education Dr. Abell attended a parochial school of Lebanon and St. Mary's College from which in 1903 he received an A.M. degree. This was followed by a course in the Louisville College of Pharmacy and in 1897 he was graduated from the Louisville Medical College. He was an interne for a year at the Louisville City Hospital and then went abroad, being a student at the University of Marburg during the spring semester of 1898 and in the summer of the same year attended the University of Berlin. He returned to the United States well equipped for his profession and from 1900 to 1908 he was assistant surgeon at the Louisville Medical College. He was Professor of Surgery at the University of Louisville from 1908 until 1923 and has since been Clinical Professor of Surgery. He is visiting surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and at St. Joseph's Infirmary and consultant at the Children's Free Hospital and Kosair Hospital for Crippled Children. Dr. Abell has specialized in surgery since 1905 and his reputation as a successful surgeon extends far beyond the confines of Louisville. He is also identified with financial affairs, being a director of the Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Co., and the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Abell was married October 19, 1907 to Miss Carrie Harting, a daughter of



IRVIN ABELL, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.S.

William Harting, who was a prominent banker of Lexington, Kentucky, in which city she was born and reared. They are the parents of four sons: William Irvin, who was born September 23, 1908, and received his early education in the public and parochial schools of Louisville, Kentucky. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, in preparation for Yale University, which he later entered. He graduated from the Medical School of the University of Louisville in 1935, and formed an association with his father for the practice of surgery. He is, at present, a Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, having entered active service in April, 1942, being assigned to overseas service in October of the same year. William Harting Abell was born June 25, 1910 and received his early education in the public and parochial schools of Louisville. He took preparatory work for Yale University at Phillips Academy, fitting himself for the entrance examinations. He completed the course of Study at Yale and graduated from the Harvard Law School with the class of 1936. He is now a member of the law firm of Carey & Abell of Louisville, Kentucky. He entered the army in September, 1942 and is a Captain in the air corps. Jonathan Rogers Abell was born August 8, 1912 and attended the public and parochial schools of Louisville. While a student at Andover he visited his home on vacation and was killed in an automobile accident. Joseph Spalding Abell was born January 24, 1914. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he did his preparatory work to enter Yale University, after which he entered and graduated from the Medical School of the University of Louisville. He is now a Captain in the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States, was stationed at Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia, and is now in the South Pacific.

Dr. Irvin Abell is giving his time and service to the present war effort just as he did in the first world war. He is a member of the Surgeons Committee of the National Research Council, a committee that acts in an advisory capacity to the armed forces. He was Chairman of the Health and Medical Committee of the Health and Welfare Services of the Federal Security Agency. He is a member of the Advisory Group to the Veteran's Administration. During the first world war he enlisted in the army Medical Corps and was commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel. He commanded Base Hospital No. 59 for the ten months he was stationed abroad. He is now a Colonel in the Medical Reserve. He was honored with a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons in 1913 and was made a Regent of the College in 1926. He was vice-president of the Southern Surgical Association in 1923, becoming president in 1925 and in 1923 was chairman of the Surgical Section of the Southern Medical Association. He is also a member of the Louisville Society of Physicians and Surgeons, the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky Medical Association and the American Urological Association. He is a frequent contributor to medical and surgical journals and through broad experience and intensive study has attained a position of distinction in his profession. The family residence is at 1433 South Third Street, Louisville.

Dr. Abell has been honored by many representative Universities and Colleges with Honorary degrees. The list to 1942 includes: Doctor of Science, University of Louisville, 1937; Lecture Medal, Notre Dame, 1938; Doctor of Science, George-

town University, 1939; Doctor of Laws, Marquette University, 1939; Doctor of Science, Manhattan College, 1939; Doctor of Science, University of Kentucky, 1942; and Doctor of Laws, University of Cincinnati, 1943. He has served as president of the following organizations of his profession in the years named: Southern Medical Association, 1926; Kentucky State Medical Association, 1927; Southern Medical Association, 1933; American Medical Association, 1938-9; American Gastro-Enterological Association, 1939-40; American College of Surgeons, 1945; Southern Surgical Congress, 1937; and president of the Association of Military Surgeons, 1944-45. He is a member of the following fraternities: Phi Chi Medical Fraternity (1896), Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Fraternity (1902), Phi Kappa Phi Honor Fraternity (1942).

REVEREND CHARLES CARTER BOLDRICK

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH in Kentucky can well be proud of the imposing list of its sons that are native to the State. Many of them are from several generations of Kentuckians and are linked indissolubly with the State's history. The Church of St. Leo the Great is under the pastorate of one of this list of distinguished Kentucky Catholic sons. Reverend Charles Carter Boldrick was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, August 10, 1905. He attended the parochial school at Lebanon, Kentucky and later entered St. Joseph's College at Rensselaer, Indiana. He went to the North American College at Rome for Philosophy and Theology and was ordained a Priest in Rome, Italy, July 20, 1930. In 1931 he was sent to the Cathedral at Louisville, Kentucky, as Assistant, then to St. Gregory's Church at Samuels, Kentucky. He was the Chaplain of the CCC Camp at Fort Knox, Kentucky, his appointment to St. Leo the Great Parish following in 1938.

Great progress has been made at St. Leo's and the plant now embraces, in addition to the Church, the Priest's House, the School, Hall and Sisters' residence. A measure of the progress made is seen in the increase in the school enrollment. This has now reached 230 pupils. The teachers are Ursuline Sisters. The social service work of Father Boldrick is no small part of his activities and he is well fitted to lead in this character of public service. The Hall of the Parish is used for community socials and neighborhood gatherings for the people in the vicinity. Large defense plants are built in the vicinity of the Parish and this provides an enlarged opportunity for service as well as a larger membership for the Parish Church. Father Boldrick was prepared for and anticipated this increase in his opportunity to serve.

The father of Charles Carter Boldrick is Charles C. Boldrick who was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1875. His mother is Mrs. Georgia (Connolly) Boldrick who was born in Montgomery, Alabama in 1871. The parents reside in Lebanon, Kentucky. The children of the family, in addition to the subject of this sketch are two sons. Samuel S. Boldrick was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1908. He is now a Captain in the United States Army serving in the European Area. The

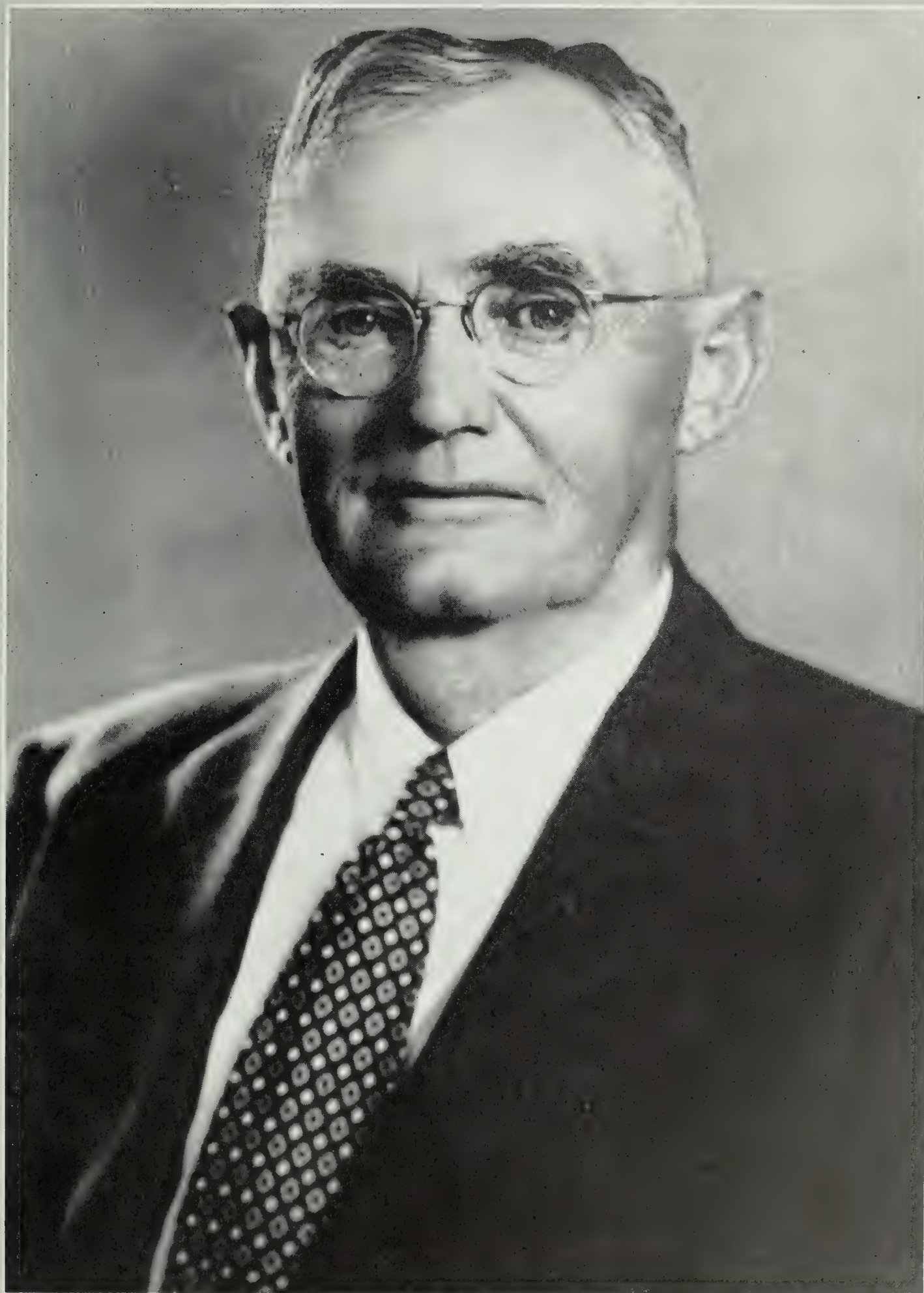
youngest son of the family is Henry Boldrick. He was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1913, and is now a practicing attorney in the city of his nativity.

Father Boldrick has a large acquaintance and many friends of all faiths. He is a member of the Filson Club and Chaplain of the Newman Club at the University of Louisville. He has followed a career of rendering service in keeping with the teachings of his faith and the vows of his calling. He is appreciated for his keen mind and the cheerfulness with which he puts himself at the call of his fellow man and is one of the well beloved sons of his Church and State.

AMPS P. YOUNG

AMPs P. YOUNG is a prosperous and respected farmer and manufacturer who resides near Cave City, in Barren County, Kentucky. He was educated for business, and specialized in bookkeeping. This has tied in well with his farm activities, as his methodical keeping of records has enabled him to keep close check on costs, yields and methods. When the Louisville Courier-Journal sponsored a contest for farm records, Mr. Young entered and won over contestants from nineteen counties. He is also an inventor, having patented two furnaces that are used in the preparation of tobacco plant beds.

Amps P. Young was born in the Dry Fork community of Barren County on May 17, 1876. His father, George Chapman Young, was also a native of Barren County. This branch of the Young family had its inception in America in 1774 when James Young, the great-great-grandfather of Amps P. Young left his home in Dundee, Scotland, to seek his fortune in the new world. He came here armed with a "Letter of Favor," which Mr. Young now has in his possession, attesting his christian character. He became a Baptist minister and settled in Virginia. During the years of the Revolution he was once arrested by Benedict Arnold as a spy, but was released when shown this "Letter of Favor." He later came to Fayette County, Kentucky, and thence to Cumberland County, and finally to Barren County, where he founded the family that has continued to reside there. On May 23, 1792, he married Frances Diana Chapman, and they came to Kentucky over the mountains with her family and her sister's husband. Mrs. Young's father died enroute, and was buried at Bean Station, Tennessee. Four sons and one daughter were born to James Young. They were: George Young; Martha Young, who married Billie Boyd; James Young, Jr., who married Martha Depp on December 14, 1826; William Young who became an attorney, lived in St. Louis, Missouri, and died at the age of twenty-four years; and Asa Young. Asa Young married Mary Ellis on October 2, 1823. He farmed in the southern part of Barren County and bought tobacco, shipping it to New Orleans by flat boat. He was a soldier under General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. With British soldiers on one side of the river and Americans on the other he built a pontoon bridge so they could cross the river. After returning home he was given a grant of 2000 acres of land. Much of this land that was acquired by the original Youngs is yet in the family and the old Young burying ground is near Dry Fork Church. Years later, Asa Young served in the State



AMPS P. YOUNG

Legislature of Kentucky. Asa and Mary (Ellis) Young were the parents of the following children—(1) George Chapman Young who married Sally A. Ferguson and had the following children: James William Edward, who died at the age of two, Lola A., Asa D., Samuel T., Amps P., the immediate subject of this review, and Eugene Y. Young. Amps P. Young is the only survivor of his immediate family. (2) Amanda J. Young, the second child of Asa and Mary (Ellis) Young, married Sam T. Davis. They became the progenitors of the well known H. Y. Davis family of Cave City. (3) Mary F. Young died single. (4) Asa Ellis Young married Eliza Dillon and had the following children: James W.; George D.; Edgar, who died single; Minnie, who married S. E. Smith; Ellis, who married Vickey Smith and secondly Dona Smith; Oscar M., and Hardin D. Young both died single. The second marriage of Asa Ellis Young, which was to Ella Smith, produced three children, Mary Jane, who died at five years of age, Lillian Y., and Dr. John S. Young. (5) James M. Young died single and (6) Armine Katherine Young married Thomas King. All of the known living descendants of the Young family are the descendants of George Chapman and Asa E. Young.

George Chapman Young, who was the father of Amps P. Young, was the son of Asa Young. He married Sally A. Ferguson on March 14, 1860, and he too farmed in the southern part of Barren County. As a young man he made a trip to California by team and wagon during the gold rush of 1850. On this trip he kept a precise diary of his travels, his camps, and his daily returns from placer mining. Ninety years later, in 1940, Mr. and Mrs. Amps P. Young made this same trip by motor car, and tried as best they could to follow the diary given route. This original diary is now owned by Mr. Young. George C. Young also served in the State Legislature of Kentucky. He was a Democrat and was a member of the Farmer's Grange.

The boyhood of Amps P. Young was spent on the home farm at Dry Fork. He attended rural schools and then went to the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, Indiana, which is now known as Valparaiso University. Here he received a diploma in bookkeeping. Returning home, he spent one year on the home place, and in 1896 rented the place where he now lives near Cave City from his father and moved to it. In that same year his father died, and he purchased this farm from the other heirs. Throughout the years that have followed, he has continued as he started, raising tobacco, grain and live stock. Mr. Young has built this farm to a high state of productivity through systematic farming, rotation of crops and fertilizing. As a result of his training in bookkeeping, he became a thorough record keeper, and by these records was able to tell the progress he was making. Mr. Young can now go back to his records and show what crop was raised on any given field in any year, the cost of raising it, what it brought and the net profit. These records also show fertilizer put on different fields and how these fields have responded in increased yield. The home farm of Amps P. Young consists of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, and he owns another farm of five hundred and eighty-eight acres in Barren County, which is farmed on the tenant system. In 1939, he built a new home which is modern in every respect, including a gas furnace for heating, which is fed by his own gas well on the property.

Amps P. Young is active in all farm organizations and is a member of the



MRS. AMPS P. YOUNG

Barren County Farm Bureau. He is a director of the Sampson Tobacco Warehouse Company of Glasgow and was a director of the Third National Bank of Glasgow. He was also a director of the Farmer's Union stores in Glasgow and Cave City during their existence. Mr. Young is also known as an inventor and manufacturer. He invented a soil sterilizing furnace for use in preparing tobacco plant beds.

On November 22, 1898, Amps P. Young married Claudia White. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living. The oldest daughter, Amanda, was named for her great aunt, Amanda J. Young. She married F. B. Dooley and lives on a farm North of Cave City. They are the parents of five children: Eloise, who married Hugh Reynolds, now in the United States Army; Betty Ann; Martha Neal; Irene; and Sarah Agnes. Paul Loraine Young married Leona Perdue, and lived in Glasgow, Kentucky, where he was secretary-treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association until his recent purchase of the two Wigwam Villages, Number One and Number Two, near Cave City, Kentucky. They are the unique and famous tourist cottages of America. He will operate them and he may be found there serving the public on their vacations and travels. He has two daughters, Audrey Ann and Eleanor. George Chapman Young lives at Bradenton, Florida, where he is secretary-treasurer of the Production Credit Corporation. He married Edwina Curtiss of Virginia, Minnesota, and has one daughter, Edwina Jane. Sarah Elizabeth Young was born in 1908 and died in 1913. Virginia May married Joe Hugh Van Zant. She is now living with her parents, and has a daughter, Amelia. Mary White married William Thomas Riherd, and lives on a farm near Park City, Kentucky. She has two children, Samuel Joseph and Frank Barrett. Lillian Frances married Howard Malcolm Jones, who is now in the United States Army. They have a daughter, Jean Luckett. Mrs. Jones is making her home with her parents for the duration. Katherine Barrett married Edward Peterson and lives on a farm near Hiseville, Kentucky. Amps P. Young, Jr., is a research chemist with the Batele Institute of Columbus, Ohio.

The political affiliation of Amps P. Young is with the Democratic party. The Amps P. Young family has been brought up in the faith of the Church of Christ, and Mr. Young is a member of the Board of Elders of that church in Cave City.

ST. BONIFACE CHURCH

THE FIRST CHURCH organized for the German speaking Catholics of Louisville, Kentucky was dedicated to God under the patronage of St. Boniface in 1838. It is the second oldest parish in the city of Louisville. Rev. Joseph Stahlschmidt was commissioned to organize this parish, and records show that two infants of German parentage were baptized as early as December 1836. Having no church of their own they worshipped in the old church of St. Louis on Fifth Street where now the Catholic Cathedral is located. After securing property on Fehr Avenue near Jackson Street, the corner stone of their new church was laid in July, 1837. The church was dedicated on November 1, 1838, costing \$14,000.

From 1840 to 1856 emigration from Germany to America was extensive due to the unjust May Laws of Prince Bismark and to the realization that America was the land of the free and the brave. In 1840 Rev. Carl Blank was appointed pastor, who opened the first school and bought additional property. Sadly in need of German speaking priests the Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin John Spalding requested the Franciscans of Tyrol, Austria to take over the fast increasing St. Boniface Parish. Rev. Otto Jair, O.F.M. (1849-1856), was the first Franciscan Pastor followed by Rev. Edmund Etchman, O.F.M. (1856-1863). He built the first pastoral residence, a house of historical interest, since within its walls Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the "Poet Priest of the South," died on April 22, 1886. The list of Franciscan Pastors of St. Boniface is as follows: Rev. Dennis Abarth (1863-1865); Rev. Anselm Koch (1865-1874); Rev. Luke Gottbehoede (1874-1879); Rev. Ubald Webersinke (1879-1888); Rev. Nicolas Holtel (1888-1890); Rev. Daniel Heide (1890-1891); Rev. Luke Gottbehoede (1891-1897); Rev. Paul Alf (1897-1907); Rev. Hugh Staud (1905-1906); Rev. Richard Wurth (1907-1912); Rev. Leonard Nurre (1912-1915); Rev. Linus Braun (1915-1925); Rev. Genrose Stronk (1925-1930); Rev. Symphorian Weiner (1930-1942) under whose regime the "Centenary of St. Boniface Parish" was celebrated in 1937.

FATHER CALLISTUS SOLBACH

DURING THE PAST and present centuries the original church buildings, due to increasing membership, were replaced by modern and up to date buildings. A new Gothic Church was erected in 1899. In the same year the Franciscan Monastery and House of Studies was dedicated. The new school was completed in March 1908. The new large Parish Hall was officially opened on January 28, 1911. The Teacher's Residence was blessed in October, 1921. All these new buildings with improvements and the purchase of additional property represent an outlay of over one million dollars.

During World War I the German language at the services at St. Boniface was dropped and all sermons and instructions were given in the English language since all members were conversant with the English. The present pastor of St. Boniface is Rev. Callistus Solbach, O.F.M., who was born November 24, 1893 at Lafayette, Indiana, where he received his elementary education at St. Boniface School. After attending St. Francis Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio for five years, he entered the Franciscan Order on August 15, 1913 and was ordained to the priesthood on June 11, 1920 at Oldenburg, Indiana, where he had completed his theological studies. After his ordination he was sent to the Spanish Missions of New Mexico. From 1921-1928 he was stationed at St. Francis Church, Kansas City, Missouri. When the new Roger Bacon High School in Cincinnati, Ohio was opened, he was selected as instructor from 1928 until 1931. In 1933 he was promoted to St. Mary's Church, Bloomington, Illinois. Concluding his pastoral duties in Illinois he was sent to St. Boniface Church, Louisville, Kentucky, in 1942 as pastor. Father Solbach is representative of the best of his people and is an able exponent of the

Catholic Faith. He is a spiritual leader of his people and a successful teacher of children. His personality, sense of justice and friendliness to all have made for him friends regardless of creed or color.

BEDFORD MACKLIN

BEDFORD MACKLIN OWNS Elkhorn Hills, the farm on which he was born, and which was the birthplace of his father. In fact, Elkhorn Hills Farm has been in the Macklin family for over one hundred years. It is a magnificent place of five hundred and forty acres, one of the finest farms in all Kentucky.

Bedford Macklin was born on April 4, 1872, at the old family farm, Elkhorn Hills in Franklin County. His grandfather, Alexander W. Macklin, was the founder of the farm and was born in Franklin County in 1799. He organized a pork-packing house in Frankfort, Kentucky. Pork was shipped by boat to New Orleans. Alexander W. Macklin was one of the first meat packers in Kentucky. He also owned a mill that made rope from hemp, and in addition he operated a large flour mill in Frankfort, Kentucky. It was in 1832 that he founded Elkhorn Hills, the farm on which his son, Alexander W. Macklin, father of Bedford Macklin, was born. Bedford Macklin's father was a farmer and also a banker. He was vice-president of Farmers Deposit Bank in Frankfort, Kentucky. He died on October 12, 1922. The mother of Bedford Macklin was Annie R. (Bedford) Macklin, born in Franklin County, Kentucky on February 2, 1848 and died June 24, 1902. Their family consisted of two children, Bedford Macklin and Jane Macklin Koop of Louisville.

The early education of Bedford Macklin was in the schools of Franklin County and Frankfort, Kentucky from which he graduated and went to Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky. After leaving school he went to work with his father on the home farm and finally became a partner. The farm consists of five hundred and forty acres and in addition to tobacco and diversified crops grown at Elkhorn Hills, sheep, cattle and hogs are raised for the market.

Bedford Macklin is a leader in farm organization movements. He was chairman of the Triple A from 1933 to 1941. For two years he served as a director of the Burley Co-operative organization. During the year 1907 he was secretary of the County Tobacco organization. Like his father, Bedford Macklin maintains an interest in the banking field, being a director of the Farmers Deposit Bank of Frankfort, Kentucky. He is a member of the board of the Old Confederate Home.

Bedford Macklin was married on November 11, 1897 to Margaret Allan, who was born in Galveston, Texas on January 13, 1873. Her father was Harry Lowndes Allan, born in Houston, Texas. Her mother, Fannie Bell (Morgan) Allan, was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Macklin have three children and four grandchildren. The son, Alexander W. Macklin, was born at Elkhorn Hills, Franklin County, Kentucky, on September 10, 1899. He attended school at Frankfort, Kentucky, and graduated from Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky. He married



BEDFORD MACKLIN

Dorothy Cummings of Chicago, Illinois. They have three children, Ann, Susan and Alexander IV. For twenty-two years Alexander W. Macklin was buyer of cattle for Wilson Company of Chicago, Illinois. The oldest daughter, Frances Morgan Macklin, was born at Elkhorn Hills, Franklin County, Kentucky on April 24, 1902. She married George P. Catlett of Princeton, Kentucky, and they have a son, George Macklin Catlett who was born in Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1924. He is now a Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. The youngest daughter, Caroline Macklin, was also born at Elkhorn Hills, Franklin County, Kentucky, and attended Frankfort schools and the Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The family worships at the First Baptist Church, Frankfort, of which Mr. Macklin is a deacon.

CHARLES E. ALLEN, B.S., B.D., D.D.

REVEREND CHARLES E. ALLEN chose the path of service for his life's travel—service to his fellow men, particularly those who from birth or circumstances are among the underprivileged. In school, Rev. Charles E. Allen was an unusually keen student, and won honors for his scholastic attainments. He was also a noted athlete in all the major sports, and was on his way to an undoubtedly successful career as athletic coach when he decided to dedicate himself to religious service. In addition to the great good he has done and is accomplishing, he has been signally honored both by his fellow pastors, who elected him as Moderator of the Synod of Kentucky, U. S. A. and by his alma mater through the conferring on him of the honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity.

Charles E. Allen was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on September 19, 1903. His father, Edward Allen, was born in the city of Manchester, England, in 1858. When he was eighteen years old, Edward Allen emigrated to the United States, rather a venturesome journey back in 1876. He settled down in Wheeling, West Virginia. The mother of Charles E. Allen was Lena (Stocker) Allen, who was born in Wheeling, West Virginia in 1863 and died in 1936.

The public school education of Charles Allen was received in Newark, Ohio, and he later attended Newark High School. While at Newark High School, Charles E. Allen was winner of the coveted Harvard Cup. On graduation from Newark High School, Charles Allen entered Denison University in Granville, Ohio, where he remained for two years. He then transferred to King College, Bristol, Tennessee, and graduated with a B.S. degree. During his college career Charles Allen was a star athlete, and made the sports headlines at all seasons of the scholastic year. He played football, basketball and baseball and was a member of the track team. In 1925, while he was at King College, he received the medal presented each year as the award for the best all-around student. He is a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity.

When his student days were over at King College, Charles E. Allen accepted an invitation to become a member of the faculty and coach athletics at the high school in Bristol, Tennessee. This he did for one year, then decided that he would

enter the ministry. After three years as a theological student, he graduated from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky with his B.D. degree.

Since 1926 Rev. Charles E. Allen has been associated with the Presbyterian Colored Mission in Louisville, Kentucky, of which he is now a superintendent. Rev. Charles E. Allen is the pastor of Hope Presbyterian Church. He is a former Moderator of the Synod of Kentucky Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. At present he is taking a course in Social Administration at the University of Louisville. Rev. Charles E. Allen's Alma Mater, King College, Bristol, Tennessee, recently conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1929 Rev. C. E. Allen was married to Martha Bell Byrd of Charleston, South Carolina. She is a graduate of Virginia Intermont. They have two sons. The oldest son, Charles E. Allen, Jr. was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 14, 1930. The second son, Thomas Byrd Allen, was born in Louisville on September 27, 1933.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STONE

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STONE was a man with widespread business connections. At one time he had an interest in businesses located in three states: Kentucky, Indiana and Georgia. His principal business interests were in Georgetown, Kentucky and Cynthiana, Kentucky. During the years he lived in Georgetown, he went through the early stages of his business career and, combined with two others, established a successful ice manufacturing company. For fourteen years Benjamin Stone served on the Georgetown City Council and when he moved to Cynthiana his reputation preceded him. He was elected to the Cynthiana City Council for five years. Benjamin Franklin Stone was widely known and respected for his ability as a business man and for his unselfish devotion as a leading citizen. His passing, on February 14, 1935, was a particularly heavy loss to the two cities he had served so long and so well—Georgetown, Kentucky and Cynthiana, Kentucky.

Benjamin Stone attended schools in Woodford County, Kentucky and Frankfort, Kentucky. His first business experience was in the milling and distilling industry. For some time he worked in Georgetown, Kentucky for Captain Lair, who was connected with a milling concern. Later on Mr. Stone built the Model Mills of Georgetown, Kentucky and remained there until 1907. At this time he went into the ice business with the Royal Spring Ice Company. After a couple of years' experience in this industry, Mr. Stone joined with two others in the establishing of the Home Ice Company of Cynthiana, Kentucky. This was followed by further expansion, until Benjamin Stone and his two partners owned and operated other plants at Georgetown and Falmouth, Kentucky, Hartford City, Indiana, and La Grange, Georgia. During the period of his residence in Georgetown, Mr. Stone was an active and useful citizen, and he was elected to serve as city councilor for fourteen years. In 1922 Mr. Stone moved to Cynthiana, Kentucky, and he soon became a leading and popular citizen. He served on the Cynthiana City Council for a period of five years.

Politics was always a subject dear to the heart of Benjamin Stone. He liked

discussion and he was an able and fluent speaker, with an extremely convincing manner. He was also an active participant in the affairs of the Rotary Club and Business Men's Club; his fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic Order.

Benjamin F. Stone was married to Betty Lusby, who was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1873. She resides in Cynthiana, Kentucky. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. Their youngest son, Richard W. Stone, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky on November 12, 1904. He attended grade school at Georgetown and was then enrolled at the Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tennessee. He completed his education with special training at the Business College, Lexington, Kentucky. In 1924 Richard W. Stone joined his father in the ice business, and is now the manager of the Home Ice Company.

Richard W. Stone married Mabel D. Beagle in 1924. She was born in Latonia, Kentucky, on May 28, 1906. They have two daughters, Jean Warren Stone, born in Cynthiana, Kentucky on November 2, 1929, and Dorothy H. Stone, born in Cynthiana in 1934, with her birthday coming on July 23. Richard W. Stone is a member of the Business Men's Club. His family worships at the Christian and Baptist Churches, and he is an active leader and participant in church activities.

The oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stone is Lucile, born in Georgetown, Kentucky. She is now married to John Payne, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He is manager of the Home Ice Company's plant at Falmouth, Kentucky. Another son, Stanley Stone, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, and he resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. The youngest daughter, Frances, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky. She is married to William F. Northcutt, a farmer, who was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky.

Benjamin Franklin Stone lived a life of achievement. He left behind him a well-established business and a record of public service. When he died the public loss was great, and many there were in diverse walks of life who felt they indeed suffered a heartfelt sorrow when they heard of the death of the man whose memory they still hold in reverence, Benjamin Franklin Stone.

JULIAN GROSJEAN ROGERS

KENTUCKY is pre-eminent as a horse breeding and raising state, but its cattle and sheep industry is seldom given the place in the mind of the public that it really occupies in the economic affairs of the nation. Throughout the Blue Grass this phase of agriculture occupies a place of real importance. Cattle raising and marketing is done not only on a large scale but the quality of the product and modern breeding and marketing make the mere matter of size secondary. In this industry Julian G. Rogers is important for he has been engaged in this field of activity since his youth and has reached a place where he can claim in justice to be the largest live stock dealer in the eastern section of the United States. He owns an extensive breeding place in Bourbon County, but makes his home in Lexington, Kentucky, and has a wide acquaintance among cattle men and packers throughout the nation.

The great-grandfather of Julian Grosjean Rogers was given one of the Co-



JULIAN GROSJEAN ROGERS

lonial land grants in Kentucky in the late seventeen hundreds, and on the farm this grant provided in Bourbon County, Kentucky, the Rogers family has for generation after generation devoted their efforts to the furtherance of community development and gracious living. Louis Ray Rogers, father of Julian Grosjean Rogers, was born on this farm and it was there on November 11, 1896, that this subject first saw the light of day. His mother was Iva Dee (Allen) Rogers, born in Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky, she the niece of General Henry T. Allen of American Expeditionary Force fame in 1918.

Julian G. Rogers attended the public schools of his native county, graduating from the Paris High School in 1911, after which he attended the Millersburg Military Academy for two years. His flair for cattle trading was an outstanding trait of his youth and he began his first work by raising and breeding cattle on his father's farm. He developed in his chosen field until he was buying and selling cattle throughout the state and when the system of auctioning live stock was introduced in Kentucky in 1921 he bought the first car load of lambs sold at the Paris Live Stock Yards. The very first year in which he did business as an independent dealer in cattle he purchased and sold to the value of one million and five hundred thousand dollars and for the year 1943 his purchases exceeded the enormous sum of nineteen million dollars, a volume of business far in excess of that of any of the other independent dealers east of the Mississippi River. In 1935 he was attracted to the packing end of the industry and helped organize the Kentucky Independent Packing Plant and was selected as Vice-President for its operation, later disposing of the business to Armour & Company.

Mr. Rogers's reputation as a judge of cattle and of the cattle market is widespread and his judgments are accorded respect wherever cattle are raised and sold. He trades at the auction sales throughout the state and ships to the markets of the eastern cities. The old land grant farm that has come through the generations consists of 900 acres of the best soil in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and here he engages in general farming and raises the better grades of cattle and sheep.

He is a member of the Lexington Rotary Club and in religious matters is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Paris, Kentucky. Politically he is independent, choosing men and issues for what they promise to the country, selecting the best of the candidates and the wisest of the measures proposed with the same uncanny judgment he brings his business. He seldom seeks a vacation but finds his interest in the business he has embraced from early youth.

On February 23, 1928, Julian G. Rogers married Margaret Hager, of Lexington, Kentucky, she from a family long and favorably known in Kentucky and honored with public trust. The couple have a beautiful home at 140 Cherokee Park, Lexington, Kentucky, where Mrs. Rogers presides in the best traditions of the Kentucky hostess.

Julian G. Rogers has built his great business because he is the type of man who does things not because necessity drove, because he comes from a line of ancestry that has from the beginning done things in Kentucky and found joy in the doing. The motivation behind Mr. Rogers' success has been pleasure in his life work, the competence accumulated far beyond the average expectation is but incidental, while

the way of life he leads is a heritage from a gracious ancestry, from the generations that produced men of courage and enterprise and women of wit and charm.

ST. JOSEPH CHURCH

THE FOUNDATION OF St. Joseph Parish in Covington, Kentucky, coincides with the establishment of the Diocese of Covington by the Holy See in 1853. The Rev. George Aloysius Carroll, S. J., was appointed and consecrated the first Bishop of the Diocese of Covington on All Saints Day, November 1, 1853. The property bounded by Greenup, Twelfth, Scott and Bush Streets was purchased and is owned by St. Joseph Parish and the Benedictine Sisters of St. Walburg Convent. A small frame building first housed the school children and ground for the future Parish Church was broken in the summer of 1854, the corner stone laying taking place October 29, of that year, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Ferdinand Kuehr in the absence of the Bishop. Lack of funds halted the completion of the building and the Parish undertook the erection of the combination school and church building on a 32 x 70 lot fronting Twelfth Street, this being the structure eventually known as the "Girl's School." The building was completed the next year and so it is that the real beginning of St. Joseph as an independent parish dates from 1855. The following priests officiated temporarily: Reverends Ferdinand Kuehr, Andreas Schweiger, H. Hoefflinger, Otto Fair, Joseph Luertz, August Beyer, E. Stehle, M. Luetner and Andreas Stephan. There were only twelve priests in the entire Cincinnati Diocese at that time and their labors were disposed in the most effective manner possible. On the 13th of February, 1858, came to Covington Benedictine Fathers Oswald Mossmueller and Romanus Hell from the monastery at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, to take up the work at St. Joseph Parish. They made their living quarters on the second floor of the church and school building, reaching their bedrooms by ladders from the outside. Later, and until 1871, the priests in charge of the Parish lived in a two-story brick house on the present site of the St. Walburg Academy. The temporary church was not adequate for the congregation that worshipped there and work on the new church was pushed and in August, 1859 the new building seating 750 and costing \$18,000.00 was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop.

In 1859 the entire building was devoted to school work and four Sisters of St. Benedict came to the work from Erie, Pennsylvania, and lived in a small brick house on Bush Street until the St. Walburg Convent was ready to receive them in 1862. These Sisters took charge of the school and opened the Academy which they successfully conducted until it was converted into a College for Women. For the larger boys of the school male teachers served until the coming of the Brothers of Mary in 1885. Some of these early lay teachers were: Charles Mohr, Auchs, Lemming, Folmerding, Wilmes, Rapp, H. Rebekamp and others. Father Oswald Mossmueller left the Parish for mission work in 1860 and Rev. Louis Fink, O. S. B., later Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas, was pastor. In 1862 Father Odilo Von der Green came to St. Joseph and his influence is responsible for the beautiful

altars of the Parish. In the fall of 1864 Father Odilo was succeeded by Rev. Celestine Engelbrecht, O.S.B., and under his pastorate the two lots at Twelfth, Greenup and Garrard Streets were bought for \$4,350.00 and preparations for increased school housing facilities made. In March, 1868 Rev. Lamber Kettner, O.S.B., came to the Parish and under his pastorate the three-story brick building was erected upon the newly purchased lots. This building was known as the "Boys' School" and was completed in 1870 at a cost of \$18,000.00, this sum including the furnishings. In 1871 the Prioory was built at a cost of \$10,000.00. In 1872 Father Aemilian Wendel, O.S.B., succeeded to the Parish, withdrawing in 1875, after which Reverends Lucas Wimmer, William Walter and Marinus Kaeder served as temporary administrators from that date until 1879. The famous 110-foot campanile with its clock and bell was erected in 1878-79. The cost was \$6,000.00 and it was completely demolished by the tornado of July 7, 1915. The church was probably saved from destruction at this time because of the forethought that had caused the building to be strengthened by pilasters in 1877. Rev. Aegidius Christoph came to St. Joseph in 1879. In 1885 three Brothers of Mary came from Dayton, Ohio, to take charge of the Boys' School and they achieved great results with the work. On March 7, 1887, the Parish lost Father Aegidius by death. His body lies in a specially constructed vault near the confessional and a marble tablet is a memorial to him. In 1888 the property was enlarged to its present dimensions embracing 14,250 square feet. He was succeeded by Father Benedict Menges, he by Rev. Michael Hofmeyer, Rev. Agatho Stuebinger, Otto Kopf and then Rev. Lewis Haas from 1890 to 1894 under whom many improvements were made. Rev. Emmeran Singer brought more improvements with his pastorate from 1894 to 1899. From that year work of improvement was progressively carried on by the succeeding pastors the Reverends Raphael Wieland and Rhabanus Gutmann. In 1905 St. Joseph celebrated its Golden Jubilee on July 16th and the Rev. Winfried Kollmannsperger came to the Parish, followed by Father Ulrich Regnat, who took charge September 7, 1912. In 1915 the old bell tower was destroyed and in the summer the rebuilt campanile was ready for the bells and clock. The Parish has grown continuously and it has been necessary to establish adjacent Parishes to care for the increasing population.

LUTHER LESLIE WELLS

LUTHER LESLIE WELLS, better known as L.L., or Luther Wells, has contributed to present and future well-being of the State of Kentucky just as surely as did his pioneer ancestors. Two movements he initiated are of prime importance to many people who make their living from the soil; and they are the people upon whom the future of any community, state or nation largely depends. When Luther Wells started tobacco buying and selling in 1904, he quickly realized the need of some co-operative marketing organization. What is more to the point, he did something about the problem, being one of the organizers of the Western District Warehousing Co-operative. He is now a director of that organization and has tobacco interests in two states—Kentucky and Florida. One of the greatest



LUTHER LESLIE WELLS

forward steps to modernization and more pleasant living conditions in rural communities is the introduction of electricity. Luther Wells is known as the Father of Rural Electrification in Barren County, and he is now president of a Rural Electrification Association serving three counties. These two progressive movements, contributing as they do to stabilization of price structure and betterment of living, have earned for Luther Wells a deserved place of honor for services well rendered.

Luther Leslie Wells was born in the Happy Valley community near Cave City in Barren County, close to where he now lives, on August 5, 1867. His father William Wells, also a native of Barren County, was born in the Fallen Timber Creek community. He was twice married, and L. L. Wells is the only child of his second marriage. He was a very successful farmer and live stock dealer. He was active politically, attending the conventions of the Democratic party, where his opinions carried influence. At the time of the emancipation proclamation, he had forty slaves, which he freed. He was a son of Abner Wells, who came to Barren County from Harrodsburg. The Wells family were of the pioneer colonial families of Kentucky. William Wells' second wife and the mother of L. L. Wells was Salemna Lyen, a native of Barren County and a daughter of William Lyen, who was also a prominent farmer and a Magistrate of Barren County. The Lyens came to Barren County from Metcalfe County. Mrs. Wells' mother was an Anderson.

The boyhood of Mr. Wells was spent on the home place. He attended the rural schools of the county and the Normal school at Glasgow. As a boy he worked with his father, and after reaching manhood bought an interest in the live stock. After the death of his father on December 21, 1894, he bought the home farm land from the other heirs. He has continued in the ownership of this land, acquiring other land in the immediate vicinity until he now owns over seven hundred acres. Mr. Wells has always raised fine horses, and his farm has become the "Happy Valley Stock Farm," specializing in three and five-gaited American saddle horses. Entries from Happy Valley Stock Farm have won many prizes at the county and state fairs. Among some of the outstanding horses bred by Mr. Wells were "Red Star" and "Silk Sox," stallions; "High Tension" and "Raz Ma Taz," geldings; and "Blue Blazes," the champion walk-trot horse of the state. His stock has been sold all over the country at high prices.

About 1904 Mr. Wells started buying tobacco and shipping it to Louisville. His operations in tobacco grew, and he later was one of the organizers of the Western District Warehousing Co-operative. In 1922 he leased their warehouse in Glasgow and has continued to operate it each year since. He is still a director of the Western District Warehousing Co-operative. Luther Wells and his son Rogers, have two large tobacco warehouses at Live Oak, Florida. They go there each year preceding the opening of the Kentucky market and conduct these warehouses. Mr. Wells is Vice-President of the Peoples Bank of Cave City.

Luther Wells was married in 1902 to Annie E. Rogers of Goodnight, Barren County, the daughter of H. L. (Tobe) Rogers. They have a family of four sons and two daughters, and in addition have nine grandchildren at this time. Louise, the oldest daughter, is the wife of W. F. Richardson, who is in the live

stock business in Evansville, Indiana. They have three children: Frank, III; Luther Wells and Ann Summers. The oldest son, Rogers, is mentioned extensively on another page of this work. He is associated with his father and is also prominent in state affairs, having been twice elected to the State Legislature to represent Barren County. The youngest daughter, Virginia, is married to E. Cecil Davis, who is district manager of the Mid Continent Oil and Gas Company of Terre Haute, Indiana. They make their home at Bowling Green. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Ann. Dr. Wm. C. Wells was educated in medicine at the University of Louisville, after which he specialized in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat at Tulane University, New Orleans. He now enjoys a large practice in association with Dr. W. A. Weldon at Glasgow. He married Betsy Gilbert of Shelbyville, Kentucky, whose father, Hon. Ralph Gilbert was formerly a member of the Congress of the United States. Luther L. Wells, Jr., is connected with the DuPont Company at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He married Mabel Shelby of Marion, Kentucky, a descendent of the first Governor of Kentucky, Isaac Shelby, and they have a daughter, Nan Shelby, and a son, L. L. Wells, III. The youngest son, Phil B. Wells, married Anne Hackney of Live Oak, Florida.

Mr. Wells is a Democrat, and is one of the most influential members of that party in Barren County, but has never sought or held public office. He has served for many years as a Deacon and is now a member of the Board of Elders of the Christian Church.

HARRY LA VIERS

STUDENTS OF THE migratory habits of people know that immigrants into a new land usually seek a location that possesses some characteristic with which they were familiar in their home land. In some cases it is climate, in others it is crops. In the case of the La Viers family it was coal, and in his present position as an extensive coal mine operator of Eastern Kentucky, Harry La Viers is simply continuing a tradition of his family that was established several generations ago.

Harry La Viers is the son of Henry La Viers. Henry La Viers came to America with his parents from Wales. There the men of the family had been connected with the production of coal and it was only natural that they should settle in their new homeland in a coal producing community, which in this case was Northern Ohio. Mr. La Viers, born in 1862, was but two years of age when he was brought to America and at the age of fourteen entered the mines. In 1906 he came to Kentucky and was a pioneer in commercial coal operations in this state. Here his efforts were rewarded with success and at the time of his retirement he was general manager of two large coal companies in eastern Kentucky. He now resides in Paintsville in well earned retirement. Harry La Viers' mother was Margaret A. (Thomas) La Viers who was born in Mason City, West Virginia, in 1869, and whose parents also came to the United States from Wales.

Harry La Viers was born in Wellston, Ohio, on June 15, 1900, and secured his elementary education in the public schools of Paintsville. After a year at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, he entered Ohio State University at Colum-

bus, and graduated as a mechanical engineer in 1924. Thus with excellent educational preparation and an inherited aptitude for coal production, he entered that industry. He became associated with the North East Coal Company of Paintsville and remained in this employment until 1933 when he was made vice-president and general manager of the South East Coal Company of Seco, Kentucky. This company was organized in 1915 and operates in the Elkhorn coal fields. Its annual coal production is figured at 750,000 tons and they employ four hundred people in two mines located at Millstone and at Seco, producing domestic and by-product steam coal. In 1940 Mr. La Viers organized and became president of the Princess Elkhorn Coal Company which owns and operates two mines at David, Kentucky, which produced approximately a half million tons of coal in 1943. Ten miles of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company's track carries this output to the main lines and thence to the consumers.

Mr. La Viers has not confined his attention to his own personal interests but has lent his efforts to the upbuilding and the promotion of the industry as a whole through his leadership in many organizations. He is president of the Big Sandy Elkhorn Coal Operators Association which is composed of a group of thirty-two companies in that district that produce sixteen million tons of coal annually and employ ten thousand men. This association maintains its general offices in Ashland, Kentucky. He is a member of the board of directors of the Kentucky Mine Owner's Association, and is also a member of the board of directors of the Southern Coal Producers Association. He holds membership in the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Mr. La Viers and the former Maxie Auxier of Paintsville, Kentucky were married in 1924, and they have one son, Harry LaViers, Jr., who is presently a student at Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana.

The social nature of Harry LaViers finds its expression in the many activities in which he indulges that are beyond the demands or requirements of his own business, and his connection with other lines of business brand him as a well rounded man. He was a member of the armed forces of the United States during World War I and now keeps those memories alive with his membership in the American Legion and its allied organization, La Societe des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux. He is a past president of the Rotary Club of Paintsville and now serving the city as a member of the board of commissioners of the Gas and Water Company. Since the outbreak of World War II Mr. La Viers has been chairman of the local Selective Service Board and he is district chairman of the Kentucky War Fund. His other business interests include the presidency of the Paintsville Grocery Company.

PETER LEE ATHERTON

THE NAME OF ATHERTON is one of the best known and most respected in the city of Louisville. Bearers of this name have been identified with all that is progressive and good for the city and state. Not the least of the clan of Atherton, indeed probably its most illustrious member, is the late Peter Lee



PETER LEE ATHERTON

Atherton, financier, business man, legislator, civic leader, philanthropist, art patron and a very fine gentleman.

He was the son of John McDougal Atherton and Maria Butler (Farnum) Atherton and was born in Larue County, Kentucky, on October 7, 1862. The father was a man of broad vision and apparently inexhaustible energy. He was a farmer, distiller, bank president, member of the Kentucky Legislature, member of the Louisville Board of Education and a director in numerous business enterprises. The John M. Atherton High School in Louisville was named in his honor. Peter Lee Atherton's mother was a daughter of Jonathan E. Farnum, professor of natural sciences and ancient languages at Georgetown College (Kentucky) for fifty years.

Mr. Atherton was educated in private schools, the Louisville Male High School and Georgetown College. Education remained one of his major interests throughout life. He served as trustee of the University of Louisville from 1906 to 1912 and was a member of one of the most important committees which has served that institution, conspicuous among the contributions of this committee was the plan of amalgamation of the other four medical schools in Louisville with the School of Medicine of the University of Louisville, the establishment of the School of Liberal Arts, and the procurement of a regular annual appropriation for the University from the city, thereby making the University a permanent institution.

When only twenty-five years of age, Peter Lee Atherton was made vice-president of J. M. Atherton and Company and held this position for eleven years. He was president of the Atherton Realty Company and the Louisville Realty Association, vice-president and one of the founders of the Lincoln Bank and Trust Company and a director of the Federal Chemical Company. He was also a stockholder and one of the guiding spirits of the Louisville Industrial Foundation.

Impelled by a very deep sense of civic responsibility, Mr. Atherton was active in many projects for the public welfare, which required much of his time. He accepted and discharged many public duties. He was chairman of the Board of Sewerage, Commissioner of the city of Louisville from 1906 until 1913, member of the Commission for Revision of the Kentucky Tax System from 1908 to 1914, and member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1912 and 1913. During his legislative service, he was chairman of the committee on Prisons and Asylums and introduced and carried a bill to improve the methods of prison administration. Maintaining his interest in prison welfare, he was appointed head of the Kentucky Branch of the Association for the promotion of Adult Probation. In 1926 and 1927 he served as chairman of the commission on reorganization of the city government of Louisville. This commission performed yeoman service in setting up a departmental municipal government and in abolishing the multitude of overlapping boards and bureaus with which so many city administrations had been afflicted. Mr. Atherton subscribed to the belief so well expressed by his father, who once said: "I do believe that the mass of bad government everywhere is the logical result of the indifference of active business men to the affairs of the community, state and nation. As business ex-

pands the quality of government deteriorates as a rule over the country because business men take too little unselfish interest in party matters and in the selection of candidates." Both John M. and Peter Lee Atherton spent a great deal of time trying to break down that indifference. Both men were members of the Democratic party and worked actively in its interest.

Another of Mr. Atherton's great interests was the promotion of highways, and to this end he was president of the Central Lincoln Road Association from 1911 to 1915 and executive head of the Jackson Highway Association from 1915 until 1919. In 1911 he was instrumental in obtaining reconstruction of the Louisville-Frankfort highway.

When debate raged as to what Kentucky city should be selected as the site for the Kentucky State Fair, Peter Lee Atherton threw both his money and his influence on the side of Louisville. The City Council and the Jefferson County Fiscal Court each subscribed \$50,000. A finance committee composed of Mr. Atherton, chairman, M. A. Taylor and Lawrence Jones, Sr., obtained pledges of \$65,000 from private subscribers and at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, when final action was to be taken, this committee personally guaranteed payment of these subscriptions.

Mr. Atherton's favorite recreations were hunting and sailing; he maintained membership in the Corinthian Yacht Club in order to pursue the latter.

Fully cognizant of the proposition that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy" Mr. Atherton lived a well rounded social life also. He was a member of the Pendennis Club, Whist Club of New York, the Louisville Country Club, the River Valley Club and the Elks Club. As a well recognized patron of the arts, he was president of the May Music Festival and a member of the Arts Club. He was also a member of the executive committee of the James B. Speed Memorial Museum.

Peter Lee Atherton was married on May 23, 1914 to Cornelia Simrall Anderson, of Louisville. Mrs. Atherton is the daughter of Dr. Turner and Sarah Simrall Anderson, both native Kentuckians. Mrs. Atherton is vice-president of the Colonial Dames and Regent for Kentucky of the Kenmore Association; also president (1942) of the Glenview Garden Club. Much of her time, energy and talent have been given over to war work. She was president of Bundles for Britain and is a member of the State United Service Organization committee, the Louisville and Jefferson County War Fund committee and Council Field Representative of the American Red Cross.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Atherton: Sarah A., now Mrs. R. Allan Neblett; Cornelia, who married John A. Serpell, and John McDougal Atherton, II, Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve, who gave his life for his country when the United States Destroyer "Meredith" went down in action in the battle of the Solomon Islands in October, 1942. On August 29, 1943, the U. S. S. Atherton a destroyer escort was commissioned at Norfolk, Virginia, named in honor of Lt. John M. Atherton.

The Atherton home is known as "Arden" and is located at Glenview on the Upper River Road.

LIEUTENANT (jg) JOHN McDOUGAL ATHERTON, U.S.N.R

ON AUGUST 29, 1943, the United States Navy paid tribute to the memory and honored the late Lieutenant (jg) John McDougal Atherton in a fitting ceremony commissioning the U. S. S. Atherton (DE 169). The U. S. S. Atherton was launched May 27, 1943, at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation, Kearny, New Jersey, sponsored by Mrs. Peter Lee Atherton, of Glenview, Kentucky, mother of Lieutenant Atherton, in whose honor the vessel was named. Subsequently the ATHERTON was taken to Norfolk and fitted out.

Lieutenant (jg) John McDougal Atherton, U.S.N.R., lost his life in the historic battle of the Solomon Islands, October 15, 1942, while serving aboard the destroyer U.S.S. MEREDITH.

Lieutenant Atherton was born August 3, 1918, at Glenview, Kentucky, the son of Peter Lee and Cornelia Simrall (Anderson) Atherton, who are mentioned at length on other pages of this edition. He enlisted in the Navy as an apprentice seaman on June 28, 1940, three days after his graduation from Harvard College.

Lieutenant Atherton received active training aboard the U.S.S. WYOMING and was appointed a Midshipman, September 15, 1940. Following active training duty at Northwestern University Midshipman's School he was commissioned an Ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve, December 12, 1940. On February 3, 1941, Ensign Atherton reported for active duty in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. MEREDITH and on board when commissioned. In July, 1941 he attended the Fleet Sound School. He was promoted to Lieutenant, Junior grade, (temporary) on June 15, 1942, and served with the United States forces in the Southwest Pacific. Lieutenant Atherton was fatally wounded during an engagement between his ship and the enemy on October 15, 1942.

He was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart.

LOUIS FRANK KIRCHHOFF, SR.

KIRCHHOFF'S BAKERY is one of Paducah's earliest businesses. In fact, there are few businesses anywhere that can match its record of seventy-five years of consecutive service in the same location. Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr., the active partner of the Kirchhoff Bakery of Paducah, Kentucky, is the third in direct line of the Kirchhoff family who have owned and operated the bakery since its establishment in 1873 at its present site, 114-18 South Second Street.

The grandfather of Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr., was the founder of Kirchhoffs. He was Frank Louis Kirchhoff, Sr., and was born in Lippstad, Germany, in 1851. When he was a boy of fifteen he made the long journey to America, the land of promise. He came directly from his home in Germany to Paducah, Kentucky, in the year 1865.

Handicapped as he naturally was by strange customs and a different language, Frank Kirchhoff decided to take whatever work he could get. This happened to be a position as driver of a beer truck. Mr. Kirchhoff soon cast around for other



LIEUTENANT (jg) JOHN McDOUGAL ATHERTON, U.S.N.R.

work, as he was of slight build and found difficulty hustling the beer kegs of those bygone days, which were actually larger than he was himself. After leaving the brewery employment he went to work for the Oehlschlager family where he remained for several years and where he learned the bakers trade. In 1890 Mr. Kirchhoff formed a partnership with Mr. Henry A. Petter and together they established what was then called a boat store. Their business was located in Paducah's first bank building and they stored ice in the old vaults. This was the beginning of the present Petter Supply Company.

Mr. Kirchhoff opened his bakery in 1873, and devoted all of his energies to this business until his retirement in 1905. At this time Frank Kirchhoff, Sr., was only fifty-four years old, and he had a comfortable twenty-one year period of well-earned retirement before his death. He was prominent in many spheres outside his own business. At one time he was a member of Paducah City Council, and was financially interested in the American German Bank and the Globe Bank and Trust Company. His wife, Hannah (Baumer) Kirchhoff was born in Germany in 1856, coming directly to Paducah from Germany when the family emigrated in 1875. They were married by a Presbyterian minister. In the early days of the bakery business, Mrs. Kirchhoff was herself an active partner, helping to knead the bread and busying herself with other activities of the bakery and store. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Louis Kirchhoff, Sr. were parents of three boys and four girls.

One of the sons was Frank Louis Kirchhoff, Jr., the father of the present head of the business. He was born in Paducah in 1878 and was educated in the local schools. He learned the bakery business from his father, and eventually took over the active management. He has now retired, and has passed the management of Kirchhoff's Bakery on to his son, Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr. Frank Louis Kirchhoff, Jr., was active in all civic and community affairs. He was a member of the Rotary Club and was president of the Kentucky Bakers Association for two years. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The present head of Kirchhoff's Bakery, Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr., was born in Paducah, Kentucky, on October 13, 1902. He was educated in the parochial and public schools of Paducah, and then entered Western Military Academy at Alton, Illinois, where he graduated. At this school he was a noted athlete, winning letters in football and basketball; his all-round ability won for him the rank of cadet corporal. He was a member of Delta Phi Omega Fraternity. After completing school, Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr., returned to Paducah and entered the family business, gradually taking over the responsibility and finally assuming it entirely at his father's retirement. He took a course in baking at the American Institute of Baking in Chicago. Mr. Kirchhoff says that the only money he has ever made outside of the family business was from jury service.

Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr., married Mamie Deen of Smithland, Kentucky. They are the parents of a daughter and a son. Frances Louise was born on April 14, 1932. She is now a student at St. Mary's Academy. Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Jr., was born on February 6, 1941.

Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr., became a partner in Kirchhoff's Bakery in 1935, and has been its active manager since 1942. He is on the board of directors of the

Paducah Retail Merchants Association, the Paducah Rotary Club, the Greater Paducah Association, and the Associated Industries of Kentucky. He is a past president of the Kentucky Master Bakers Association.

Mr. Kirchhoff is a member of the Lutheran Church, and supports all charities. He donates bread to the under-privileged and under-nourished families. No business can hope to survive and flourish as has Kirchhoff's Bakery without adherence to the finest business principles. The business has and will maintain the confidence of the people of Paducah. This sound and solid concern is fortunately placed in the able hands of Louis Frank Kirchhoff, Sr. He is the worthy son of ancestors who came over here and proved themselves to be of that character which has woven itself into the pattern of America, and helped to make this a great and democratic nation, founded on just such principles as they so earnestly fostered.

ARTHUR IRVING MUNNS

OF AN OLD ENGLISH family that came to the United States almost a hundred years ago and have been noteworthy in the affairs of the state of Kentucky the subject of this sketch has been prominent as an executive in Lexington business circles for twenty years. With his brothers associated with him he has achieved for the family name a high place in commercial activities and in the social and civic circles of Lexington.

Arthur Irving Munns was born in Warrick County, Indiana, March 27, 1890, son of Arthur Munns, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England in 1859 and who came to the United States when he was ten years of age. The family located at Dawson Springs, Kentucky, and the subject's grandfather, John Munns, and Irving Hamby were the discoverers of the epsom salts wells at the famous Dawson Springs health resort. The subject's mother was Ida M. (Summers) Munns, of Warrick County, Indiana. Young Munns attended the public schools of Indiana, Missouri and Illinois and started his business life as a boy of eleven years, selling newspapers while yet in school and supplementing this work with whatever he could find to do in the way of odd jobs. It was while working around the St. Louis Fair that he first saw the late Will Rogers, who was making his initial appearance there at the time, and he has always been a great admirer of America's home spun philosopher and humorist. In 1906 he secured employment with Swift & Company in East St. Louis and with this pioneer American packing company he acquired a well grounded knowledge of the meat packing business. He later transferred his activities to Wilson & Company, the Chicago packers, and then accepted employment with Robert & Oakes, a well known firm of exporters. In 1916 he became associated with the Home Packing Company of Terre Haute, Indiana, and remained with them until Munns Brothers was organized in 1917. This was a partnership of three brothers, Charles R. Munns, Frank S. Munns and Arthur Irving Munns, and they conducted a meat brokerage business, operating from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, in meat and packing house products, contacting packers and consumer markets. In 1924 they erected their own packing plant in Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1927 the firm was in-

corporated and the business of the S. S. Price Company of Lexington was purchased. The two plants were operated until 1932 when the depression years called for retrenchment and the original plant was sold to the Independent Packing Company in 1935 and the firm limited its activities to the operation of the Price plant on the Leestown Pike. The firm's business is done under the title of Munns Brothers, Incorporated, and has been greatly enlarged since the early years, over one hundred people being employed in conducting its affairs which is referred to by the secondary title of "The Blue Grass Packers." The entire plant is modern and the abattoir is one of the largest and most efficient in the state and they are the only meat packers and manufacturers of packers products in Lexington. The officers of the company are A. I. Munns, President; F. S. Munns, Vice-President, and J. D. Munns, Secretary. C. R. Munns, another brother, who was born in Kentucky in 1880, is identified as a manufacturer of cheese for the Kentucky Cardinal Dairies and the owner of the Hart County Dairies. Frank S. Munns, the Vice-President of the Company, was born July 11, 1882 in Kentucky and he married Clara Junker, of Evansville, Indiana, who is now deceased.

Arthur Irving Munns is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, a member of the Elks Club of Lexington, and the Lexington Board of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Central Christian Church in Lexington and when time allows from his business he finds relaxation in big league baseball. He married Jeanetta D. Barnes, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and she acts as secretary for the Packing Company. The family home is on the Leestown Pike.

Arthur I. Munns has made many friends in the years he has been in touch with the Lexington community and in the past twenty years, since the contact has been close, the substantial interests of the city have learned to regard him with appreciation. Both he and his brother Frank S. Munns are directors of The Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Lexington. In establishing his business in the south he is a pioneer as packing plants were long situated exclusively in the northern states and his enterprise is commendable and proving highly profitable to both the owners and to the community in which it is located.

GABE J. FELSENTHAL

A WILLINGNESS TO TACKLE any kind of work and gain experience from it characterized the early life of Gabe J. Felsenthal who rose from errand boy to the general managership of one of Kentucky's best distilleries.

Mr. Felsenthal was born on March 16, 1876 in Ripley, Tennessee, and was the son of John Felsenthal, a merchant, and Julia (Lyons) Felsenthal. Both parents were natives of Germany.

The young man completed grammar school and for a short time attended high school but finding himself unable to resist the call of the business world, he started to work as an errand boy for Levy Brothers in Louisville. After about six months, he left to become assistant bookkeeper for the Herman Straus Company. Mr. Felsenthal worked next for Schaefer Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers, and after this firm ceased operations he became connected with the Hilmar Ehrmann Company. He was required to perform many tasks while working for the

"Reserved for the Portrait of GABE J. FELSENTHAL"

Hilmar Ehrmann Company which helped to prepare him for the work he did in the liquor industry in later years.

Gabe J. Felsenthal started a retail liquor store after a year with Ehrmann and then moved to Chicago. He returned to Louisville in 1905 to enter the wholesale liquor business as a member of the firm of John C. Weller Company, with which he was able to utilize his experience effectively. When this business was merged with John T. Barbee and Company, Mr. Felsenthal went with Barbee, remaining with this firm until the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified.

In 1919 in partnership with Louis Rosensteil, he formed the Echo Springs Company and engaged in the manufacture of whiskey for medicinal purposes. When this organization was purchased by the Schenley Products Corporation in 1924, Mr. Felsenthal was made vice-president with headquarters in New York, where he remained in this capacity until 1930. He returned to Louisville at that time to take over the liquidation of the whiskey held by the Bernheim Distilling Company. Control of this organization was purchased in 1933 by Emil Schwarzhaupt and Leo Gerngross, who reorganized the company under the same name, with Gabe J. Felsenthal as vice-president and general manager. The reorganized Bernheim Distilling Company purchased the Max Seliger plant at Seventeenth and Breckinridge Streets in Louisville and constructed a large, modern distillery at this location. When this firm was also purchased by Schenley, Mr. Felsenthal resigned and opened an office at 504 Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville, where he is now (1944) engaged in financing small distilleries and buying and selling whiskey warehouse receipts. His vast experience in and intimate knowledge of the liquor industry has made him an expert in liquor finance and selling.

Mr. Felsenthal leads an active social life as is evidenced by his many affiliations: the Mt. Zion Lodge of Masons; the Shrine; the Standard Club; the Elk's Club; B'nai Brith; and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He is a member and former director of Adath Israel Congregation. In politics he supports the nominee of the Democratic Party.

In 1900 he was married to Miss Blanche Sternberger, of Brownsville, Tennessee. They are the parents of one daughter, Julia, who married Dr. Karl N. Victor. She has two children, a girl twelve years old and a boy eight. Mrs. Felsenthal and her daughter are very active socially and are giving a large portion of their time to war work including Bundles for Britain and the Red Cross.

The Felsenthals make their home at the Commodore Apartments, Louisville.

HARRIE BURGOYNE SCOTT

AMONG THE BREEDERS, raisers and trainers of Thoroughbreds in the Blue Grass section of Kentucky, there are a limited number of outstanding men who through their early training and natural inclinations have become practical horsemen, and have developed a highly profitable business in a field that is often reserved for the sport of wealthy men. Such a man is Harrie Burgoyne Scott, owner of "Shandon Farm" on the Russell Cave Pike in Fayette County.

Mr. H. B. Scott was born in Fayette County, Kentucky on the 12th of June,

1887. His father, the late Daniel Webster Scott, a native of Mason County, was born November 7, 1860, and passed away April 5, 1926. He was a progressive farmer and horseman and accumulated a large amount of land which at one time totaled five hundred acres in the vicinity of Pine Grove, Kentucky. A portion of this land is now owned by the R. J. Reynolds family. He was one of the original organizers of the Union Bank of Lexington and was a director until his death, since which time the subject has been a director. Mr. Daniel Webster Scott married Miss Anna Reynolds of Maysville, Kentucky. She departed this life on June 15, 1895 when her son Harrie B. Scott was eight years of age.

The boyhood of Harrie B. Scott was not unlike that of other boys in Kentucky whose families were of comfortable circumstances. He attended the public schools of Winchester, Kentucky and afterwards became a student at Kentucky Wesleyan College. He began his career as an agriculturist in 1903 when he rented a farm near Pine Grove and operated it successfully until 1915. By this time he had accumulated equipment and knowledge that permitted him to lease two farms in Mercer County, which he operated until he moved to Fayette County in February of 1918.

In Fayette County, Mr. Scott began to devote more of his efforts to the breeding and training of Thoroughbreds. He continued his usual efforts in general farming but extended them along breeding lines. He leased a farm from J. Winston Coleman, Sr., and later became the leasee of a farm owned by John D. Yarrington. His reputation as a horseman and farm manager had now spread throughout the Blue Grass and in 1925 he became the manager for the farm owned by Colonel Philip T. Chinn, continuing in this position for a period of five years. On October 15, 1930 he broadened the scope of his activities by accepting the position of manager for Samuel D. Riddle and Walter M. Jeffords. The property now under his management was known as "Faraway Farms." Messrs. Riddle and Jeffords owned many of the finest horses known to American turfdom, among them being the famous Man-o-War.

Thus equipped with a thorough knowledge of the breeding of Thoroughbreds, and with years of practical experience behind him, Harrie B. Scott became an independent breeder through the purchase of the "Shandon Farm" on October 29, 1939, which farm he purchased to add to his other holdings where he bred thoroughbred horses. "Shandon Farm" is one of the better known horse farms in the Blue Grass. It is located on the Russell Cave Pike and is now largely devoted to the raising of Thoroughbreds. Many of the foals of "Shandon Farm" are taken to the Saratoga sales as yearlings where they have established a record for high sale prices. Mr. Scott has bred many winners on American tracks, among them being Level Best, Thumbs Up, Blue Sword, and Director J. E.

Mr. Scott has been twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Jennie Baker in 1914, and they became the parents of one son, Daniel Webster Scott, born January 18, 1916. Mrs. Scott died on October 10, 1917. Daniel Webster Scott graduated from the University of Kentucky with the class of 1937 and was accorded fourteen separate honors on the class records. He was elected to membership in the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He had formerly received an appointment to the

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and completed one year of training there in 1933. In World War II he again entered the Navy and is now serving in the South Pacific with the rank of Lieut. (jg). He married Lucile Thornton of Versailles, Kentucky and they have two sons, Daniel Webster Scott, III, and Wade Thornton Scott.

Mr. H. B. Scott's marriage to Miss Julia Yarrington of Lexington, Kentucky, occurred September 1, 1921. Mrs. Scott is the niece of Collis P. Huntington who was the builder of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. They have one son, Harry B. Scott, Jr., who graduated from the University High School of Lexington and is now an engineer mechanic in Army Air Corps.

Mr. Harrie Burgoyne Scott has made an enviable record in the occupation of his choice. The accepted rules of sportsmanship have guided him in all his relations and in all of his transactions his representations are accepted at face value. He is a member of Pine Grove Lodge No. 680, F. & A. M., and is one of the charter members of the Thoroughbred Club of America. He worships with the congregation of the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church of Lexington and votes with the Democratic Party. Mr. and Mrs. Scott make their home at "Shandon Farm" where Kentucky hospitality prevails during all seasons of the year.

WILLIAM THOMAS RILEY, D.M.D.

TENACITY OF PURPOSE and indomitable energy make short work of obstacles and the career of Dr. William T. Riley of this sketch is an outstanding example of the fact. Against unusual odds he acquired a cultural education and then earned a degree in dentistry. The odds were against him because the financial support for school work had to be provided and this involved awkward breaks in the course of study working one year to pay next year's expenses. This shuttling progress toward a professional education may have slowed the progress of Dr. William Riley but it did not discourage him and now at the age of thirty-three he is practicing his profession in Owensboro and has before him every promise of a satisfactory career.

Dr. William Thomas Riley was born in LaGrange, Kentucky, in 1911 and attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school. After his earlier schooling was completed he set about to achieve his ambition for a higher education and settled down to six years of farm work and labor in the city of Louisville to earn the necessary tuition and expense money. In 1935 he entered the Liberal Arts College of the University of Louisville where he remained two years and then entered the University of Louisville College of Dentistry and graduated from that institution in 1941. He served an internship at the Louisville City Hospital and went to Owensboro where he formed an association with Dr. Spence, one of the well known dental surgeons of that city. This association continued until February 5, 1944 when Dr. Riley opened private offices in the Masonic Temple in Owensboro, Kentucky.



WILLIAM THOMAS RILEY, D.M.D.

Dr. Riley is the son of John F. Riley, a farmer born in LaGrange, Kentucky in 1864. His mother is Addie B. (Shrader) Riley who was born in LaGrange in 1871. Both parents now make their home with Dr. Riley in Owensboro, Kentucky.

Dr. Riley is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has advanced through the York Rite to the Commandery and is a Noble of Rizpah Temple AAONMS at Madisonville, Kentucky. He is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Elks, the Lions Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the professional fraternity Delta Sigma Delta and to the social fraternity, Omicron Kappa Upsilon. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He is also active in the following organizations of his profession—the American Dental Association, Kentucky State Dental Association and the Owensboro District of the National Dental Society, and is now president of the latter, at present serving in his third term.

Dr. Riley was married on November 20, 1943 to Miss Earnie Elizabeth Stephens, R. N. who received her professional training at the Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Riley are now the parents of a son, William Thomas Riley, Jr., born November 19, 1944.

An outstanding illustration of Dr. Riley's singleness of purpose when his education and career was the goal is illustrated by his work as a guard at the LaGrange Reformatory, for at that time in life he turned to any line of endeavor that promised sufficient money to care for school expenses. This reformatory work required eight hours of his time, the classroom almost as much and somewhere there was time to be found to study, to eat and sleep. Dr. Riley found the time and now he is going ahead with his beloved profession with every reason to expect success in full measure and is making friends in the home of his adoption and the dental profession and the people of Owensboro will have many occasions for congratulation as the years pass by.

CLAUDE RAY McGAUGHEY

A NOTEWORTHY CITIZEN of Lexington, Kentucky, is Claude Ray McGaughey who located in that city thirty years ago and has made it his home continuously since. He has likewise continued in the business he began on the occasion of that migration when sixteen years of age, and has developed it until it is one of the outstanding industries of the city.

Claude Ray McGaughey was born in Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky, September 10, 1898. His father was Amos McGaughey, a farmer of Anderson County, which was also his place of nativity. The mother was Mattie (Downing) McGaughey, of Anderson County. The subject's grandfather migrated to Kentucky from Ireland late in the eighteenth century. As a boy Claude McGaughey attended the public school at Frankfort, Kentucky, and upon finishing his studies began his way in the affairs of life, coming to Lexington in 1914 and entering the employ of the Becker Dry Cleaning Company as a presser. The

business was a small one and in 1916 he purchased the business and continued operation under the old name of Becker, gradually increasing the capacity and business he erected a plant at 212 South Limestone Street in 1924. In 1934 laundry equipment was added to the business and in 1942 a modern new plant throughout was constructed and opened on June 2nd of that year, large crowds viewing the new equipment and building at Euclid Avenue and South Limestone Street. A modern device of note in this new establishment, the only one in use in Kentucky, is the marking machine which marks everything that comes into the plant in a permanent and legible manner but makes no visible marks on the clothing, exposure to violet ray lights being necessary to bring out the identification. A piece of laundry once marked at Becker's is marked for its wearing life but without being marred. The plant is also equipped with steam and vacuum facilities for dry cleaning so that apparel may be cleaned and pressed without leaving any moisture in the material. Other late machinery includes washers in which each piece is passed through four suds and eight rinses and a shake-out tumbler that eliminates the shake-out work previously done by hand. The plant equipment also includes dry cleaning pressers and shapers; steam-producing, water-heating and water-softening devices. Four branch offices are maintained to care for the business—one at 212 South Limestone Street, where the main office previously was located; 201 Woodland Avenue; Fourth Street and Broadway and Rose and Limestone Streets. Since occupying the new building Mr. McGaughey can accommodate about three thousand customers per week and employs over sixty people, quite a difference from the modest business that employed just one man—a helper to the proprietor.

Claude Ray McGaughey married Mary Judd, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, January 31, 1918, and they are the parents of two children: Alice Frances, born May 2, 1919, graduated from the University of Kentucky and married James M. Stapp, Jr., of Lexington, Kentucky; and Claude Ray McGaughey, Jr., born October 4, 1922, a student at the University of Kentucky, College of Commerce, but who is now in the United States Army A. S. T. P. School at the University of Ohio. Mr. McGaughey is ever alert to the affairs of his business, active in the National Laundry Association. He is a member of the Lions Club, the Pyramid Club and the Executive Club of Lexington and also holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, having achieved the 32d Degree, is a Knight Templar and belongs to the Shrine. Mrs. McGaughey is active in the work of the Eastern Star and presides over the family home at 212 Wood Point Road, Lexington, Kentucky. The family are members of the Broadway Christian Church and in his times of relaxation Mr. McGaughey finds pleasure in fishing.

Claude Ray McGaughey has worked hard and has made more than an ordinary success in business by so doing and his relationship with his fellow man has been such that he made more than the average number of personal friends. In civic and public service his help is always available and the organizational affairs of his church and his lodge are matters of personal concern to him.

CLIFTON L. THOMPSON, SR.

WHEN CLIFTON LEWIS THOMPSON, SR. was called from this earth the city of Lexington lost one of its most prominent business executives and best loved citizens. Death came to him in the seventieth year of his life on September 18, 1943, at four-forty o'clock in the afternoon at his residence 141 South Ashland Avenue, after an illness of several months.

Clifton L. Thompson, Sr. was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, February 6, 1874, the son of the late Malcom Thompson and Bettie (Royster) Thompson and was a descendant of prominent families of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. When he was two years of age the family moved to Paynes Depot in Scott County, and he was educated at Bethel School in that county. In November, 1903, he was married to Miss Arlene Worthington, of Dallas, Texas, and they established their home in Lexington where the succeeding forty years were spent. Mr. Thompson was a salesman traveling for the Carter Dry Goods Company, of Louisville, but in 1906 he terminated this connection and organized the Lexington Dry Goods Company and was its President and General Manager until July 1, 1925, when he disposed of his interests and purchased a controlling interest in the Lexington Laundry Company which he managed as its President until his death.

During his forty years of residence in Lexington the deceased was a leader in civic affairs and played a prominent part in community development. A list of his achievements along these lines if detailed in their entirety would fill a volume but the outstanding results of his efforts include four years service as President of the Lexington Board of Commerce (1927 to 1930) during which time he formulated a three-point program for the city which embraced a City Planning and Zoning System, the repaving of Main Street and the formation of an Industrial Foundation to provide credit for new industries seeking locations. In 1927 he, with others, initiated the movement for the City Manager form of Government and he obtained over four thousand signatures asking for a referendum on the subject. He was also organizer of the City Manager Charter League and active in promoting its purposes. In the same year he led a Board of Commerce project for the establishment of Lexington's first air port on the late Dr. Halley's farm. It was during his tenure as President of the Board of Commerce that the Government was induced to select Lexington as the seat of the United States Public Health Service Hospital on the Leestown Pike, the first institution of its kind in the country. He took a leading part in the negotiations and helped to raise the \$52,000.00 necessary to purchase the land on which the institution stands. He also raised the fund of \$30,000.00 for the establishment of the United States Veterans Hospital in the same neighborhood. He was also active in securing the return of the United States Veterans Bureau Divisional Offices now located at the Hospital. In commemoration of his services a court at the Hospital of the United States Health Service has been named in his honor and a bronze tablet bearing his name has been erected there.

Mr. Thompson continued his work for the home community by moving for the new Federal Building to replace the old structure at Main and Walnut Streets, conducted the negotiations which resulted in the Southern Railroad constructing



CLIFTON L. THOMPSON, SR.

the West High Street viaduct which eliminated a dangerous grade crossing. His was also the leadership in the gas franchise adjustment of 1927, the relief for the Hazard flood sufferers the same year, the improvement of the Dixie Highway between Lexington and Cincinnati as well as other highways and bridges. He promoted the local loose leaf burley tobacco market and the organization of the Automobile Dealer's Division of the Lexington Board of Commerce in 1929, as well as assisting in the work of preserving the State Parks. In 1932 Mr. Thompson, with others raised a loan fund to assist the staff of the University of Kentucky whose salary checks were delayed by a crises in State finances. In February, 1929 the Lexington Optimist Club presented Mr. Thompson the silver trophy given annually to that citizen who has rendered the most outstanding public service during the previous year. In latter years one of his best pieces of community advancement was leading the movement to locate the Karpen Furniture Factory in Lexington and he led the Defense Bond Campaign conducted in Lexington before the beginning of the war.

Clifton L. Thompson, Sr., was prominent in Community Chest efforts every year since its inception and was one of the last survivors of the Charter members of the Blue Grass Council No. 89 of the United Commercial Travelers. He was active in the affairs of the Republican Party and was a member and past president of the Lexington Rotary Club. In religion he embraced the doctrines of the Baptist Church, being a member of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton L. Thompson, Sr., were the parents of three children, Clifton L. Thompson, Jr., who was born September 14, 1904, and who is mentioned elsewhere in this publication. Elizabeth Worthington Thompson who married Robert E. Gatten, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lexington Laundry Company of Lexington, Kentucky. Celeste Royster Thompson who married John P. Crosby, an attorney of Lexington, Kentucky, now a captain in the Legal Department of the Air Corps of the United States Army.

Probably no man has done more outstanding work for the betterment of his community than did Clifton L. Thompson, Sr., and his restless energy and indomitableness of purpose will be missed in civic affairs and the loss of his guiding hand and wise counsel will be felt by his friends throughout the state.

CLIFTON L. THOMPSON, JR.

ONE OF THE YOUNGER executives of Lexington, Clifton L. Thompson, Jr., the subject of this sketch, is President and General Manager of the Lexington Laundry Company, a property developed by his father, the late Clifton L. Thompson, Senior, mentioned elsewhere in this publication. He gives every promise of maintaining the high standard of administration set by the father and brings to the supervision of the business and its operating departments a wide knowledge gained by experience under his efficient predecessor.

Clifton L. Thompson, Jr., was born September 14, 1904, son of Clifton L. Thompson and Arlene (Worthington) Thompson. The mother was from Dallas, Texas, and the father died September 18, 1943. Mr. Thompson attended the public schools of Lexington, graduating from high school in 1922, after which he

entered the University of Kentucky and graduated from that institution in 1926 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in commerce. Immediately upon graduation he entered into his work with the Lexington Laundry Company and in 1928 was made Secretary and Treasurer. On the death of his father he was made President and General Manager. He married Katherine Gable, of Burnside, Kentucky, a daughter of Henry E. Gable. He adheres to the Republican party politically and is a member of the Central Christian Church. He also has membership in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the Lexington Rotary Club, the Pyramid Club and the Lexington Board of Commerce. He interests himself in baseball and follows the games rather closely.

WILLIS S. YOUNG

ANOTHER NATIVE son of Kentucky who has made good in the commercial and public life of Lexington is Willis S. Young. He located in the Blue Grass city in his youth and by dint of hard work, close application to his affairs and probity he has built a successful business and achieved a position in the life of the community.

Willis S. Young was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, December 5, 1897, and attended the public schools of that county until he moved to Lexington. His father was Styles M. Young, who was born in Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky, but removed to Franklin County where he engaged in farming until his death in 1932. The mother was Abigail O'Harrigan, a native of Kentucky, whose grandparents came to the state from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century. Willis Young was still in his youth when he began the dry cleaning business in Lexington in 1913. He was associated with the Lexington Laundry for nine years and acquired his knowledge of the business during this connection. In 1922 he entered business for himself, beginning on a modest scale doing wholesale work and in 1930 he built a modern dry cleaning plant at 514 South Broadway which was styled the "Young Dry Cleaners." At this location he operates an establishment with modern equipment using the latest and most approved methods employed in the industry. Mr. Young is a member of the National Association of Dry Cleaners, a member of the Lexington Board of Commerce, the Lexington Country Club and the Lexington Pyramid Club, having served as President of the latter organization in 1936. He is a former president of the Lexington Optimist Club and is now Governor of the Third District of the Optimist International, having been elevated to this position May 11, 1944. The late Ward Havely, Mayor of Lexington, appointed him to membership on the Recreation Board of the city and he has served in the office for four years.

Willis S. Young married Margaret M. Thompson, daughter of the late W. T. Thompson, of Lexington, Kentucky, and they are the parents of two sons. The eldest of these is William T. Young, born February 15, 1918, and graduated from the University of Kentucky Engineering School in the class of 1939, and who is now a Captain in the United States Army. The second son is Willis R. Young, born June 3, 1921, a student at the University of Kentucky when called to service and inducted into the United States Army and assigned to the ordnance depart-

ment. Mr. Young embraces the platform and agrees with the aims of the Republican party politically and in religious matters the family are members of the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church and both the husband and wife take much interest in the organizational affairs of the congregation. They maintain a pleasant home at 211 McDowell Road, Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Young plays a fair game of golf and finds recreation at the Lexington Country Club as a devotee of that sport when business does not require all of his attention. He is also an honorary member of "Boys Town."

Willis S. Young is achieving the things most men look forward to in their youth—a happy home, a business competence and a loyal circle of friends. He determined on his objective in his youth, drove straight toward it and has not allowed himself to linger by the wayside. A Christian gentleman of outstanding character he has the confidence of his community and numbers his friends by scores.

OLLIE SAMUEL HONAKER

THIS SKETCH EMPHASIZES the life and fortunes of a man who began his life work in childhood, learned the details of his vocation by experience and stuck to the task, even demonstrating stability to the extent of continuing his work in one location for over a half a century. Ollie S. Honaker is a product of the old and well tried system of beginning a business with the beginning of active life and learning by doing and in Central Kentucky the general opinion exists that in his case at least the system is a good one. He has virtually lived with his business and while doing so has lived with the people of his community and a census of his friends would be a directory of the city of Lexington.

Ollie Samuel Honaker was born in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, March 17, 1875, the son of David Honaker and Mary E. (Ashley) Honaker. He attended the public schools of Lexington but was forced to leave school on completing the fifth grade to join his brother in his greenhouse work, a business that was being operated for the boy's mother. At the age of fifteen he was placed in charge of the nursery and florist business and from that time he has made the work his daily life, growing up with the business as the business grew with him. In 1893 he built his first greenhouse, locating it in what was then out in the county, but is now Rockcastle Avenue and Seventh Street in Lexington, and today the plant is one of the most extensive in the central portion of the state, comprising thirteen units with seventy-five thousand square feet under glass. Until 1931, D. B. Honaker, his brother, was associated with the business, conducting the retail store in uptown Lexington, but in that year the partnership was dissolved and the subject formed the O. S. Honaker Company, Incorporated, a closed corporation in which the Honaker family own the entire stock, Mrs. O. S. Honaker being the corporation's secretary and treasurer.

Ollie Samuel Honaker and Dora Morgan of Clay County, Kentucky, were married February 8, 1900 and they are the parents of three children and grandparents of four. The daughter of the family is Lula May Honaker who married J. O. Reynierson, and is the mother of J. O. Reynierson, Jr., a member of the



OLLIE S. HONAKER, JR. OLLIE S. HONAKER, SR. ROBERT MORGAN HONAKER

United States Marine Corps, and Robert Wallace Reynierson. She is now Mrs. L. B. Turner. Robert Morgan Honaker, the elder son of O. S. and Dora Honaker married Minnie Case, of Wilmore, Kentucky, and he is vice-president of the Honaker Company in charge of sales and distribution. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and a member of the Kentucky Bar. Ollie S. Honaker, Jr., the younger son, is second vice-president of the company and is in charge of the greenhouses and production. He married Eva Lee Featherston, of Georgetown, Kentucky, and they are the parents of Dorothy Lee and Betty Vernon Honaker. The Honaker family are members of the Broadway Christian Church. The firm is a member of the Society of American Florists and of the American Florists Telegraph Delivery Society and Mr. Honaker is a member of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce. The family follow the fortunes of the Republican party politically and give much attention to the public affairs of their home community. The family residence where Mr. and Mrs. Ollie S. Honaker are at home is at 426 Ridgeway Road, Lexington, Kentucky.

Ollie Samuel Honaker has won his place in the business and community life of Lexington and in the hearts of his friends and neighbors by a life time of integrity and work. What he has and what he is he made himself rather than by gathering it together from sources of inheritance, gifts, and unusual turns of luck. It is the kind of success that endures, built by the sort of man people trust.

ALBERT E. HUKLE

A MEMBER of that circle of gracious gentleman who conduct the hotels of America, Albert E. Hukle is the host at the famous old Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, a hostelry known to two generations of Kentuckians and visitors to the state. His achievements in hotel circles and his place in Lexington civic and social circles make him noteworthy.

Albert E. Hukle was born in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, August 1, 1899, the oldest of six children. His father is Jesse Turner Hukle, formerly a wholesale grocer of Lexington. The mother is Jeanette (Ball) Hukle, a daughter of George Ball, descended in direct line from George Washington. Albert E. Hukle attended the Lexington public schools, graduating from the Lexington High School in 1918, and entering the University of Kentucky at the opening of the fall semester that same year. He graduated from the University in 1922 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in geology. He was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Class and during his sophomore year was class president and organizer of the Suky Circle. Four years as cheerleader was one of his campus activities and he is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky. On graduation he did geological work in Kentucky for the Great Northern Oil Company in 1923 became associated with the Phoenix Hotel as clerk, leaving in 1925 to become assistant manager of the Old Elks Club, now the Henry Clay Hotel, in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1926 he opened the Webster Hall Hotels in Detroit, Michigan, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, returning to Lexington in 1932 when he assumed the position of assistant manager at the Phoenix, being promoted to the managership in 1940. In his work he is assisted by his father,

Jesse Turner Hukle, who brings to his duties as supervisor of food purchases the thorough knowledge he acquired in the wholesale grocery business. In addition to managing the Phoenix Hotel, Mr. Hukle also operates under lease the Baldwin Hotel in Paris, Kentucky, and through his years meeting the traveling public has built an acquaintance and acquired a wide knowledge of hotel management. He is a member of the Lions Club in Lexington, holding numerous offices and is now district governor of that organization. He is a member of the Lexington Board of Commerce, belongs to Man O'War Post, American Legion, and is also a member of the Blue Grass Executives Club and gives attention and time to many civic activities both organized and individually promoted. His religious affiliation is with Immanuel Baptist Church.

Harold Melvin Hukle, a brother of the subject, is in the postal service of the United States Army and serves in the Southwest Pacific Area; Bertram Hukle, a second brother, operates a chain of moving picture theatres from headquarters at Huntington, West Virginia. A sister, Jeanette Hukle, is associated with the First National Bank and Trust Company of Lexington and another sister, Martha Blake Hukle, is a registered nurse while Sarah Hukle married Jesse O'Creech, of Lexington, Kentucky, the only Flying Ace from the Blue Grass State in World War I.

Albert E. Hukle and Helen Minogue were married June 18, 1937, and they are the parents of Martha Blake Hukle, born March 17, 1939, and Irene Hukle, born August 16, 1940. The family home is at 129 Westgate Drive, Lexington, Kentucky.

Only men with the happy and unusual combination of administrative sagacity and genial disposition reach the top in hotel management and it is the possession of these qualities that have brought Albert E. Hukle to the conduct of one of the south's most famous old hostelries, the Phoenix Hotel. In the capacity of host he has demonstrated that efficiency does not necessarily mean irksomeness and that even hospitality for hire can be as pleasing and gracious as that extended in private homes. Mr. Hukle is withall a good citizen who has many friends in every walk of life and his friendship is cherished and his wise counsel valued.

LYNN E. GROGAN

THE SUBJECT OF THIS REVIEW, Lynn E. Grogan, though comparatively a young man heads the largest mercantile establishment in the city of Lexington, Kentucky. Having embraced a business life at the beginning of his formative years he has a well grounded knowledge of commercial affairs. This knowledge and an understanding of human nature have made for him a position of importance in the business life of his community as his personality has made him a pleasing figure in his community's civic and social life.

Lynn E. Grogan was born in Newport, Campbell County, Kentucky, June 25, 1905, one in a family of nine children. His father was William M. Grogan, an electrical contractor of Campbell County, of which he was a native. He died in October, 1937. Mr. Grogan's mother was Theresa (Dryer) Grogan, also a

native of Campbell County. After attending the public schools of his community, which he finished at an early age, he entered into his business career by becoming an employee of a mining and contracting supply business. In 1923 he became an employee of the John R. Coppin Company, a mercantile concern of Covington, Kentucky. It was in this work he laid the foundation of his merchandising education and acquired a broad knowledge of mercantile pursuits. He continued with the Covington concern until 1929 when he became Comptroller for the J. D. Purcell Company, of Lexington, Kentucky, where after two years he was placed in charge of the Women's Apparel Department for the company and from this position he was advanced to the assistant managership of the store in 1932 and a year later he became merchandising manager and assistant to J. D. Purcell, the general manager of the firm. When the death of Mr. Purcell occurred June 27, 1943, he became the firm's general manager and now heads this merchandising institution which is considered the greatest department store in the Blue Grass section.

Lynn E. Grogan married Myrtle B. Houk, of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and they are the parents of two children: Lynn E. Grogan, Jr., born December 29, 1927, and Gaile R. Grogan, born October 18, 1929. Both children are students at the Lafayette High School in Lexington. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church and the subject embraces the Democratic party politically. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Shriner and is a director of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce and Past Chairman of the Retail Division of the organization. He is a member and past president of the Lexington Lion's Club, a member of the Blue Grass Executive Club and finds social contacts at the Lexington Country Club where he plays golf. He is interested in photography in an amateur sense and finds much pleasure in making moving pictures. The family home is on Mariemont Drive, Strathmore, Fayette County, Kentucky.

Lynn E. Grogan in fifteen years has gained a place in the social and business life of his community that would be creditable to the efforts of a much longer period. He has firmly established a business reputation and is one of the leaders of the commercial life of Lexington. His readiness to help in civic and public service activities, his friendliness and pleasing personality have established his place as a citizen.

SAMUEL LYNAM HIKES

APPPLICATION TO DUTY and steadfastness of purpose were the foundation stones of the success of Samuel L. Hikes. His industry and the fact that he chose a goal early in life and let no other consideration deter him from its attainment led him to the presidency of Kentucky's largest baking firm.

Samuel L. Hikes was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on January 27, 1882. He was educated in local schools and in 1902 started to work for the Grocers Baking Company, which was founded in the same year by a group of local independent grocers. He was determined to let nothing stand in the way of success that study and hard work could overcome. To that end he applied himself with such assiduity that he was soon promoted to assistant secretary and treasurer of



SAMUEL LYNAM HIKES

the company. In 1904, at the age of only twenty-two, he was advanced to the responsible position of secretary and treasurer of this growing concern. He remained at this post for twenty-six years, during which period the business multiplied many times. In 1930, he became president and guided the firm with an able and steady hand during the troubled depression years that followed until 1940, when he died.

The Grocers Baking Company enjoys the distinction of making and selling the bread with the oldest brand name of any bread manufactured on a commercial basis. This is "Honey Krust" Bread, known in every home in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. The brand name "Honey Krust" has been in use since 1917 and every other brand of bread made at that time has been withdrawn from the market or is now sold under another name. The Grocers Baking Company employees number approximately five hundred people. It operates modern, sanitary baking plants in Louisville, Lexington, Bowling Green and Owensboro, Kentucky; New Albany and Bedford, Indiana; and Johnson City, Tennessee. Samuel L. Hikes had more than a casual part in the growth and development of this enormous business. His sound business judgment, executive ability and the integrity and uprightness of his character were important factors in this expansion and in the wholehearted public acceptance of the company's products.

Mr. Hikes married Miss Verna Ray Kennett of Louisville, who was the daughter of P. C. Kennett, the widely known and popular president of P. C. Kennett and Son, a firm of live-stock brokers. Mrs. Hikes survived her husband and is very active in Red Cross, war work and other work of a charitable nature. During this World War II period the Harrods Creek Red Cross unit has occupied the first floor of her home with its sewing and surgical dressing work for two years and a half. Mr. Hikes' religious affiliation was with the First Christian Church of Louisville. He made many warm friends among his business associates and was a member of the Rotary Club, Pendennis Club and Louisville Country Club. He also took a lively and intelligent interest in the history of his native state and was an active member of the Filson Club for many years. For recreation, he played golf and fished.

Mr. and Mrs. Hikes were the parents of three children: one son, Kennett and two daughters, Margaret Lynam and Verna Reaugh. Margaret Lynam married Arthur T. Sutherland August 17, 1937 and they have three children: two sons, Arthur T., Jr., and Kennett, and one daughter, Margaret Reaugh.

Kennett Hikes was born on October 27, 1913, in Louisville. He was educated in the Louisville public schools, and after graduation from high school he attended Princeton University from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then attended the Babson Institute for one year. Excellently equipped for a business career, he became a salesman for the Grocer's Baking Company in 1936. Proving successful at this, he was sent to Owensboro in 1939 and became manager of that plant. In 1940, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company and returned to Louisville to take up his duties in the main plant and general offices, which are located at 1455 South Seventh Street. Kennett Hikes, still a very young man, gives every indication that his father passed on to him the fine intelligence and strength of character so necessary to success in the modern



KENNETH HIKES

business world. He entered the United States Army in August, 1942, and was commissioned a Lieutenant. For a year, before going overseas, he was in charge of the Bakery School at Camp Ellis, Illinois. In July, 1943, he was married to Miss Ruth Helen Price, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Pendennis Club, Louisville Country Club and Rotary Club. The Hikes maintain their home at beautiful Glenview, Kentucky, on the Upper River Road.

FRANCIS MONROE EDGERTON

WHILE HE WAS NOT A KENTUCKIAN, Francis Monroe Edgerton deserves special mention in this history as the father of Francis Wetherell Edgerton, of Lexington, who is mentioned at length on other pages of this publication.

Francis Monroe Edgerton was born in East Poultney, Vermont, on April 11, 1840, the son of Chauncey and Frances Monroe (Wetherell) Edgerton. He prepared for college in the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney and was a student at Middlebury College during the term of 1860-61.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he abandoned his educational career and entered the service of the Union. He became a Sergeant in Company B, Second Vermont Volunteers, serving at this rank during 1861 and 1862. In 1862 he was promoted to commissioned rank and became Second Lieutenant of Company F, of the same regiment. He was again promoted during that same year to the rank of First Lieutenant. His intense energy and devotion to duty won him further promotions and he was made Provost-Marshal, Vermont Brigade, and afterwards occupied the same position in the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. His next advancement came when he was made Aide-de-Camp to General Howe, where he remained until his discharge in 1864.

Returning to civilian life Mr. Edgerton became a dry goods salesman in New York City for the period from 1865 to 1876, and in 1876 he entered the manufacturing field in the clothing industry. In this venture on his own account, Mr. Edgerton was eminently successful and disposing of his business in 1889 he devoted the remaining years of his life to the management of the real estate he had accumulated and as a real estate broker.

Mr. Edgerton was twice married. His first marriage to Miss Mary U. Rumsey was celebrated on December 7, 1865, and his second marriage to Sarah F. Townsend, occurred on December 16, 1874. Sarah Frances (Townsend) Edgerton became the mother of Francis Wetherell Edgerton.

Mr. Francis Monroe Edgerton departed this life on December 17, 1907, in New York City.

GEORGE A. GWINN

GEORGE ALFRED GWINN breeds and develops three and five gaited show horses on his Gwinn Island Stock Farm in Boyle County near Danyille, Kentucky.

After attending Centre College, which institution has some of the outstanding traditions of the south, Mr. Gwinn entered the saddle horse business in 1926.



GEORGE A. GWINN

His success has been built upon a foundation of straightforward dealing with the public and his policy of handling only horses of the highest quality and most fashionable blood lines. These two elements, together with his ability to judge a young show prospect and develop it, have stamped him as one of the foremost judges of fine horses. He has acted as judge at the nations largest shows. Since 1926 he has selected, bought and started in their early development perhaps as many outstanding show horses as any other man in Kentucky.

George Alfred Gwinn was born in Albany, Kentucky on December 24, 1904. His father, Ruben Wood Gwinn, was born in Albany, Kentucky in 1872. The mother of George Gwinn, Myrtie (Maupin) Gwinn, was born in Albany, Kentucky in 1873.

AMOS BRUCE WHEELER

KENTUCKY CAN LAY AUTHENTIC claim to many outstanding self-made men, individuals who by their own efforts have reached positions of importance, and who weigh heavily in the affairs of their community. A notable example of this ambitious and determined group of successful men is the subject of this sketch, Amos Bruce Wheeler.

Amos Bruce Wheeler was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, March 13, 1887, a son of Thomas S. and Amanda (Fowler) Wheeler, of Harrison County. The mother died while the subject was a child in arms. Amos Wheeler's family ties are those of a brother and sister, the first being John W. Wheeler, a prosperous farmer and stock breeder of Harrison County, Kentucky, and the latter Mrs. Harry Hickman, also of Harrison County.

Amos Bruce Wheeler attended the public schools of Harrison County as a boy working on his father's farm in the meantime. At nineteen years of age he began the construction of his independent career. He began in the business conducted by his father's cousin at Lexington, Kentucky, known as the A. F. Wheeler Furniture Company, his first employment as delivery boy paying him \$7.50 per week. He was in a short time sent to Owensboro, Kentucky, by the company to act as their assistant manager in the branch in that city. From that city he transferred to the Indianapolis branch of the company as a salesman, in due time becoming assistant manager. The training he received in these different cities, caring for people of differing groups and diversified wants gave him a well grounded knowledge of the business that he was to follow through life. When the United States entered the World War I Mr. Wheeler enlisted in the Naval Aviation Corps and spent eight months overseas, being discharged in June, 1919. When he returned to Lexington from his service for his country he engaged for a short time in the business of selling motor trucks but knowing the furniture business as he did it was natural that he would eventually turn to this line and on December 31, 1931, the Wheeler Furniture Company was incorporated, a company which he organized and was to head throughout the years. This business has constantly expanded and has reached a place in the trade where it is universally acknowledged to be the state's greatest furniture business, operating as it does two stores in Lexington and two stores at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and another in Paris, Ken-

tucky. The main store is at 221-223 E. Main Street in Lexington and the city branch, known as the Exchange Store, is located at 146 North Limestone Street.

Mr. Wheeler is active in the organizational affairs of his home city, being a member of the American Legion, holding membership in the Methodist Church and helping in its activities. He is a member of the Retail Furniture Association, the National Furniture Association and the Lexington Chamber of Commerce. He is greatly interested in horses and in the promotion of standard bred animals though not a horse owner himself.

Amos Bruce Wheeler rationalizes life, gives thought to what he wants and to what he feels is the best for his community and with determination works to bring about the achievement of his aims. He is a man the community depends upon for both wise counsel and active help in civic and social affairs and a man in whom his friends and neighbors repose confidence. He has built up a great business and an important position in the life of Lexington and is just coming into his most effective years and his future is secure.

